

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From the 15th day of February, 1945, to the 30th day of March 1945.
[Both Days inclusive]

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

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TENTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1945

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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VOLUME XLIV

SESSION 1945

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MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

W. M. MARTIN,
Administrator.

[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

ALEX. BLACKWOOD,
Deputy Attorney General.

WHEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested, on THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of February, 1945, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary, **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

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

WITNESS: Our right trusty and well beloved THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MELVILLE MARTIN, Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. W. McLEOD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Province of Saskatchewan

SECOND SESSION—TENTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1945.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation of His Honour the Administrator, dated the seventeenth day of January, 1945, for the meeting of the Second Session of the Tenth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the Assembly having met:—

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that he had received a communication from the Private Secretary to His Honour the Administrator stating that His Honour would open the Session at three o'clock p.m. today, Thursday, the fifteenth day of February, 1945.

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to the Second Session of the Tenth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Since the last sitting of the Legislature the European phase of the present world conflict has entered a decisive stage from which, it has become evident, the Allied forces will emerge victorious. Veterans of this war are already returning to their homes in the Province, and are seeking an opportunity to take their places in civilian life. All this makes it imperative that this House should give consideration to the efforts which are to be made to aid these men and women in seeking re-employment and re-establishment.

Realizing that the rehabilitation of discharged personnel and displaced industrial war workers is primarily a responsibility of the Federal Government, nevertheless, my Government is determined to assist in every way possible in meeting the needs of these

people. One act of my Government has been to enlist the interest and co-operation of the various communities of the Province. Through local rehabilitation committees, these communities have expressed a willingness to assume their share of responsibility for the re-establishment of service men and women.

My Government has reached an agreement with those who administer the Veterans Land Act to allow debt free grants for the purchase of stock, equipment and improvements to returned men settling on crown lands. Crown lands are now being withheld from sale and will be available on special terms for settlement by returned men.

Since the summer of 1944, extensive research work on co-operative farm projects has been carried on by a special committee. Considerable interest in this project has been shown by members of the armed forces and civilians alike.

Throughout the whole of its re-settlement policy, it has been one of the purposes of my Government to assist in the re-establishment of these men on some other basis than one which promises only an accumulation of debt. Thus it hopes to assist in avoiding one of the major mistakes of land settlement schemes subsequent to the first World War.

My Government has given every encouragement to, and created facilities for effective educational and vocational work among returned personnel. It is conducting a survey of employment possibilities and training-on-the-job schemes, and so far it has been successful in the placement of many discharged service men and women. It has been the policy of my Government, as an employer, to give preference in employment in the Civil Service to discharged persons, and from July 15, 1944, to January 31, 1945, 176 of these men and women have been so employed or re-employed.

My Government is negotiating with the Crown Assets Allocation Committee to obtain military and air force establishments and equipment for socially useful purposes. Any buildings so obtained during the continuance of the War are to be maintained in such condition that they may be readily reconverted to military uses.

The approaching termination of the War brings nearer to the end the artificially induced prosperity which has marked the war years. Canadians must stand ready to dismantle this economy of war, and rebuild an economy of peace designed to give continuing high levels of production and income, full employment, and attendant social security.

My Government is of the opinion that Saskatchewan, by the very nature of its economy, is in a particularly vulnerable position.

If a repetition of the economic disaster of the 1930's is to be avoided, it will be necessary for this House to lend its untiring efforts to the creation of a more balanced economy in which the dangers of such a recurrence will be reduced to a minimum. Realizing full well the limitations upon a provincial government in combatting economic collapse, depression and unemployment, my Government is determined to do everything within its power to create the type of economy in which these situations are impossible.

It is the belief of my Government that any feasible industrial development in this province would supply a much needed supplement to its agricultural activities. With this in mind, my Government has already entered upon certain industrial undertakings, and plans to extend its activities in this field.

The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation is making use of established facilities for research and investigation with a view to utilizing our natural resources for industrial development. Investigations are at present being carried on covering a variety of activities which include the industrial use of farm crops, minerals and forest products.

The former Saskatchewan Industrial Development Board has been re-organized and incorporated in the Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development. It will be its function to examine the possibilities of new industries and to advise the Minister concerning the feasibility of new industrial undertakings within the province.

My Government is now selling the first issue of Saskatchewan Industrial Development Bonds. The returns from this issue will be used to finance new industrial ventures.

My Government has already undertaken certain investments that will be part of a planned program of social development. For some time now, considerable interest has been shown in the development of a Saskatchewan clay products industry. As an initial step in this direction, my Government has purchased a brick manufacturing plant to be used in the development of a clay products industry within the Province. This industry is to be developed in conjunction with a post-war construction program.

Initial steps have also been taken in the development of a provincially owned and operated power system. The assets of certain power companies have already been purchased by my Government. This, together with new developments under consideration, should establish the basis for an adequate power system for the entire Province. Such a system is not only a necessary prerequisite for any scheme of industrial development in the Province, but will also assist in establishing a program of rural electrification.

My Government has given assistance to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Horse Marketing Association in setting up a processing plant in the province. Special study is being given to the industrial uses of the by-products of the industry.

Encouragement is also being given to other fields of economic endeavour. As an aid to wool producers, my Government is setting up a woollen mill in the province. Through the newly established Fur Marketing Agency, it is assisting the trappers and fur-farmers of the Province to gain a more equitable share from the proceeds of their fur sales. Plans are being made to establish a filleting plant, the operations of which will increase the market value of Saskatchewan fish. To encourage the development of northern mineral areas, my Government is making arrangements to assist men with prospecting experience in carrying on their activities. Such assistance will include prospectors' training courses, free transportation to favourable areas, free assays and technical services.

Through the Department of Co-Operatives and Co-Operative Industrial Development, my Government is encouraging another type of socially owned industrial development. In addition, through grants to Canadian Co-Operative Implements Limited, it is aiding in establishing a basis for reductions in implement costs to Saskatchewan farmers.

In the field of trade relations, my Minister of Co-Operatives and Co-Operative Industrial Development has visited the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom. He reports the possibility of a greater market for Saskatchewan products arising out of a more fully developed trade with consumers' co-operatives in England and Scotland. My Government has also given attention to the more extensive use of the Hudson Bay Route as a highway for ocean traffic between the prairies and European countries.

It is the intention of my Government to introduce legislation at this session to create a Transport Board. This Board will have the power to engage in the business of carrying passenger and freight traffic by airplane, bus, or truck.

An extensive scheme of highway construction and maintenance is being planned by my Government. The immediate stages of the plan will be undertaken this year, designed to bring the existing highway system to a desirable standard of efficiency. Extensions to the present system are also being planned.

My Government is pleased to report progress in the fields of education, health and welfare.

Fourteen larger units of school administration have been established, and it is intended to proceed with the organization of additional units before the opening of the next school term.

Organization of a province-wide Adult Education movement is being undertaken by the Department of Education.

Provisions are being made for the initiation of a program whereby free text books will be supplied to students in the elementary schools of the Province.

The Health Services Planning Commission has been in operation since November 1944, and has placed before my Government a scheme for the organization of the Province into health districts. It is intended to proceed with this organization in the near future. The Division of Venereal Disease Control of the Department of Public Health has instituted a province-wide anti-V.D. campaign which is meeting with the wide-spread approval of the people of the Province. Extensive grants for construction and equipment of hospitals have been made to various areas of the Province.

Arrangements have also been made for the provision of free medical and hospital care and free drugs for Old Age Pensioners, their dependents, and mothers and children in receipt of Mothers' Allowance. It is the intention of my Government to include with these services free dental care.

A new principle has been written into the social service policy of Saskatchewan—the principle that these services may be claimed as a right and not measured out as a matter of charity. As the plans of my Government are developed, this principle will be extended to all social services.

In co-operation with the Federal authorities my Government has undertaken the organization of a province-wide physical fitness program under the name of the Saskatchewan Recreational Movement. This program as at present outlined has received high commendation from the supervisors of the Federal Program.

In order that a clear picture may be obtained of the possibilities of rural electrification for Saskatchewan, my Government has set up a committee to investigate and report on the possibilities of providing electricity to the farm population and small urban centres. Considerable study is being given to the extension of cold storage facilities to rural and urban communities. Another committee has been conducting investigations into the problems of rural housing.

Legislation will be introduced pertaining to The Public Service Act, designed to make its operations more efficient. It is the desire of my Government to place the Saskatchewan Civil Service on a non-political basis, and give to the public servants of this Province a security in employment they have not had hitherto. It is held that merit alone should determine appointment and promotion.

Special attention will be given to agricultural policies, and to a general strengthening of the services that come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. The services rendered to the farm communities by the field representatives of the Department of Agriculture will be extended. An Act will be introduced to provide improved veterinarian services for the Province.

Special attention is being given by my Government to the sawfly infestation which has affected crop areas in the southwestern and western portions of the Province.

My Government will introduce a Natural Products Marketing Act empowering it to set up Marketing Boards to deal with the promotion, regulation and control of the marketing of certain natural products.

My Government will introduce further legislation dealing with hours of work and conditions of labour that will be in keeping with the spirit of legislation previously passed by this Assembly.

Amendments will be submitted for the purpose of extending the franchise in municipal and school board elections to certain classes of people who have hitherto been unable to vote in these elections.

Legislation will also be introduced dealing with the various seed grain accounts now outstanding. Amendments to The Rural Municipalities Act will be introduced granting a municipality the power to give a blanket discount on arrears of taxes as at January 1st, 1939, together with subsequent penalties thereon. A new Town Planning Act will be introduced, designed to make better provision for urban and rural planning.

Legislation will be introduced for the purpose of allowing Local Improvement Districts to employ medical practitioners. Amendments will be presented to permit the Government to grant loans as well as subsidies to municipalities, hospital boards and health regions, and certain amendments concerning the payment of hospital grants will be proposed.

My Government is concerned regarding the present situation which exists in the matter of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement of 1942. In signing this agreement, the Province of Saskatchewan relinquished its right under the British North America Act to impose income and corporation taxes. It did so in consideration of certain payments to be made quarterly by the Dominion Government. The Minister of Finance of the Federal Government has now seized one such payment and has threatened that subsequent payments will be withheld or substantially reduced.

My Government considers this act to be a violation of the Agreement and fears that such action, if persisted in, will make

future Dominion-Provincial Agreements mere scraps of paper, and will make the much needed Dominion-Provincial Conference impossible except on a basis of fear and mistrust. Therefore, it has been necessary for my Government to challenge the validity of the actions of the Federal Minister of Finance, and to ask that the tribunal, provided for in the Taxation Agreement, be constituted without delay. This tribunal will ascertain whether or not this seizure of subsidies by the Federal Government constitutes a violation of the Agreement.

If the Dominion Government continues to refuse to pay subsidies due this Province under a solemn agreement honorably entered into, other sources of revenue must be found. If new forms of taxation become necessary my Government will strive to adhere to the principle of taxation according to ability to pay.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year, together with the Estimates for the year beginning May 1st, 1945, will also be submitted to you.

Members of the Legislature, I leave you to the consideration of the business of the Session, and trust that the blessing of Divine Providence may rest upon your labours.

His Honour the Administrator then retired from the Chamber.

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council notification of the following Election and Return:

Of Leading Aircraftsman Delmar Storey Valleau, of Aylsham, Saskatchewan, as Member for Area No. 1, as defined in The Active Service Voters' Representation Act, 1944, namely, in Great Britain or such extended area as may be defined under the authority of subsection (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 1)

Leading Aircraftsman Delmar Storey Valleau, Active Service Voters' Representative in the Legislative Assembly, for Area No. 1, as defined in The Active Service Voters' Representation Act, 1944, namely, Great Britain or such extended area as may be defined under authority of subsection (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, having previously taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the Assembly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allan W. Embury, Active Service Voters' Representative in the Legislative Assembly, for Area No. 2, as defined in The Active Service Voters' Representation Act, 1944, namely, in countries bordering on the Mediterranean except France, having previously taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the Assembly.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) have leave to introduce a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill 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 Administrator, which was laid on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

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. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Valleau:

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Standing Order 45, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Brockelbank, Valleau (Melfort), Wellbelove, Patterson, Procter and Embury.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

AGRICULTURE

Messieurs

Darling	Embury	Murray
Aitken	Feeley	Nollet
Benson	Hanson	Patterson
Boyle	Hooge	Phelps
Brockelbank	Houze	Procter
Brown	Howe	Putnam
Burgess	Malcolm	Spidell
Danielson	Marion	Thair
Dobie	McIntosh	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)

Twelve shall be a quorum.

EDUCATION

Messieurs

Willis	Fines	Patterson
Boyle	Gibbs	Procter
Buchanan	Harris	Spidell
Burgess	Heming	Stone
Cannon	Hooge	Sturdy
Daniels	Howe	Swallow
Danielson	Howell	Thair
Dobie	Lee	Trew (Mrs.)
Douglas (Weyburn)	Lloyd	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Embury	Malcolm	
Feeley	Marion	

Fifteen shall be a quorum.

LAW AMENDMENTS

Messieurs

Cannon	Feeley	Patterson
Aitken	Fines	Phelps
Benson	Gibbs	Procter
Brockelbank	Hansen	Putnam
Brown	Harris	Spidell
Buchanan	Heming	Swallow
Corman	Hooge	Thair
Daniels	Houze	Trew (Mrs.)
Danielson	Howe	Valleau (Melfort)
Darling	Malcolm	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Dobie	Marion	Wellbelove
Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray	Willis
Embury	Nollet	Wooff

Nineteen shall be a quorum.

LIBRARY

Messieurs

Mr. Speaker	Feeley	Murray
Aitken	Harris	Malcolm
Brown	Heming	Procter
Burgess	Hooge	Trew (Mrs.)
Danielson	Howe	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Dobie	Lloyd	

Eight shall be a quorum.

MUNICIPAL LAW

Messieurs

Harris	Douglas (Rosetown)	Marion
Aitken	Douglas (Weyburn)	Nollet
Arthurs	Embury	Patterson
Benson	Feeley	Procter
Brockelbank	Heming	Stone
Connon	Hooge	Sturdy
Corman	Houze	Valleau (Melfort)
Cuming	Howell	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Danielson	Lazorko	Wooff
Dobie	Lee	

Fourteen shall be a quorum.

PRIVATE BILLS

Messieurs

Burgess	Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray
Arthurs	Embury	Nollet
Benson	Gibbs	Patterson
Boyle	Hansen	Procter
Brown	Heming	Putnam
Buchanan	Hooge	Stone
Connon	Howe	Sturdy
Corman	Howell	Swallow
Cuming	Lazorko	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Daniels	Lee	Wellbelove
Danielson	Lloyd	Williams
Darling	Malcolm	Willis
Dobie	Marion	Wooff
Douglas (Rosetown)	McIntosh	

Twenty shall be a quorum.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messieurs

Malcolm	Hansen	Nollet
Arthurs	Harris	Patterson
Benson	Hooge	Phelps
Buchanan	Howe	Procter
Corman	Howell	Spidell
Danielson	Lee	Trew (Mrs.)
Dobie	Lloyd	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Douglas (Rosetown)	Marion	Wellbelove
Douglas (Weyburn)	McIntosh	Wooff
Embury	Murray	

Fourteen shall be a quorum.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

Messieurs

Feeley	Embury	Patterson
Arthurs	Fines	Phelps
Benson	Hansen	Procter
Boyle	Hooge	Putnam
Brockelbank	Houze	Stone
Burgess	Howe	Sturdy
Connon	Howell	Swallow
Corman	Lazorko	Trew (Mrs.)
Cuming	Lee	Valleau (Melfort)
Daniels	Lloyd	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Danielson	Malcolm	Wellbelove
Dobie	Marion	Williams
Douglas (Rosetown)	McIntosh	Willis
Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray	

Twenty shall be a quorum.

RAILWAY, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Messieurs

Arthurs	Embury	Lee
Aitken	Feeley	Marion
Benson	Gibbs	Nollet
Brockelbank	Harris	Patterson
Connon	Heming	Procter
Cuming	Hooge	Stone
Danielson	Houze	Trew (Mrs.)
Dobie	Howe	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Douglas (Rosetown)	Lazorko	Williams
		Wooft

Fourteen shall be a quorum.

STANDING ORDERS

Messieurs

Benson	Patterson	Trew (Mrs.)
Embury	Procter	Willis
Howe		

Four shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

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

On the "Orders of the Day" being called, Mr. Patterson, Leader of the Opposition, placed on the Table a copy of the Regina Leader Post, dated Friday, February 16, 1945, containing a letter signed by L. H. Neatby, Principal of Wilkie School District, which he read. Thereupon, Mr. Patterson asked for leave to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a

definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "the use of the schools of the Province by the Government for the distribution of partisan propaganda."

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

No objection being taken;

Mr. Patterson moved: That the Assembly do now adjourn.

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

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly the Report of the Legislative Librarian dated February 15, 1945, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN

Regina, 15th February, 1945.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

Sir:

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

Your Librarian, as a member of the Committee on Public Records of Saskatchewan, records with profound regret the death of Dr. Arthur S. Morton, Provincial Archivist, at Saskatoon on January 26th, 1945. The new Public Records Committee had just met and was proceeding with the plan suggested by Dr. Morton at its organization meeting. The Calendar of Public Records of the North West Territories prepared by Dr. Morton, and which were placed in this Library, consists of seven large volumes and contains all the Territorial records in chronological order with a brief synopsis of each document. The historical value of these expertly prepared Calendars is difficult to estimate.

Thanks is also expressed to General A. B. Perry (formerly Commissioner of the Royal West Mounted Police at Regina) for his presentation to the Library of a plaque by Phillippe Hebert, the Quebec Sculptor, of the late Honourable A. E. Forget who had a distinguished place in early Western History; in 1876 he was appointed Clerk of the Council and as Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor accompanied Hon. David Laird to the seat of govern-

ment at Battleford. Later he became Clerk of the Assembly at Regina, and finally Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories in 1898.

Another much appreciated gift consists of fifteen bound copies of the Saturday Review of Literature, with the finest critical book reviews on this continent, presented by A. M. Bourne, Esq., Regina.

A notable item added to the collection of Canadiana is a book published in Montreal in the year 1870, Tale of the Sea and other poems by John Fraser. The Publishers were Dawson Bros. It is illustrated by four Artists of the "Society of Canadian Artists", being the first attempt in the way of illustrated versification in this Dominion.

With the Minister of Public Works, the Librarian visited Government House in order to ascertain what historical material is available there, and to arrange for its transfer to the Archives of the Legislative Library.

An important acquisition to this Archives Department are some original documents of historical significance signed by the Honourable David Laird, first Governor of the North West Territories; the most important is as follows:

Swan River,
North West Territories,
December 13th, 1876.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 16th November, ultimo, conveying the information that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council had been pleased to direct, that pending the completion of the Buildings at Battleford, the seat of Government of the North-West Territories be fixed at Swan River, and that the Order in Council, fixing the seat of Government of the said Territories be, in the meantime, suspended.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) David Laird,

Lieutenant Governor of the
North West Territories.

Honourable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

No Library can ever hope to be complete; all on occasion must have recourse to interlibrary loans to supplement their own holdings. This service has, therefore, been expanded and many Departmental officials and Research assistants are taking advantage of it.

At present several Saskatchewan teachers are using our facilities in the preparation of their theses, and have expressed their appreciation of the assistance given them. The legal profession also continue to use the Law Library which is one of the most complete in Western Canada. During the War years only one English Report has been lost at sea so that this collection remains almost intact.

Documents and Pamphlet service make accessible copies of all official publications as issued currently by National and Provincial sources. Official Gazettes, Parliamentary proceedings, reports of Commissions etc. are also collected and preserved. Five hundred pamphlets issued by the Government Printing Office, Washington, were recently selected and catalogued.

The Economic Advisory Council, the new Divisions of the Adult Education, Health Education, Physical Fitness etc. are all taking advantage of Library services. A new card index catalogue is being prepared for the Library of the Health Department by our Cataloguer and a duplicate will be retained here.

Respectively submitted,
(Signed) J. R. BOTHWELL,
Legislative Librarian.

(Sessional Paper No. 2)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 3)

And also—Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 4)

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Speaker:

I have the honour to inform the Assembly that Mr. William Frederick Kiff has been appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of this Legislature for the present Session.

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

Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 5)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Liquor Board for the year ended March 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 6)

Also,—Statement of facts in connection with the Implementing of Guarantees, as provided for under Section 54 of The Treasury Department Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 7)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1943.

(Sessional Paper No. 8)

Also,—Statement by the Provincial Auditor of Attorney General's Opinions, Treasury Board Decisions and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder for the fiscal year 1943-44.

(Sessional Paper No. 9)

And also,—Annual Report of the Provincial Auditor under The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, as at April 30, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 10*)

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

Orders in Council and Regulations issued under The Water Power Act, The Water Rights Act, The Mineral Resources Act, The Forest Act and The Provincial Lands Act, during the period from October 19, 1944 to February 15, 1945.

(*Sessional Paper No. 11*)

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

Mrs. Trew, seconded by Mr. Valteau (A.S.V.R.), moved:

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Administrator as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MELVILLE MARTIN,

Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government 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, it was, on the motion of Mr. Patterson, adjourned.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Public Health Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Coyote Bounty Act, 1943.
(*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Fur Act. (*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

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

Annual Report of the Attorney General under The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 12*)

Also,—Record of convictions under The Liquor Act for the period ended December 31, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 13*)

And also,—A detailed statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period from February 1, 1944 to January 31, 1945.

(*Sessional Paper No. 14*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the Assembly as an Order for a Return under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Patterson:

- (1) As at January 1, 1945, what amounts stood to the credit or debit of the various Government Bank Accounts?

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mrs. Trew, seconded by Mr. Valteau (A.S.V.R.):

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Administrator as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MELVILLE MARTIN,

Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

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

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Procter:

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Legislature regrets that Your Honour's advisers have adopted policies, both legislative and administrative, which have centralized power, authority and control in the Government and restricted the democratic rights of local self-government and individual opportunity."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	
Procter	Hooge	Marion—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Williams (Regina)	Putnam
Nollet	Boyle	Wellbelove
Benson	Daniels	Burgess
Fines	Darling	Howell
Corman	Stone	Brown
Valleau (Melfort)	Harris	Wooff
Feeley	Gibbs	Cuming
Trew (Mrs.)	Howe	Swallow
Hanson	Willis	Houze
McIntosh	Spidell	Connon
Lloyd	Malcolm	Arthurs
Phelps	Thair	Aitken
Douglas (Rosetown)	Murray	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Sturdy	Lazorko	Dobie
		Embury—43

The debate continuing on the main motion, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), adjourned.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Public Service Commissioner for the fiscal year 1943-44.

(Sessional Paper No. 15)

And also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Service Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 16)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurers' Superannuation Board for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 17)

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

Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 18)

Also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the financial year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 19)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Telephone Department Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 20)

Also,—Copy of Cancellation of Schedule approved under authority of The Industrial Standards Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 21)

And also, by command of His Honour the Administrator:

First Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 22*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the Assembly as an Order for a Return under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Marion:

- (1) To what areas have "extensive grants for construction and equipment of hospitals" been made and what was the amount in each case?

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mrs. Trew for an Address to His Honour the Administrator in reply to his speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1945*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

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

Annual Report of the Department of Highways and Transportation for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 23)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mrs. Trew for an Address to His Honour the Administrator in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

- (1) Names of Instructors employed at Labour Schools operated by the Department of Education and subjects taught by each.
- (2) Time tables used in said schools.
- (3) Syllabus or Curriculum used.
- (4) Places and dates of each school held.
- (5) Number of pupils attending each school.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1943-44.

(*Sessional Paper No. 24*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25*)

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

Report and Financial Statements of the Trustees of The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation for the period ending June 30, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 26*)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1943.

(*Sessional Paper No. 27*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mrs. Trew for an Address to His Honour the Administrator in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petitions were Presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Stone—Of Saskatoon Bible College.

By Mr. Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets for the year ended April 30, 1944, and also, as a Supplement to the said Report, a list of Community Halls and other Community Service Co-operative Associations, 1943.

(*Sessional Paper No. 28*)

The Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Brockelbank, dated Tuesday, March 10, 1942, showing:

Copies of Reports on the Crooked River labour situation made by the Government Inspectors during the years 1933 to 1940, inclusive.

(*Sessional Paper No. 29*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mrs. Trew, seconded by Mr. Valleau (A.S.V.R.):

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Administrator as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MELVILLE MARTIN,

Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government 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. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

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

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

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

- (1) Name and number of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvements Districts in which a works program was undertaken in the fall of 1944.

- (2) The total amount expended in each Municipality and Local Improvement District.
- (3) The amount of the Government contribution in each case.
- (4) The nature of the work performed.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

- (a) Map of the Province indicating location of generating plants, distribution systems and transmission lines of the Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (b) The same information respecting the Dominion Electric Power, Ltd.

At 11 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Of Saskatoon Bible College, praying for an Act exempting from taxation all the real and personal property of the said College.

Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, Saskatchewan, praying for an Act to authorize and empower the Board of Trustees of the said Hospital to issue bonds for a sum not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purpose of erecting and furnishing an addition to the present hospital building and to pay off the former bond issue.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Highways and Transportation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown)*)

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Government House Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown)*)

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Trade Union Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

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

Statement of Facts concerning Temporary Loans for current revenue deficiencies.

(*Sessional Paper No. 30*)

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Valteau (A.S.V.R.):

(1) That this Assembly pledges itself to support the war against Fascism to a victorious conclusion.

(2) That we affirm that conscription of all wealth and the elimination of distinctions in the use of conscripted manpower is necessary for an all-out war effort.

(3) That we believe that the war against Fascism will not be brought to a victorious conclusion until we have established a peace which will eliminate economic insecurity and racial intolerance.

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

Moved by Mr. Feeley, seconded by Mr. Brown:

That, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, savings of Co-operative Associations, effected through co-operative action, belong to the individual members and, as such, should not be subject to income or excess profit tax while in the hands of the co-operative, and, further, that this Assembly would strongly protest any attempt to impose taxation on such savings.

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

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Coyote Bounty Act, 1943.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

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

That Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act—be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Nollet	Stone	Wellbelove
Fines	Harris	Burgess
Feeley	Gibbs	Howell
Trew (Mrs.)	Howe	Brown
McIntosh	Willis	Wooff
Lloyd	Spidell	Cuming
Phelps	Malcolm	Swallow
Douglas (Rosetown)	Thair	Houze
Sturdy	Murray	Connon
Boyle	Lazarko	Arthurs
Daniels	Lee	Aitken
Darling	Putnam	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—36

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	
Procter	Hooge	Marion—5

The said Bill No. 7 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. 8—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Fur Act.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills:

Of Saskatoon Bible College, praying for an Act exempting from taxation all the real and personal property of the said College;

Of The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, Saskatchewan, praying for an Act authorizing and empowering the Board of Trustees of the said Hospital to issue bonds for a sum not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purpose of erecting and furnishing an addition to the present hospital building and to pay off the former bond issue.

Your Committee finds that, while the advertising required under Standing Order 76 had not been completed, in either case, before the opening of this Session, due provision had been made to meet the requirements of the said Standing Order.

Having considered all the circumstances, and in view of the fact that the interests of the public do not appear to be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of Standing Order 76 be suspended, and the Bills proceeded with in due course.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Howe, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act respecting The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort. (*Mr. Valteau (A.S.V.R.)*)

Bill No. 02—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of Saskatoon Bible College, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. (*Mr. Stone*)

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) have leave to introduce Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Administrator, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

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

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Fire Prevention Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Coroners Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

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

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

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

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Coyote Bounty Act, 1943.

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. 11—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act.

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

By Mr. Hooge, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses of Commissioners for Oaths whose appointment has been cancelled since July 15, 1944, with the reason for such cancellation.

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

That, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, savings of Co-operative Associations, effected through co-operative action, belong to the individual members and, as such, should not be subject to income or excess profit tax while in the hands of the co-operative, and, further, that this Assembly would strongly protest any attempt to impose taxation on such savings.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. McIntosh have leave to introduce Bill No. 24—An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Saskatchewan.

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

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

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown)*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the Assembly as an Order for a Return under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the Government, or the Power Commission, obtained an appraisal of the plants, distribution systems, transmission lines and other assets of the Dominion Electric Power Ltd., in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan?
- (2) If so, on what date or dates was such appraisal made, and by whom was it made?

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copy of the agreement or agreements between the Government or the Power Commission and the Dominion Electric Power, Ltd., for the purchase of the assets or control of that Company.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copy of the financial statement and balance sheet of the Dominion Electric Power Limited for its latest complete financial year.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Automobiles sold by the Government since July 15, 1944, indicating: (a) make, model, and year of car; (b) Department or Board to which it belonged; (c) person to whom sold; (d) price sold for; (e) Departmental official making the sale.

By leave of the Assembly, Mr. Procter moved, seconded by Mr. Danielson:

That the several paragraphs in Motion No. 1 on the Order Paper, to be moved by Mr. Benson, be placed before the Assembly as separate Resolutions.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson
Procter

Danielson
Hooge

Marion
Dobie
Embury—7

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Benson
Fines
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
Buchanan
Hanson
Phelps
Douglas (Rosetown)
Nollet
Brockelbank
McIntosh
Lloyd

Williams
Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Harris
Howe
Spidell
Malcolm
Thair
Murray
Sturdy
Lazarko
Heming

Lee
Putnam
Wellbelove
Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Houze
Connon
Arthurs
Aitken
Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—42

Moved by Mr. Benson, seconded by Mr. Nollet:

That this Assembly, realizing that the agricultural industry of Canada must be placed on a permanently sound economic basis if the predominantly agricultural provinces are to achieve and maintain their full and proper status in Confederation, urges upon the Government of Canada the necessity of establishing, to this end:

(1) Floor prices on all staple farm products as the most effective method of maintaining maximum farm production and stabilizing the agricultural industry; but that such floor prices should provide to agricultural producers their proper share of the national income; and such floor prices should be guaranteed at all times for at least two years in advance for cereal grains, and for at least five years in advance for livestock, poultry and their products;

(2) Legislation to protect the farmer's equity in his land, home and machinery;

(3) Assistance to returned men and others who wish to farm co-operatively;

(4) Public ownership of plants manufacturing farm implements and supplies and, where expansion of the industry is necessary, the conversion of Government-owned war plants for the purpose;

(5) Assistance to co-operatives for the distribution of farm machinery and supplies;

(6) Co-operative or public ownership of the major processing and wholesale distributing facilities for farm products;

(7) Adequate storage and refrigeration facilities and the application of the "ever normal granary" principle to major staples;

(8) Means for extensive development of the industrial utilization of farm products;

(9) A comprehensive national crop insurance scheme to be applied on an individual basis at premiums no greater than the minimum cost of service;

(10) Farm credit at the cost of service;

(11) Marketing Boards, representative of producer and consumer, for the orderly grading and marketing of all farm products;

(12) The present Wheat Board as a Grain Board with adequate producer and consumer representation to handle all grain; providing initial payments and participation certificates; the initial payment for wheat for the crop year 1945 to be not less than \$1.25 per bushel, and the initial payment for coarse grains to be not less than the present ceiling prices for coarse grains, plus the equalization payments now being paid;

(13) Export and Import Boards for the regulation and encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities;

(14) That the price of cheese for 1945 be set at 25 cents a pound, factory shipping point, plus the quality premium now paid; and that the subsidy on butterfat be fixed at 13 cents until October 1st, 1945 and at 15 cents from that date to May 1st, 1946. And, further, that fluid milk subsidies be continued at 55 cents throughout the year, and that in any health plan for Canada the place of fluid milk should be featured;

(15) A Board of Livestock Commissioners with producer representation, and having similar powers to those of the Board of Grain Commissioners;

(16) That additional funds be provided to carry on more intensive research into agricultural problems;

(17) An extensive program of soil surveys, soil conservation, re-settlement, water conservation, irrigation and rural electrification; and

(18) A general educational program for technical training in agriculture, and scholarships to Agricultural Colleges.

And we also urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of revising the Income Tax Legislation and regulations in respect to farm income, to provide for:

- (a) simplified forms for farmers' income tax returns;
- (b) the exemption of all proceeds from the sale of foundation livestock; and
- (c) farm income tax based on farm income averaged over a period of five years.

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Feeley of February 27th.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Local Government (Temporary Special Powers) Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The King's Counsel Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Provincial Mediation Board Act, 1943. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 30—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

According to Order, Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Stray Animals 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 without amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Coyote Bounty Act, 1943.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Fur Act.

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

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation 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. 13—An Act to amend The Highways and Transportation Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Government House Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Trade Union Act, 1944.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Fire Prevention Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

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

By Mr. Marion, for a Return showing:

Names and addresses of Justices of the Peace whose appointments have been cancelled since July 15, 1944, and not renewed.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copy of the agreement in connection with the purchase of the property of the International Clay Products Limited.

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

That, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly, savings of Co-operative Associations, effected through co-operative action, belong to the individual members and, as such, should not be subject to income or excess profit tax while in the hands of the co-operative, and, further, that this Assembly would strongly protest any attempt to impose taxation on such savings.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Daniels	Howell
Nollet	Stone	Brown
Benson	Howe	Wooff
Fines	Willis	Cuming
Valleau (Melfort)	Malcolm	Swallow
Feeley	Thair	Houze
Trew (Mrs.)	Murray	Connon
Buchanan	Lazorko	Aitken
Hanson	Lee	Patterson
McIntosh	Putnam	Danielson
Sturdy	Wellbelove	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Boyle	Burgess	Dobie
		Embury—37

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1945

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The School Grants Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The University Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Department of Education Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas, (Rosetown) a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was passed by the Assembly as an Order for a Return under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and Order of the Assembly issued to the proper officer accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What rent was paid for premises previously occupied by each of the Departments and Branches of the Government now located in the Canada Life Building?

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

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act.

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. 7—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Highways and Transportation Act.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to repeal The Government House Act.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

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

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Trade Union Act, 1944.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act. (*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

Bill No. 42—An Act respecting a Bird Emblem for Saskatchewan. (*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 32*)

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

Annual Report of the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the year ended April 30, 1944.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33*)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were passed by the Assembly as Orders for Returns under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and Orders of the Assembly were issued to the proper officers accordingly, viz:—

By Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What Departments or Branches of the Government employ economic or technical advisers?

- (2) What are their names and what salary is paid to each?

By Mr. Hooge:

- (1) How many copies of "Saskatchewan Recreation", Volume 1, No. 1, Spring Edition, were printed?
- (2) What was the total cost of preparation and printing?
- (3) By whom was it printed?
- (4) What was the cost of distribution?

By Mr. Marion:

- (1) How many persons are employed in connection with Fur Auction Sales?
- (2) What are their names and what salary is paid to each?

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

The names of all persons appointed to the Government Service, including Boards and Commissions, since July 15, 1944, indicating nature of employment and salary.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Names of persons employed in the Government service, including Boards and Commissions, on July 15, 1944, who have since that date (a) resigned voluntarily, (b) resigned by request, and (c) been discharged; indicating in each case position occupied or nature of employment and date of resignation or discharge.

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Names and addresses of Notaries Public whose commissions expired December 31, 1944, and whose applications for renewal of appointment have been refused.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Trips made by the Government Airplane indicating:—dates, points of departure, landings and places visited, times of departure and arrival, mileage flown, and passengers carried in respect to each trip.

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence, arrangements or agreements in connection with the employment of H. F. Berry as Power Commissioner.

By leave of the Assembly, the motion on the Order Paper to be moved by Mr. Patterson, respecting The Farm Loans Act, was withdrawn.

Moved by Mr. Hooge, seconded by Mr. Danielson:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, no general consolidation or boundary revision of Rural Municipalities should be effected without the consent of the municipalities concerned.

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

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give consideration to the advisability of providing for the payment to municipalities of the costs of medical and hospital services rendered to old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients and their dependents, where such services are now provided at the expense of the municipality, on a basis similar to that arranged for municipalities providing such services under The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act, and that old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients, who are ratepayers in municipalities where such services are provided by a tax levy on their property, should have their taxes adjusted accordingly.

A debate arising, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), adjourned.

Moved by Mr. Thair, seconded by Mr. Boyle:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Department of Agriculture should increase the bonus on Grade A and B1 carcasses to \$5.00 and \$3.00, respectively, thereby encouraging

the farmers of Western Canada to continue swine production at a rate which will assure Great Britain that we can fulfil our present contract or any future increased requirements which may become necessary.

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act respecting The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.

Bill No. 02—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of Saskatoon Bible College, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Benson, of March 1st.

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

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 34)

The Hon. Mr. Phelps, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 26, 1945, showing:

- (a) Map of the Province indicating location of generating plants, distribution systems and transmission lines of the Saskatchewan Power Commission.
- (b) The same information respecting the Dominion Electric Power, Ltd.

(Sessional Paper No. 35)

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

That Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Trade Union Act, 1944—be now read the third time.

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

That Bill No. 15 be not now read a third time but be referred back to a Committee of the Whole House for further consideration so as to insert therein provisions providing that sittings of the Board be open to the public and the press, and that members of the Board, who have acted for employers or Unions in cases before the Board, should not be eligible to hear such cases in which they have previously acted.

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

YEAS
Messieurs

Patterson
Procter

Danielson
Hooge

Marion
Dobie
Embury—7

NAYS
Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Benson
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Buchanan
Hansen
McIntosh
Lloyd
Phelps
Douglas (Rosetown)

Sturdy
Williams (Regina)
Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Heming
Harris
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Spidell
Malcolm
Thair

Murray
Lazorko
Lee
Putnam
Wellbelove
Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Houze
Connon
Arthurs
Aitken—43

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

The said Bill No. 15 was accordingly 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 Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Highways and Transportation Act.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting the Town of Alsask. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Copy of agreement for purchase of McInnis Bros. Ltd. plant.

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

That this Assembly, realizing that the agricultural industry of Canada must be placed on a permanently sound economic basis if the predominantly agricultural provinces are to achieve and maintain their full and proper status in Confederation, urges upon the Government of Canada the necessity of establishing, to this end:

(1) Floor prices on all staple farm products as the most effective method of maintaining maximum farm production and stabilizing the agricultural industry; but that such floor prices should provide to agricultural producers their proper share of the national income; and such floor prices should be guaranteed at all times for at least two years in advance for cereal grains, and for at least five years in advance for livestock, poultry and their products;

(2) Legislation to protect the farmer's equity in his land, home and machinery;

(3) Assistance to returned men and others who wish to farm co-operatively;

(4) Public ownership of plants manufacturing farm implements and supplies and, where expansion of the industry is necessary, the conversion of Government-owned war plants for the purpose;

(5) Assistance to co-operatives for the distribution of farm machinery and supplies;

(6) Co-operative or public ownership of the major processing and wholesale distributing facilities for farm products;

(7) Adequate storage and refrigeration facilities and the application of the "ever normal granary" principle to major staples;

(8) Means for extensive development of the industrial utilization of farm products;

(9) A comprehensive national crop insurance scheme to be applied on an individual basis at premiums no greater than the minimum cost of service;

(10) Farm credit at the cost of service;

(11) Marketing Boards, representative of producer and consumer, for the orderly grading and marketing of all farm products;

(12) The present Wheat Board as a Grain Board with adequate producer and consumer representation to handle all grain; providing initial payments and participation certificates; the initial payment for wheat for the crop year 1945 to be not less than \$1.25 per bushel, and the initial payment for coarse grains to be not less than the present ceiling prices for coarse grains, plus the equalization payments now being paid;

(13) Export and Import Boards for the regulation and encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities;

(14) That the price of cheese for 1945 be set at 25 cents a pound, factory shipping point, plus the quality premium now paid; and that the subsidy on butterfat be fixed at 13 cents until October 1st, 1945 and at 15 cents from that date to May 1st, 1946. And, further, that fluid milk subsidies be continued at 55 cents throughout the year, and that in any health plan for Canada the place of fluid milk should be featured;

(15) A Board of Livestock Commissioners with producer representation, and having similar powers to those of the Board of Grain Commissioners;

(16) That additional funds be provided to carry on more intensive research into agricultural problems;

(17) An extensive program of soil surveys, soil conservation, re-settlement, water conservation, irrigation and rural electrification; and

(18) A general educational program for technical training in agriculture, and scholarships to Agricultural Colleges.

And we also urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of revising the Income Tax Legislation and regulations in respect to farm income, to provide for:

- (a) simplified forms for farmers' income tax returns;
- (b) the exemption of all proceeds from the sale of foundation livestock; and
- (c) farm income tax based on farm income averaged over a period of five years.

And we also urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of revising the Income Tax Legislation and regulations in respect to farm income, to provide for:

- (a) simplified forms for farmers' income tax returns.
- (b) the exemption of all proceeds from the sale of foundation livestock, and
- (c) farm income tax based on farm income averaged over a period of five years.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Danielson, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

That the motion be amended as follows:

- (a) By inserting after the word "Canada" in the fifth line of the first paragraph thereof the words: "and the Government of Saskatchewan.";
- (b) By striking out all the words after the word "times" in the sixth line of clause (1) and substituting therefor the following: "for a period sufficient to guarantee to all agricultural producers security in their production so as to prevent undue fluctuation in prices and assure economic stability in agriculture";
- (c) By striking out the word "farmer's" in the first line of clause (2) and adding the words "of both urban and rural residents" at the end thereof;

- (d) By adding to clause (3) the words: "or on an individual basis";
- (e) By striking out the word "Public" in the first line of clause (4) and substituting therefor the word "Co-operative";
- (f) By adding to clause (5) the words "where such assistance is requested";
- (g) By deleting the words "or public" in the first line of clause (6);
- (h) By adding after the word "facilities" in the first line of clause (7) the words "on a co-operative basis or by private enterprise";
- (i) By adding to clause (8) the words "on a co-operative basis or by private enterprise";
- (j) By deleting all the words in clause (11) and substituting therefor the following: "The encouragement of co-operatives for the marketing of all farm products.";
- (k) By inserting after the figures "1945" in the fourth line of clause (12) the word and figures "and 1946" and by adding the following at the end thereof: "and that charges including freight rates for handling all grain be reduced";
- (l) By deleting all the words in clause (13) and substituting therefor the following: "That all possible methods of encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities be explored and adopted.";
- (m) By striking out all the words after the word "of" in the second line of the last paragraph of the motion and substituting therefor the following: "exempting farmers from Income Tax legislation and in lieu thereof substituting an equitable tax to be collected at the source on the sale of farm products."

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Malcolm, 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 the third time and passed:

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Fire Prevention Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.

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

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Williams have leave to introduce Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Commisioners to Administer Oaths.

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

Bill No. 24—An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act.

- Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.
- Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Local Government (Temporary Special Powers) Act.
- Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The King's Counsel Act.
- Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Provincial Mediation Board Act, 1943.
- Bill No. 30—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.
- Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- Bill No. 36—An Act to amend An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The University Act.
- Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.
- Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.
- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act respecting a Bird Emblem for Saskatchewan.
- Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.
- Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Danielson:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give consideration to the advisability of amending The Farm Loans Act, 1944, to provide that lands, formerly the property of

the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board or which have or may become the property of the Provincial Treasurer under the said Act, should be liable for municipal taxation.

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

5.30 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 has 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:

No.

1. An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944.
2. An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
3. An Act to amend The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act.
4. An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.
5. An Act to amend The Coyote Bounty Act, 1943.
6. An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
7. An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
8. An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.
9. An Act to amend The Fur Act.
10. An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
11. An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act.
12. An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act.
13. An Act to amend The Highways and Transportation Act.
14. An Act to repeal The Government House Act.
15. An Act to amend The Trade Union Act, 1944.
16. An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.
17. An Act to amend The Hospitals Act.

No.

18. An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
19. An Act to amend The Fire Prevention Act.
20. An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
21. An Act to amend The Companies Winding Up Act.
22. An Act to amend The Coroners Act.
23. An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

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 then adjourned at 5.40 o’clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Law Amendment (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1943. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting the practice of Physiotherapy. (*Mr. Burgess*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended April 30, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 36)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report of the Milk Control Board for the year ended December 31, 1944.

(Sessional Paper No. 37)

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

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

Bill No. 24—An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The King's Counsel Act.

- Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Provincial Mediation Board Act, 1943.
- Bill No. 30—An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.
- Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The University Act.
- Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Department of Education Act.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.
- Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act respecting a Bird Emblem for Saskatchewan.

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

- Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act.
- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

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

- Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.
- Bill No. 36—An Act to amend An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.
- Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The Hon. Mr. Corman, a member of Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hooge, dated February 28, 1945, showing:

The names and addresses of Commissioners for Oaths whose appointment has been cancelled since July 15, 1944, with the reason for such cancellation.

(*Sessional Paper No. 38*)

Moved by Mr. Embury, seconded by Mr. Buchanan:

That this assembly, being of opinion that the lack of industrialization in the Province of Saskatchewan prohibits the full employment of disabled, handicapped or unemployed veterans of the last war and of this war, request the Department of Veterans Affairs of the Federal Government to provide military buildings, tools, equipment and machinery from surplus war assets for the establishment of diversified types of workshops in suitably located communities in Saskatchewan, and that the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Saskatchewan Government assume responsibility for the organization and administration of such workshops.

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

Moved by Mr. Wooff, seconded by Mr. Boyle:

That this Legislature urge upon the Federal Government the necessity for extension of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to all of the Province.

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

Moved by Mr. Dobie, seconded by Mr. Nollet:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to grant clear titles to soldier settlers of the First World War who have purchased land under the Soldier Settlement Board and who have made, or may make principal and interest payments equalling in total amount the finally adjusted indebtedness.

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

Moved by Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Swallow:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to turn over to the Province such military buildings as may be declared surplus to be used for socially useful purposes.

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

Moved by Mr. Vallean (A.S.V.R.), seconded by Mr. Lee:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to amend the Veterans' Land Act to enable returned persons, who settle on farms without assistance from the Veterans' Land Act, to purchase farm machinery from machinery pools established under the Veterans' Land Act; and, further, that they be given priority in the purchase of farm machinery from the regular trade channels.

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

Moved by Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Dobie:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to provide pensions to veterans of the two World Wars on the basis of the following schedules:

Schedule "A"

To apply to employable veterans: \$30.00 per month if single, and \$60.00 per month if married: earnings or income in excess of \$600.00 per annum to be deducted from the pensions payable, namely \$360.00 per annum if single, and \$720.00 per annum if married;

Schedule "B"

To apply to unemployable veterans: \$50.00 per month if single, and \$80.00 per month if married: earnings or income in excess of \$125.00 per annum to be deducted from the pensions payable, namely \$600.00 per annum if single, and \$960.00 per annum if married;

And, futher, that pensions received for war disability shall not be reckoned as income or earnings for tax purposes.

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

Moved by Mr. Nollet, seconded by Mr. Buchanan:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to amend the Veteran's Land Act to provide for the use of land and other grants for co-operative farm projects and, where such permission is granted, that the Provincial Government give consideration to assuming responsibility for the organization and administration of such projects.

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

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

THOMAS MILLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1946, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

REGINA, MARCH 13, 1945.

(Sessional Paper No. 39)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

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

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

That this Assembly, realizing that the agricultural industry of Canada must be placed on a permanently sound economic basis if the predominantly agricultural provinces are to achieve and maintain their full and proper status in Confederation, urges upon the Government of Canada the necessity of establishing, to this end:

(1) Floor prices on all staple farm products as the most effective method of maintaining maximum farm production and stabilizing the agricultural industry; but that such floor prices

should provide to agricultural producers their proper share of the national income; and such floor prices should be guaranteed at all times for at least two years in advance for cereal grains, and for at least five years in advance for livestock, poultry and their products;

(2) Legislation to protect the farmer's equity in his land, home and machinery;

(3) Assistance to returned men and others who wish to farm co-operatively;

(4) Public ownership of plants manufacturing farm implements and supplies and, where expansion of the industry is necessary, the conversion of Government-owned war plants for the purpose;

(5) Assistance to co-operatives for the distribution of farm machinery and supplies;

(6) Co-operative or public ownership of the major processing and wholesale distributing facilities for farm products;

(7) Adequate storage and refrigeration facilities and the application of the "ever normal granary" principle to major staples;

(8) Means for extensive development of the industrial utilization of farm products;

(9) A comprehensive national crop insurance scheme to be applied on an individual basis at premiums no greater than the minimum cost of service;

(10) Farm credit at the cost of service;

(11) Marketing Boards, representative of producer and consumer, for the orderly grading and marketing of all farm products;

(12) The present Wheat Board as a Grain Board with adequate producer and consumer representation to handle all grain; providing initial payments and participation certificates; the initial payment for wheat for the crop year 1945 to be not less than \$1.25 per bushel, and the initial payment for coarse grains to be not less than the present ceiling prices for coarse grains, plus the equalization payments now being paid;

(13) Export and Import Boards for the regulation and encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities;

(14) That the price of cheese for 1945 be set at 25 cents a pound, factory shipping point, plus the quality premium now paid; and that the subsidy on butterfat be fixed at 13 cents until October 1st, 1945 and at 15 cents from that date to May 1st, 1946. And, further, that fluid milk subsidies be continued at 55 cents throughout the year, and that in any health plan for Canada the place of fluid milk should be featured;

(15) A Board of Livestock Commissioners with producer representation, and having similar powers to those of the Board of Grain Commissioners;

(16) That additional funds be provided to carry on more intensive research into agricultural problems;

(17) An extensive program of soil surveys, soil conservation, re-settlement, water conservation, irrigation and rural electrification; and

(18) A general educational program for technical training in agriculture, and scholarships to Agricultural Colleges.

And we also urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of revising the Income Tax Legislation and regulations in respect to farm income, to provide for:

- (a) simplified forms for farmers' income tax returns.
- (b) the exemption of all proceeds from the sale of foundation livestock, and
- (c) farm income tax based on farm income averaged over a period of five years.

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

That the motion be amended as follows:

- (a) By inserting after the word "Canada" in the fifth line of the first paragraph thereof the words: "and the Government of Saskatchewan.";
- (b) By striking out all the words after the word "times" in the sixth line of clause (1) and substituting therefor the following: "for a period sufficient to guarantee to all agricultural producers security in their production so as to prevent undue fluctuation in prices and assure economic stability in agriculture";

- (c) By striking out the word "farmer's" in the first line of clause (2) and adding the words "of both urban and rural residents" at the end thereof;
- (d) By adding to clause (3) the words: "or on an individual basis";
- (e) By striking out the word "Public" in the first line of clause (4) and substituting therefor the word "Co-operative";
- (f) By adding to clause (5) the words "where such assistance is requested";
- (g) By deleting the words "or public" in the first line of clause (6);
- (h) By adding after the word "facilities" in the first line of clause (7) the words "on a co-operative basis or by private enterprise";
- (i) By adding to clause (8) the words "on a co-operative basis or by private enterprise";
- (j) By deleting all the words in clause (11) and substituting therefor the following: "The encouragement of co-operatives for the marketing of all farm products.";
- (k) By inserting after the figures "1945" in the fourth line of clause (12) the word and figures "and 1946" and by adding the following at the end thereof: "and that charges including freight rates for handling all grain be reduced";
- (l) By deleting all the words in clause (13) and substituting therefor the following: "That all possible methods of encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities be explored and adopted.";
- (m) By striking out all the words after the word "of" in the second line of the last paragraph of the motion and substituting therefor the following: "exempting farmers from Income Tax legislation and in lieu thereof substituting an equitable tax to be collected at the source on the sale of farm products."

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

That the amendment be amended as follows:

1. By deleting clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d);

2. By striking out all the words in clause (e) and substituting therefor the following:
 "By striking out the word "Public" in the first line of clause (4) and substituting therefor the words "Co-operative and public".
3. By deleting clauses (g), (h), (i) and (j);
4. By deleting all the words after "that" in the third line of clause (k) and substituting therefor the following:
 "equitable freight rates be established."
5. By deleting all the words after the word "following" in the second line of clause (l) and substituting therefor:
 "Export and Import Boards for the regulation and encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities and that all possible methods of encouragement of Canada's foreign trade be explored and adopted."
6. By deleting all the words after the word "following" in the third line of clause (m) and substituting therefor the words:
 "a complete study of farm income tax legislation with a view to a more simplified and equitable form of taxation."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Williams (Regina)	Lazorko
Benson	Boyle	Lee
Fines	Darling	Putnam
Corman	Daniel	Wellbelove
Valleau (Melfort)	Stone	Burgess
Feeley	Gibbs	Howell
Trew (Mrs.)	Howe	Brown
Buchanan	Willis	Wooff
Hansen	Spidell	Cuming
Phelps	Malcolm	Swallow
Douglas (Rosetown)	Thair	Connon
Sturdy	Murray	Arthurs
		Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—37

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	Marion
Procter	Hooge	Dobie—6

The question being put on the said amendment, as amended, it was agreed to.

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

YEAS
Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Darling	Howell
Benson	Stone	Brown
Fines	Gibbs	Wooff
Valleau (Melfort)	Howe	Cuming
Feeley	Willis	Swallow
Trew (Mrs.)	Spidell	Connon
Euchanan	Malcolm	Arthurs
Hansen	Thair	Patterson
Phelps	Murray	Procter
Douglas (Rosetown)	Lazorko	Danielson
Sturdy	Lee	Hooge
Williams (Regina)	Putnam	Marion
Boyle	Wellbelove	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
	Burgess	Dobie—42

“That this Assembly, realizing that the agricultural industry of Canada must be placed on a permanently sound economic basis if the predominantly agricultural provinces are to achieve and maintain their full and proper status in Confederation, urges upon the Government of Canada the necessity of establishing, to this end:

(1) Floor prices on all staple farm products as the most effective method of maintaining maximum farm production and stabilizing the agricultural industry; but that such floor prices should provide to agricultural producers their proper share of the national income; and such floor prices should be guaranteed at all times for at least two years in advance for cereal grains, and for at least five years in advance for livestock, poultry and their products;

(2) Legislation to protect the farmer's equity in his land, home and machinery;

(3) Assistance to returned men and others who wish to farm co-operatively;

(4) Co-operative and public ownership of plants manufacturing farm implements and supplies and, where expansion of the industry is necessary, the conversion of Government-owned war plants for the purpose;

(5) Assistance to co-operatives for the distribution of farm machinery and supplies where such assistance is requested.

(6) Co-operative or public ownership of the major processing and wholesale distributing facilities for farm products;

(7) Adequate storage and refrigeration facilities and the application of the "ever normal granary" principle to major staples;

(8) Means for extensive development of the industrial utilization of farm products;

(9) A comprehensive national crop insurance scheme to be applied on an individual basis at premiums no greater than the minimum cost of service;

(10) Farm credit at the cost of service;

(11) Marketing Boards, representative of producer and consumer, for the orderly grading and marketing of all farm products;

(12) The present Wheat Board as a Grain Board with adequate producer and consumer representation to handle all grain; providing initial payments and participation certificates; the initial payment for wheat for the crop years 1945 and 1946 to be not less than \$1.25 per bushel, and the initial payment for coarse grains to be not less than the present ceiling prices for coarse grains, plus the equalization payments now being paid, and that equitable freight rates be established;

(13) Export and Import Boards for the regulation and encouragement of Canada's foreign trade in agricultural as well as other commodities, and that all possible methods of encouragement of Canada's foreign trade be explored and adopted;

(14) That the price of cheese for 1945 be set at 25 cents a pound, factory shipping point, plus the quality premium now paid; and that the subsidy on butterfat be fixed at 13 cents until October 1st, 1945 and at 15 cents from that date to May 1st, 1946. And, further, that fluid milk subsidies be continued at 55 cents throughout the year, and that in any health plan for Canada the place of fluid milk should be featured;

(15) A Board of Livestock Commissioners with producer representation, and having similar powers to those of the Board of Grain Commissioners;

(16) That additional funds be provided to carry on more intensive research into agricultural problems;

(17) An extensive program of soil surveys, soil conservation, re-settlement, water conservation, irrigation and rural electrification; and

(18) A general educational program for technical training in agriculture, and scholarships to Agricultural Colleges.

And we also urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of a complete study of farm income tax legislation with a view to more simplified and equitable form of taxation."

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give consideration to the advisability of providing for the payment to municipalities of the costs of medical and hospital services rendered to old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients and their dependents, where such services are now provided at the expense of the municipality, on a basis similar to that arranged for municipalities providing such services under The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act, and that old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients, who are ratepayers in municipalities where such services are provided by a tax levy on their property, should have their taxes adjusted accordingly.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mrs. Trew, seconded by Mr. Howe:

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

"be commended for providing medical and hospital services to Old Age and Blind Pensioners and Mothers' Allowance recipients and their dependents, and for their efforts to make arrangements where necessary, with the municipalities which will be fair and just to the municipalities and also to the recipients of the services."

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

At 11 o'clock p.m. Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Burgess as its Chairman and Mr. Embury as its Vice-Chairman.

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

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of Saskatoon Bible College, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Your Committee recommends that the fees in connection with the said Private Bills be remitted, less the cost of printing.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Burgess, seconded by Mr. Wellbelove:

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

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

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan.
(*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Hazel Dell No. 335. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

The Hon. Mr. Lloyd, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 22, 1945, showing:

- (1) Names of Instructors employed at Labour Schools operated by the Department of Education and subjects taught by each.
- (2) Time tables used in said schools.
- (3) Syllabus or Corriculum used.
- (4) Places and dates of each school held.
- (5) Number of pupils attending each school.
(Sessional Paper No. 40)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the University of Saskatchewan, for the year ended June 30, 1942.
(Sessional Paper No. 41)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statements of the University of Saskatchewan for the year ended June 30, 1943.
(Sessional Paper No. 42)

And also,—Annual Report and Financial Statements of the University of Saskatchewan for the year ended June 30, 1944.
(Sessional Paper No. 43)

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

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

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, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting the Town of Alsask.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Law Amendment (Temporary Provisions) Act.

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

By Mr. Procter, for a Return showing:

Copies of expense accounts and vouchers for W. E. Heno for the months of October and November, 1944.

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give consideration to the advisability of providing for the payment to municipalities of the costs of medical and hospital services rendered to old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients and their dependents, where such services are now provided at the expense of the municipality, on a basis similar to that arranged for municipalities providing such services under

The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act, and that old age and blind pensioners and mothers' allowance recipients, who are ratepayers in municipalities where such services are provided by a tax levy on their property, should have their taxes adjusted accordingly.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mrs. Trew, seconded by Mr. Howe:

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

"be commended for providing medical and hospital services to Old Age and Blind Pensioners and Mothers' Allowance recipients and their dependents; and for their efforts to make arrangements where necessary with the municipalities which will be fair and just to the municipalities and also to the recipients of the services."

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

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Williams (Regina)	Lazorko
Nollet	Boyle	Lee
Brockelbank	Daniels	Putnam
Fines	Darling	Wellbelove
Corman	Stone	Burgess
Feeley	Heming	Howell
Trew (Mrs.)	Harris	Brown
Buchanan	Gibbs	Cuming
Hansen	Howe	Swallow
McIntosh	Willis	Houze
Lloyd	Spidell	Cannon
Phelps	Malcolm	Arthurs
Douglas (Rosetown)	Thair	Aitken
Sturdy	Murray	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
		Embury—43

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	
Procter	Hooge	Marion—5

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give consideration to the advisability of amending The Farm Loans Act, 1944, to provide that lands, formerly the property of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board or which have or may become the property of the Provincial Treasurer under the said Act, should be liable for municipal taxation.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Thair, seconded by Mr. Hansen:

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

"the lands owned and acquired by the Provincial Treasurer under The Farm Loans Act, should be kept in production every year so that the municipalities and the Provincial Treasurer may receive revenue from taxation and otherwise."

The debate continuing on the said amendment, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Feeley, seconded by Mrs. Trew:

That the words "where suitable" be inserted after the word "should".

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

The question being put on the said amendment, as amended, it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Boyle	Murray
Nollet	Daniels	Lazorko
Fines	Darling	Lee
Feeley	Stone	Wellbelove
Trew (Mrs.)	Heming	Brown
Hansen	Harris	Wooft
McIntosh	Howe	Cuming
Lloyd	Spidell	Swallow
Douglas (Rosetown)	Malcolm	Houze
Sturdy	Thair	Cannon
		Aitken—31

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson	Patterson	Hooge
Putnam	Procter	Marion
Burgess	Danielson	Dobie—9

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

According to Order, Bill No. 48—An Act respecting the Practice of Physiotherapy—was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Liquor Act. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Moved by Mr. Patterson:

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

Copy of the Financial Statement and Balance Sheet of the Dominion Electric Power Limited for the year ending December 31, 1943.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps raised a Point of Order that the said Motion was out of order on the ground that the documents asked for were in the nature of privileged documents, and that, in any case, the Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, relating to a year in which the Dominion Electric Power Ltd. was a private company, the information sought was not obtainable in sufficient detail through a public authority: supporting references given were Standing Order 51, Citation 438, Dominion House of Commons (Beauchesne, 2nd Edition, page 136).

A debate arising on the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker was asked for a ruling, whereupon he stated that he would reserve his decision at the present time.

Discussion on the said Point of Order was thereupon suspended pending Mr. Speaker's decision.

Moved by Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Heming:

That this Assembly, taking cognizance of the present acute housing shortage in the Province of Saskatchewan and of the fact that private lending institutions with head offices in Eastern Canada have in the past shown reluctance to assist in the financing of housing projects in this Province, request the Government to make representations to the Federal authorities to ensure that

the assistance provided under the National Housing Act be available to residents of Saskatchewan by arranging that the financing of government assistance for the building of houses be made through the Bank of Canada in order that such assistance may not be wholly dependent upon the goodwill of private lending institutions.

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

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

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of Saskatoon Bible College, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, no general consolidation or boundary revision of Rural Municipalities should be effected without the consent of the municipalities concerned.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Howell, seconded by Mr. Cuming:

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

"the Government should be commended for studying the advisability of adjusting municipal boundaries, and that it should now be requested to give consideration to the advisability of introducing legislation to provide for a vote of the ratepayers in the areas which may be organized as new municipalities."

The debate continuing on the said amendment, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, adjourned.

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

That this assembly, being of opinion that the lack of industrialization in the Province of Saskatchewan prohibits the full employment of disabled, handicapped or unemployed veterans of the last war and of this war, request the Department of Veterans

Affairs of the Federal Government to provide military buildings, tools, equipment and machinery from surplus war assets for the establishment of diversified types of workshops in suitably located communities in Saskatchewan, and that the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Saskatchewan Government give consideration to assuming responsibility for the organization and administration of such workshops.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting the Town of Alsask.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Law Amendments (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1943.

The Order of the Day being called for the Assembly to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, the Hon. Mr. Fines moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1945*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

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

That Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan—be now read the second time.

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

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

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Hazel Dell No. 335.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act.

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

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

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Department of Social Welfare Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 60—An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Certain Blind Persons. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

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

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Government of Saskatchewan Insurance Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The City Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Town Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

- Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Village Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)
- Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)
- Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1941. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)
- Bill No. 68—An Act to provide a Tax Roll for the Village of Norquay. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)
- Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The School Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)
- Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)
- Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)
- Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Apiaries Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)
- Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)
- Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

According to Order, Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Liquor Act—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 motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines:

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 78—An Act respecting the Creation of Corporations for Certain Purposes. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown)*)

Bill No. 79—An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained in the Course of their Employment. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

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

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

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

The Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated February 26, 1945, showing:

- (1) Name and number of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts in which a works program was undertaken in the fall of 1944.
- (2) The total amount expended in each Municipality and Local Improvement District.
- (3) The amount of the Government contribution in each case.
- (4) The nature of the work performed.

(*Sessional Paper No. 44*)

The Order "MOTIONS (*for Returns*)" being called, Mr. Speaker gave his deferred decision, as follows, on the Point of Order raised by the Hon. Mr. Phelps, on the fifteenth instant, respecting the Motion for a Return moved by Mr. Patterson:

Mr. Speaker:

On Thursday last, a Point of Order was raised by Hon. Mr. Phelps in connection with this Motion for a Return of the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and I reserved my decision on the question whether or not the said Motion was in Order.

It is unfortunate, from a Speaker's point of view, that his decision in this issue should have to rest upon his personal opinion of the character of the documents sought to be produced. Not until he has formed that opinion is he in a position to apply the rules and precedents appropriate to the case, and decide the Point of Order raised.

In forming my opinion of the character of the documents sought, it was necessary for me to review not only the arguments raised in the debate on the Point of Order, but also the statements made by Ministers and others during discussion of Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

My decision must hinge upon my determination of the question whether or not the said documents are private documents, and thus privileged and confidential, as asserted by two responsible Ministers of the Crown. This assertion had to be weighed against the contrary opinion voiced by the hon. Leader of the Opposition to the effect that the said documents, being in possession of the Government and relating to a Company now controlled by the Government, were in effect public documents and thus producible in this House by way of Motion for a Return.

Having reviewed all the arguments, my opinion is that the documents in question are private documents, and thus to be regarded as confidential, for the following reasons:

- (1) they relate to a year (1943) during the whole of which the Dominion Electric Power Ltd. was wholly a private company;
- (2) the negotiations for control appear to have been conducted between the Government and certain shareholders of the Company holding a majority of the common stock of the Company, not the Company as such, and that, in consequence, the documents came into the possession of the Government in the course of these negotiations through the agency of the negotiating shareholders, and not as a submission of the Company itself—a distinction which seems to me of importance in the circumstances;
- (3) certain private interests are still involved, despite the fact the Company has come under Governmental control, such control being exercised by virtue of the purchase of a majority interest in the common stock of the Company and not through direct purchase by the Government of the physical assets of the Company; and
- (4) the Company must still be regarded as operating as a private company in connection with its properties in other provinces; it remains a private company so far as those other provinces are concerned.

My decision on the Point of Order, as I said, must be made in the light of my opinion on the character of the documents sought. Viewing them then as private and confidential documents, I examined the authorities. I found that May is the most explicit in matters pertaining to Returns by Order or Address. I would refer the House, therefore, to May's "Parliamentary Practice", 13th Edition, at page 622, where the following is set forth:

"Returns may be moved for, either by order or address, relating to any public matter, in which the House or the Crown has jurisdiction. They may be obtained from all public offices, and from corporations, bodies or officers constituted for public purposes, by Acts if Parliament

or otherwise; but not from private associations, such as Lloyd's, nor from individuals not exercising public functions. The papers and correspondence sought from Government Departments should be of a public and official character, and not private or confidential . . . However ample the power of each House to enforce the production of papers may be, a sufficient cause must be shown for the exercise of that power; and if considerations of public policy can be urged against a Motion for papers, it is either withdrawn, or otherwise dealt with according to the judgment of the House."

From the foregoing, it is clear that, in the light of the opinion I have given as to the character of the documents in question, the Motion for a Return of the hon. Leader of the Opposition is out of order.

Again, if my opinion is accepted that the said documents are private and confidential, and in view of the fact that during the whole of 1943 the Dominion Electric Power Ltd. was wholly a private company, it would appear that the Motion for a Return is out of order on another count.

Beauchesne's "Parliamentary Rules and Forms", 3rd Edition, Citation 385 at page 145, sets forth the nature of papers which may be "ordered" by the House, and those producible only pursuant to an "Address". I quote from clause (3) of Citation 385, relating to papers which can be moved for only by an Address:

"Addresses are moved for papers and despatches from the Imperial Government; for orders in council; for correspondence between the Dominion, British and foreign governments, or between the Dominion and provincial governments, or between the Dominion and any company, corporation or individuals . . ."

In my opinion, therefore, the Motion for a Return is out of order, and I so rule.

Moved by Mr. Feeley, seconded by Mr. Daniels:

That this Legislative Assembly protests to the Dominion Government against the present unfair method of levying the tax on purchases of electrical current and requests that the said tax be collected on the basis of the Kilowatt hour.

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

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

"do respectfully suggest to the Dominion Government that the Dominion Government Sales Tax, being levied on purchases of electrical current, be collected on the basis of the Kilowatt hour."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson
Procter

Danielson
Hooge

Marion
Benson—6

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Brockelbank
Fines
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
Buchanan
Hansen
McIntosh
Lloyd
Phelps
Sturdy
Williams (Regina)

Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Heming
Harris
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Spidell
Thair
Murray
Lazorko
Lee

Putnam
Wellbelove
Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Connon
Arthurs
Aitken
Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Dobie
Embury—42

The question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to on the following recorded vote:

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Benson
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
Buchanan
Hansen
McIntosh
Lloyd
Phelps
Sturdy
Williams (Regina)

Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Heming
Harris
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Spidell
Malcolm
Thair
Murray
Lazorko
Lee
Putnam
Wellbelove

Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Connon
Arthurs
Aitken
Patterson
Procter
Danielson
Hooge
Marion
Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Dobie
Embury—50

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, no general consolidation or boundary revision of Rural Municipalities should be effected without the consent of the municipalities concerned.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Howell, seconded by Mr. Cuming:

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

"the Government should be commended for studying the advisability of adjusting municipal boundaries, and that it should now be requested to give consideration to the advisability of introducing legislation to provide for a vote of the ratepayers in the areas which may be organized as new municipalities."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Benson
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
Buchanan
Hansen
McIntosh
Lloyd
Sturdy

Williams (Regina)
Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Harris
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Spidell
Malcolm
Thair
Murray

Lazorko
Lee
Putnam
Wellbelove
Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Houze
Connon
Arthurs
Aitken—41

NAYS

Messieurs

Patternson
Procter

Danielson
Hooge

Marion—5

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

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

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

The debate continuing, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), adjourned.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Lloyd have leave to introduce Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 82—An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles
(*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

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

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

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Benson
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
Buchanan
Hansen
Lloyd
Sturdy

Williams (Regina)
Boyle
Daniels
Darling
Stone
Heming
Harris
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Spidell
Thair
Murray
Lazorko

Putnam
Wellbelove
Burgess
Howell
Brown
Wooff
Cuming
Swallow
Houze
Connon
Aitken
Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Dobie
Embury—41

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
ProcterDanielson
Hooge

Marion—5

The Assembly, accordingly, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

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

That Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan—be now read the second time.

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

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, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Hazel Dell No. 335.

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

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

THOMAS MILLER,

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, 1945, and recommends the same to the legislative Assembly.

REGINA, MARCH 20, 1945.

(Sessional Paper No. 45)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945*3 o'clock p.m.*

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Phelps have leave to introduce Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1944.

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

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

Moved by Mr. Howe, seconded by Mr. Hansen:

That we the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, request the Federal Government to take immediate steps to make full use of the Hudson Bay route; and, further, that this Assembly is of the opinion that a conference of representatives of the Governments of the Province of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan should be called to discuss ways and means whereby the shipping and trade through the port of Churchill may be developed.

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

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Valleau (A.S.V.R.):

That, in the opinion of this assembly, the Federal Election Act should be amended to extend the franchise to persons of eighteen years of age and over, so as to give such persons an opportunity to vote at the next Federal election.

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

That the words "who are serving or have served in the armed forces" be inserted after the word "over" in the third line.

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

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Williams	Putnam
Nollet	Boyle	Wellbelove
Benson	Daniels	Howell
Fines	Stone	Brown
Corman	Heming	Wooff
Valleau (Melfort)	Harris	Cuming
Feeley	Gibbs	Swallow
Trew (Mrs.)	Howe	Houze
Buchanan	Spidell	Connon
Hansen	Thair	Aitken
McIntosh	Murray	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—35
Lloyd	Lazorko	

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	Marion
Procter	Hooge	Dobie
		Embury—7

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

That this Assembly, taking cognizance of the present acute housing shortage in the Province of Saskatchewan and of the fact that private lending institutions with head offices in Eastern Canada have in the past shown reluctance to assist in the financing of housing projects in this Province, request the Government to make representations to the Federal authorities to ensure that the assistance provided under the National Housing Act be available to residents of Saskatchewan by arranging that the financing of government assistance for the building of houses be made through the Bank of Canada in order that such assistance may not be wholly dependent upon the goodwill of private lending institutions.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Danielson:

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

"requests the Government to make an investigation into the possibilities of establishing Co-operative Housing Associations

and to encourage the organization of such associations with a view to their securing the assistance provided by the National Housing Acts of 1938 and 1944."

The debate continuing on the said amendment, it was, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), adjourned.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That on and after Saturday, March 24, until the end of the present Session, the Assembly shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning of each day except Sunday; that, in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock p.m. there shall also be an intermission every day from 1 to 3 o'clock p.m.; that the Order of Business on Saturday shall be the same as on Friday; and that Standing Order 5, subsection (2), be suspended on Wednesdays in order that sittings may be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

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

That Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act—be now read the second time.

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

The said Bill No. 46 was accordingly read the second time.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

That the said Bill No. 46 be referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

That the words "at next sitting" be deleted and the following ing substituted therefor: "after it has first been considered by the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments."

The debate continuing, and 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. 46 was accordingly 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. 79—An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained in the Course of their Employment.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1945

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 85—An Act respecting Dominion Electric Power Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Phelps*)

Bill No. 86—An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Dental Profession Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the Province in the death of the late Dr. Walter C. Murray, former President of the University of Saskatchewan, and to pay tribute to his distinguished and invaluable services to the cause of education and to the inestimable contribution he made to the growth and development of the institution he guided from its inception to the position of universal prestige and recognition it today enjoys.

The Assembly further desires to extend its condolences to the bereaved family of the late Dr. Murray.

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

Resolved, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the late Dr. Walter C. Murray be communicated to the members of his family, on behalf of the Assembly, by Mr. Speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Corman, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated March 2, 1945, showing:

Names and addresses of Justices of the Peace whose appointments have been cancelled since July 15, 1944, and not renewed.
(*Sessional Paper No. 46*)

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

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained in the Course of their Employment.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation 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. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Department of Social Welfare Act, 1944.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Government of Saskatchewan Insurance Act, 1944.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1944.

Bill No. 60—An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Certain Blind Persons.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide a Tax Roll for the Village of Norquay.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Apiaries Act.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.

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

Bill No. 82—An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles.

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

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

At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until tomorrow at 11 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945*11 o'clock a.m.*

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 89—An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives.
(*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Bill No. 91—An Act respecting Urban and Rural Planning and Development. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend Th Fire Departments Platoon Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

According to Order, Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Act—was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Department of Social Welfare Act, 1944.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Government of Saskatchewan Insurance Act, 1944.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1944.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 68—An Act to provide a Tax Roll for the Village of Norquay.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Apiaries Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.

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

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

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Certain Blind Persons.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage, and Marketing of Natural Products.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.05 o'clock p.m., until Monday at 11 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1945

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

Bill No. 104—An Act respecting payment of Special Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Assembly while on Active Service. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Liquor Board Superannuation Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act. (No. 2) (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944. (No. 2) (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Marriage Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

- Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act. (No. 2). (*Hon Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Public Service Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)
- Bill No. 110—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

The Hon. Mr. Corman, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated March 6, 1945, showing:

Names and addresses of Notaries Public whose commissions expired December 31, 1944, and whose applications for renewal of appointment have been refused.

(*Sessional Paper No. 47*)

The Hon. Mr. Fines, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated March 8, 1945, showing:

Copy of Agreement for purchase of McInnis Bros. Ltd. plant.
(*Sessional Paper No. 48*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 20, 1945, showing:

As at January 1, 1945, what amounts stood to the credit or debit of the various Government Bank Accounts.

(*Sessional Paper No. 49*)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 6, 1945, showing:

The names of all persons appointed to the Government Service, including Boards and Commissions, since July 15, 1944, indicating nature of employment and salary.

(Sessional Paper No. 50)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 6, 1945, showing:

Names of persons employed in the Government service, including Boards and Commissions, on July 15, 1944, who have since that date (a) resigned voluntarily, (b) resigned by request, and (c) been discharged; indicating in each case position occupied or nature of employment and date of resignation or discharge.

(Sessional Paper No. 51)

According to Order, Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act—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. 86—An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Dental Profession Act.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown) moved:

That Bill No. 78—An Act respecting the Creation of Corporations for Certain Purposes—be now read the second time.

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

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 neg-
 atived on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	
Procter	Hooge	Marion—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Darling	Wellbelove
Nollet	Stone	Burgess
Benson	Heming	Howell
Fines	Gibbs	Brown
Corman	Howe	Wooff
Valleau (Melfort)	Willis	Cuming
Feeley	Spiddell	Swallow
Trew (Mrs.)	Malcolm	Houze
Hansen	Thair	Connon
McIntosh	Murray	Arthurs
Douglas (Rosetown)	Lazorko	Aitken
Williams (Regina)	Lee	Valleau (A.S.V.R.)
Boyle	Putnam	Embury—39

The debate continuing, and 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 Com-
 mittee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bills.

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

Bill No. 60—An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions and
 Pensions for Certain Blind Persons.

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

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspec-
 tion Act, 1943.

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing,
 Storage and Marketing of Natural Products.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bills No. 82—An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation 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 6.50 o'clock p.m. until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1945

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Connon as its Chairman, and Mr. Darling as its Vice-Chairman.

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

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting the Practice of Physiotherapy.

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, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time tomorrow, Wednesday:

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 113—An Act for the Cancellation of certain indebtedness in respect of Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time tomorrow, Wednesday:

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Housing Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

The Hon. Mr. Phelps, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated March 6, 1945, showing:

- (1) How many persons are employed in connection with Fur Auction Sales.
- (2) What are their names and what salary is paid to each.
(*Sessional Paper No. 52*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 6, 1945, showing:

Trips made by the Government Airplane, indicating:—dates, points of departure, landings and places visited, times of departure and arrival, mileage flown, and passengers carried in respect to each trip.

(*Sessional Paper No. 53*)

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

By Mr. Marion, for a Return showing:

The names and addresses of persons appointed as Justices of the Peace, since July 15, 1944, who had not previously held that appointment.

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

Bill No. 72—An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.

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

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

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.

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

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

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1941.

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

Bill No. 89—An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives.

Bill No. 91—An Act respecting Urban and Rural Planning and Development.

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

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 78—An Act respecting the Creation of Corporations for Certain Purposes.

Bill No. 86—An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The Dental Profession.

Bill No. 89—An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives.

The following Bills were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 88—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. 91—An Act respecting Urban and Rural Planning and Development.

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

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

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

At 11.10 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1945

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order Bill No. 91—An Act respecting Urban and Rural Planning and Development—was read the third time and passed.

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

That Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan—be now read the second time.

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

The said Bill No. 49 was accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

According to Order, Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act—was read the second time and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The Fire Departments Platoon Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act (No. 2)

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944. (No. 2).

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

- Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.
- Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.
- Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act, (No. 2).
- Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.
- Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.
- Bill No. 104—An Act respecting payment of Special Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Assembly while on Active Service.
- Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act, 1944.
- Bill No. 110—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.
- Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- Bill No. 113—An Act for the Cancellation of certain indebtedness in respect of Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies.
- Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Housing Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) moved:

That Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act—be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Sturdy	Lee
Nollet	Williams (Regina)	Putnam
Benson	Boyle	Wellbelove
Brockelbank	Daniels	Burgess
Fines	Darling	Howell
Corman	Stone	Brown
Valleau (Melfort)	Gibbs	Wooff
Feeley	Howe	Cuming
Trew (Mrs.)	Willis	Swallow
Buchanan	Spidell	Houze
Hansen	Malcolm	Connon
McIntosh	Murray	Arthurs
Lloyd	Lazorko	Aitken
		Valleau (A.S.V.R.)—40

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Danielson	Marion
Procter	Hooge	Dobie—6

The said Bill No. 105 was accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

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

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

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

Bill No. 94—An Act to amend The Fire Department's Platoon Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944 (No. 2).

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act (No. 2).

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

Bill No. 104—An Act respecting payment of Special Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Assembly while on Active Service.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

Bill No. 110—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

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

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act (No. 2)

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act, 1944.

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

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill No. 113—An Act for the Cancellation of certain indebtedness in respect of Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies.

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Housing Act.

According to Order, Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act—was read the second time and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means at next sitting.

According to Order, Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act—was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

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

At 11.10 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5a, until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time now:

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The Guarantee Companies Securities Act. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 116—An Act to amend The Public Officials Security Act. (*Hon. Mr. Valleau*)

Bill No. 117—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Clayton No. 333. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

The said Bills were accordingly read the second time and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. Speaker read a message from His Honour the Administrator, as follows:

W. M. MARTIN,
Administrator.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

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

REGINA, MARCH 29, 1945.

(*Sessional Paper No. 54*)

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 1, 1945, showing:

Copy of Financial Statement and Balance Sheet of the Dominion Electric Power Limited for its latest complete financial year.

(*Sessional Paper No. 55*)

Also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 1, 1945, showing:

Copy of the agreement or agreements between the Government or the Power Commission and the Dominion Electric Power Ltd., for the purchase of the assets or control of that Company.
(*Sessional Paper No. 56*)

And also—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated February 21, 1945, showing:

To what areas “extensive grants for construction and equipment of hospitals” have been made and what amount in each case.
(*Sessional Paper No. 57*)

The Hon. Mr. Phelps, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Procter, dated March 14, 1945, showing:

Copies of expense accounts and vouchers for W. E. Heno for the months of October and November, 1944.
(*Sessional Paper No. 58*)

The Hon. Mr. Corman, a member of the Executive Council, presented—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated March 27, 1945, showing:

The names and addresses of persons appointed as Justices of the Peace since July 15, 1944, who had not previously held that appointment.
(*Sessional Paper No. 59*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Health and of the Registrar General, as required under The Vital Statistics Act, for the calendar year 1943.
(*Sessional Paper No. 60*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on Bill No. 48—An Act respecting the practice of Physiotherapy—which was reported without amendment, 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 Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 113—An Act for the Cancellation of certain indebtedness in respect of Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies.

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

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The Guarantee Companies Securities Act.

Bill No. 116—An Act to amend The Public Officials Security Act.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time, and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today:

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 85—An Act respecting Dominion Electric Power Limited.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act.

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Liquor Board Superannuation Act, 1944.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That the Order for the second reading of Bill No. 90—An Act respecting Rural Municipalities—be discharged and the following Bill substituted therefor: No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

The said Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act—was thereupon read the second time, and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

According to order, the Hon. Mr. Phelps moved:

That Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1944—be now read the second time.

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

That the word “now” be struck out and the words “this day six months” added at the end of the question.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Procter
Danielson

Hooge
Dobie

Embury—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Nollet
Eenson
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Valleau (Melfort)
Feeley
Trew (Mrs.)
McIntosh

Lloyd
Phelps
Sturdy
Williams (Regina)
Daniels
Gibbs
Howe
Willis
Malcolm
Thair
Murray

Putnam
Wellbelove
Howell
Brown
Cuming
Swallow
Houze
Cannon
Arthurs
Aitken—31

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

The said Bill No. 84 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 the Committee of Ways and Means on the following Bills, which were reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act.

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

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

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

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 85—An Act respecting Dominion Electric Power Limited.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act.

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Liquor Board Superannuation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 117—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Clayton No. 333.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 49—An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Housing Act.

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

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1946, the following sums:

Vote
No.

1. For Legislation	\$ 54,120.00
2. For Executive Council	104,440.00
3. For Attorney General—Administration	54,620.00
4. For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts.....	172,020.00

Vote
No.

5.	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	100,000.00
6.	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners	278,000.00
7.	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles.....	238,680.00
8.	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	49,050.00
9.	For Provincial Secretary	16,640.00
10.	For Treasury—Administration	117,500.00
11.	For Treasury—Taxation Branch	344,350.00
12.	For Treasury—Farm Loans Branch	79,250.00
13.	For Treasury—Audit	91,320.00
14.	For Treasury—Public Debt	50,000.00
15.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue).....	2,777,710.00
	Including:—	
	“To provide for advances to Relief Account for:	
	(a) payment of Relief obligations;	
	(b) payment of such Seed Grain Adjust- ments as may be provided for by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.....	2,000,000.00”
16.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).....	640,000.00
	being:—	
	To provide for advances under the Farm Loans Act, 1944	\$ 240,000.00
	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acquisition, pur- chase and construction of power plants.....	\$ 400,000.00
17.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Administration	22,900.00
18.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Lieutenant Governor’s Office	2,540.00
19.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Public Build- ings and Institutions (maintenance and administration)..	1,711,438.00
20.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Construction... Services	491,760.00 51,300.00
21.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Miscellaneous	
22.	For Highways and Transportation—Administration and General Services	33,400.00
23.	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	4,116,590.00
24.	For Education	5,330,945.00
25.	For Agriculture	807,305.00
26.	For Municipal	253,100.00
27.	For Local Government Board	18,720.00
28.	For Public Health	3,229,387.00
29.	For Natural Resources and Industrial Development (Chargeable to Revenue)	997,650.00

Vote
No.

30.	For Natural Resources and Industrial Development (Chargeable to Capital)	500,000.00
31.	For Social Welfare	6,524,830.00
32.	For Insurance	10,750.00
33.	For King's Printer	22,250.00
34.	For Bureau of Publications	50,850.00
35.	For Purchasing Agency	26,640.00
36.	For Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent....	33,760.00
37.	For Labour	113,840.00
38.	For Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	162,260.00
39.	For Co-operation and Co-operative Development.....	85,000.00
40.	For Libraries	43,500.00
41.	For Public Service Commission	10,860.00
42.	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital).....	721,000.00
43.	For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue).....	3,600,000.00

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1945, the following sums:

Vote
No.

1.	For Legislation	\$ 14,460.00
2.	For Executive Council	15,000.00
3.	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts.....	2,000.00
4.	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners	3,000.00
5.	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles.....	45,000.00
6.	For Provincial Secretary—Government of Saskatchewan Insurance Act	2,000.00
7.	For Treasury—Administration	7,675.00
8.	For Treasury—Audit	8,600.00
9.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue).....	586,733.33
10.	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).....	15,000.00
11.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Construction....	250,000.00
12.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Miscellaneous Services—Power	2,000.00
13.	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)	650,000.00
14.	For Education—General Services	10,000.00
15.	For Agriculture	275,620.00
16.	For Municipal—General Services	25,000.00

17. For Public Health—General Services.....	22,171.64
18. For Natural Resources and Industrial Development (Chargeable to Capital) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund	375,000.00
19. For Bureau of Publications	18,412.00
20. For Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent..	303.13

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

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, 1945, the sum of Two Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand, Nine Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars and Ten 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, 1946, the sum of Thirty Million, Five Hundred and Forty Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy-five 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, 1946, the sum of Three Million, Six 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.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Fines presented Bill No. 118—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, 1945, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1946.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly and under Standing Order 55, the said Bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Ordered, that the Assembly do now revert to "Routine Proceedings—Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees."

Mr. Feeley, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Feeley as its Chairman and Mr. Benson as its Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has duly examined the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, and finds the same in order, no let or hindrance having been placed upon the production of vouchers and documents relating to matters within the terms of reference, nor upon interrogation of officials of the different Departments of Government.

Arising out of its consideration of the said Public Accounts, your Committee recommends that the Assembly request the Government to arrange for closer scrutiny of travelling expenses of inspectors and others in the Public Service.

Your Committee also has had under consideration the matter of the printing of the Journals, Speeches and Sessional Papers, and recommends to the Assembly:

1. That 400 copies of the Journals be printed, including therewith the "Questions and Answers" as an Appendix;
2. That the Speeches of Hon. Mr. Fines, Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), and Mr. Patterson, delivered in the course of the Budget Debate, be printed with the Journals;
3. That no Sessional Papers be printed.

On motion of Mr. Feeley, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) : Ordered, that the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Government Orders."

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Phelps, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That the order for the consideration of Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1944—by a Committee of the Whole House at the next sitting, be rescinded, and that the said Bill be considered in Committee of the Whole at this sitting.

The Assembly, accordingly, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Moved by Mr. Dobie, seconded by Mr. Embury:

That this Assembly request the Federal Government to include within the provisions of the War Veterans Allowance Act all Imperial Veterans who were domiciled in Canada on 1st September, 1930, and since that date, on the same basis as those who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1918.

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

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

That this Assembly, taking cognizance of the present acute housing shortage in the Province of Saskatchewan and of the fact that private lending institutions with head offices in Eastern Canada have in the past shown reluctance to assist in the financing of housing projects in this Province, request the Government to make representations to the Federal authorities to ensure that the assistance provided under the National Housing Act be available to residents of Saskatchewan by arranging that the financing of government assistance for the building of houses be made through the Bank of Canada in order that such assistance may not be wholly dependent upon the goodwill of private lending institutions.

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

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

"requests the Government to make an investigation into the possibilities of establishing Co-operative Housing Associations and to encourage the organization of such associations with a view to their securing assistance provided by the National Housing Acts of 1938 and 1944."

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

That the first two lines of the amendment be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "That the following be added at the end of the motion:" and by inserting before the word "requests" the words "and, further, that this Assembly".

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

The question being put on the said amendment as amended, it was agreed to.

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

"That this Assembly, taking cognizance of the present acute housing shortage in the Province of Saskatchewan and of the fact that private lending institutions with head offices in Eastern Canada have in the past shown reluctance to assist in the financing of housing projects in this Province, request the Government to make representations to the Federal authorities to ensure that the assistance provided under the National Housing Act be available to residents of Saskatchewan by arranging that the financing of government assistance for the building of houses be made through the Bank of Canada in order that such assistance may not be wholly dependent upon the goodwill of private lending institutions;

And, further, that this Assembly requests the Government to make an investigation into the possibilities of establishing Co-operative Housing Associations and to encourage the organization of such associations with a view to their securing assistance provided by the National Housing Acts of 1938 and 1944."

Friday, March 30, 1945

12.15 o'clock a.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:—

No.

- 24 An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Saskatchewan.
- 25 An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.
- 26 An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.
- 27 An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act.
- 28 An Act to amend The King's Counsel Act.
- 29 An Act to amend The Provincial Mediation Board Act, 1943.
- 30 An Act defining for Certain Purposes the Conclusion of the War.
- 31 An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- 32 An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- 33 An Act to amend The University Act.
- 34 An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.
- 35 An Act respecting the Department of Education.
- 36 An Act to amend An Act respecting Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited.
- 37 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- 38 An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.
- 39 An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- 40 An Act to amend The Credit Union Act.

No.

- 41 An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.
- 42 An Act respecting a Bird Emblem for Saskatchewan.
- 43 An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- 44 An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.
- 45 An Act respecting the Town of Alsask.
- 46 An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.
- 47 An Act to amend The Law Amendment (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1943.
- 48 An Act respecting the Practice of Physiotherapy.
- 49 An Act respecting the Archives of Saskatchewan.
- 50 An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Hazel Dell No. 335.
- 51 An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.
- 52 An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- 53 An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.
- 54 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.
- 55 An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.
- 56 An Act to amend The Department of Social Welfare Act, 1944.
- 57 An Act to amend The Government of Saskatchewan Insurance Act, 1944.
- 58 An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- 59 An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1944.
- 60 An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Certain Blind Persons.
- 61 An Act to amend The Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.
- 62 An Act to amend The City Act.
- 63 An Act to amend The Town Act.
- 64 An Act to amend The Village Act.
- 65 An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.
- 66 An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.
- 67 An Act to amend The School Assessment Act, 1941.
- 68 An Act to provide a Tax Roll for the Village of Norquay.
- 69 An Act to amend The School Act.
- 70 An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.
- 71 An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- 72 An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products.
- 73 An Act to amend The Apiaries Act.
- 74 An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.
- 75 An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

- No.
- 76 An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.
 - 77 An Act to amend The Industrial School Act.
 - 78 An Act respecting the Creation of Corporations for Certain Purposes.
 - 79 An Act to provide for Compensation to Blind Workmen for Injuries sustained in the Course of their Employment.
 - 80 An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.
 - 81 An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.
 - 82 An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles.
 - 83 An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Act.
 - 84 An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1944.
 - 85 An Act respecting Dominion Electric Power Limited.
 - 86 An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law.
 - 87 An Act to amend The Dental Profession Act.
 - 88 An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.
 - 89 An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives.
 - 90 An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
 - 91 An Act respecting Urban and Rural Planning and Development.
 - 92 An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
 - 93 An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act.
 - 94 An Act to amend The Fire Departments Platoon Act.
 - 95 An Act to amend The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.
 - 96 An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act (No. 2).
 - 97 An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1944 (No.2).
 - 98 An Act to amend The Marriage Act.
 - 99 An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.
 - 100 An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.
 - 101 An Act to amend The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act (No. 2).
 - 102 An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.
 - 103 An Act to amend The Public Service Act.
 - 104 An Act respecting Payment of Special Indemnity to Members of the Legislative Assembly while on Active Service.
 - 105 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.
 - 106 An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act, 1944.
 - 107 An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act.
 - 108 An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.
 - 109 An Act to amend The Liquor Board Superannuation Act, 1944.
 - 110 An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.

No.

- 111 An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- 112 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.
- 113 An Act for the Cancellation of Certain Indebtedness in respect of Advances of Seed Grain and Supplies.
- 114 An Act to amend The Housing Act.
- 115 An Act to amend The Guarantee Companies Securities Act.
- 116 An Act to amend The Public Officials Security Act.
- 117 An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Clayton No. 333.
- 01 An Act respecting the Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort.
- 02 An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of Certain Property of Saskatoon Bible College, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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, 1945, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1946,” to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour’s Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my duty to relieve you of further attendance at the Legislative Assembly, and in doing so I wish to thank you and congratulate you upon the work you have done, and to express my confidence that the results of your labour will be of benefit to the people of the Province.

Many important matters have come before you for discussion and decision providing increased social services, more adequate

Workmen's Compensation and greatly extended health services. You have given favourable consideration to many matters for the improved welfare of the rural and urban population of our Province. I have observed with satisfaction the earnest attention you have given to all these and other matters of public interest.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the further requirements of the Public Service, and assure you that the sums of money voted will be used economically and in the public interest.

In taking leave of you I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have devoted your energy to the activities of the Session, and to wish you the full blessing of Providence as you return again to your respective homes.

The Hon. Mr. Valleau, 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.

TOM JOHNSTON,
Speaker.

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1945

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

As at January 1, 1945:

- (1) What was the amount at credit of the Education Fund?

Answer: \$3,605,037.00.

- (2) What amount in the School Land account was available for transfer to the Education Fund?

Answer: \$846,617.53.

- (3) What amount in the School Land Fund was available for investment?

Answer: \$881,849.65.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) As at January 1, 1945, what was the Gross Public Debt of Saskatchewan: (a) Bonded Debt; (b) Treasury Bills; (c) Accounts Payable; (d) Total Gross Debt; (e) Sinking Funds; (f) Total Net Debt?

Answer: (a) \$126,208,873.40; (b) \$90,641,213.94; (c) \$400,000.00 (estimate); (d) \$217,250,087.34; (e) \$28,414,221.60; (f) \$188,835,865.74.

Note: Contingent liability respecting 1938 seed grain not included.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Did the Minister of Reconstruction take part in the Federal by-election in North Grey?

Answer: Yes. He was in the Constituency of North Grey one and one-half days on February 1 and 2, 1945.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Who is the Sheriff at Wynyard?

Answer: Egill Jensson Laxdal.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: 1st December, 1944.

- (3) What were his qualifications?

Answer: The Minister accepts full responsibility for this appointment.

- (4) What is his age?

Answer: 61.

- (5) Did he serve in Great War I or Great War II?

Answer: No, but a son was killed in the present conflict.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Has the report of the Government's Research Committee on Co-operative Farming been completed?

Answer: No. The final meeting of the Research Committee is on February 20, 1945.

- (2) Are copies of the report available for distribution?

Answer: No. The report will be available for distribution in March, 1945.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) How many trucks, the property of the Department of Natural Resources, have been kept, stored or used, on the farm of the Minister of the Department at any time since August 1, 1944?

Answer:

Two trucks stored on Minister's farm. Truck License No. G.1360 used by the Minister to haul two loads of grain for a neighbor to siding, a distance of thirty miles, under date of October 17, 1944, for which rental was paid at the rate of 10c per mile on October 18, 1944, covered by official receipt No. 10908-D. The Department desired to dispose of this truck, but the Transit Controller could not authorize the price desired for same. His suggestion was that we lease this truck to the farmers in the vicinity on a rental basis due to the fact there was a truck shortage in that area. His suggestion was followed:

Statement re Rental Departmental Truck

Deliveries

a/c P. Houck—Dec. 21st	548 bu. wheat	C 4c	\$21.90
a/c R. Mullett—Dec. 22nd	743 bu. oats	C 2½c	18.50
a/c I. Jacoby—Dec. 23rd	454 bu. oats	C 3c	13.62
a/c I. Jacoby—Dec. 23rd	245 bu. wheat	C 4c	9.80
a/c S. Franks—Dec. 27th	485 bu. oats	C 2c	8.70
a/c E. Parker—Dec. 30th	590 bu. oats	C 2½c	14.75
a/c E. Massey—Dec. 30th	315 bu. oats	C 3c	9.45
a/c J. Summerfelt—Jan. 18th	295 bu. oats	C 3c	8.85
a/c I. Jacoby—Jan. 20th	172 bu. oats	C 3c	5.16
a/c C. Massey—Jan. 20th	278 bu. oats	C 3c	8.34
a/c E. Parker—Jan. 22nd	675 bu. oats	C 2½c	16.87
a/c I. Jacoby—Jan. 24th	1016 bu. oats	C 3c	30.48
a/c S. Franks—Jan. 26th	1085 bu. oats	C 2c	21.70

\$188.12

One half of the trucking charges at the going rate in the district to be paid to Department for use of truck amounts to \$94.06. Renter to supply driver, oil, gas, repairs and incidental expenses which may be incurred.

Statement of Rental Payments

Jan. 3rd, 1945	Receipt No. 18318.....	\$36.26
" 10th, "	" No. 18693.....	12.10
" 24th, "	" No. 19356.....	11.18
" 31st, "	" No. 19582.....	26.92
Feb. 20th, "	" No. 22562.....	7.60

\$94.06

Truck License No. G.1188 was placed in dead storage until Jan. 29th, 1945, when same was again put into Departmental use.

- (2) What was the make, capacity, and year model of each?

Answer: Two International 1¼ Ton Trucks 1943.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is Mrs. Wm. Cusick, of Coderre, in the employ of the Government, or has she been so employed since November 1, 1944?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary or other basis of remuneration?

Answer: Clerk in connection with sale of Industrial Development Bonds for 10½ days at \$4.00 per day.

- (3) What amount has been paid to her for: (a) salary, (b) expenses, and (c) other purposes?

Answer: (a) \$42.00; (b) nil; (c) nil.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is the weekly broadcast "Report to the People" being paid for out of Public Funds? If so, what is the cost of same?

Answer: No.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Who is the Clerk of the Executive Council?

Answer: Mr. J. M. Telford.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: December 1, 1944.

- (3) What is his age?

Answer: 66.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Was a vote of the ratepayers in the Unit taken before the establishment of any of the Larger School Units which are now in operation?

Answer: A series of ratepayers' meetings was held in each area where it was proposed to establish a larger school unit. At practically every meeting a vote was taken and the vote indicated that the ratepayers favoured by a large majority the establishment of a larger unit. The Department's policy is to take a vote of the whole unit when a request for such vote is received from at least 15% to 25% of the ratepayers representing at least 50% of the school districts in the unit. The petition for a vote is to be submitted to the Department after a series of meetings has been held in the proposed unit.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Has the Government purchased an airplane? If so, on what date, from whom and at what price was it purchased?

Answer: Yes; December 12th, 1944; M & C Aviation Co. Ltd., Prince Albert; \$8,000.00 plus \$160.00 Education Tax.

- (2) What is the make, type and capacity of this plane?

Answer: WACO Model ZKS-6, Four Passenger.

- (3) In what year was it manufactured?

Answer: 1936.

- (4) Was this purchase made through the Saskatchewan Purchasing Agency?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) On what date or dates was the appraisal of the International Clay Products plant made by Professor W. G. Worcester.

Answer: October 27, 28, and 29, 1944.
December 28, 29, and 30, 1944.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Has the Government purchased the Greyhound Bus Lines?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, are negotiations for the purchase being carried on?

Answer: Any action the Government may take in this respect will be announced in due course.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Who is the Sheriff at Regina?

Answer: Lawren Allen Shank.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: 15th November, 1944.

- (3) What were his qualifications?

Answer: The Minister accepts full responsibility for this appointment.

- (4) What is his age?

Answer: 63.

- (5) Did he serve in Great War I or Great War II?

Answer: No.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Has Edward Parker been engaged by the Government in connection with the Physical Fitness program?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: Promotional Director, Division of Physical Fitness and Recreation; Salary \$3,640.00 per annum.

- (3) What are his qualifications and what experience has he had in this work?

Answer: Graduate in History and Economics, University of Manitoba.

With Winnipeg Tribune 1935-40; including one year, 1939-40, as Stage, Motion Picture and Art Editor.

News-Photo Editor, Montreal Daily Star, 1941-42.

In charge of Motion Picture Production and Publicity Writer for the Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, 1942-43.

Organizer and Director of Recreation for the Ottawa Civil Service Association from November, 1943 to October, 1944.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Is Barney Johnson a member of the Provincial Mediation Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed?

Answer: 1st January, 1945.

- (3) Did he serve in Great War I or Great War II?

Answer: Yes. He served in Great War I.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Valteau:

- (1) Does the Government contribute to Direct Relief or Social Aid, supplied by Municipalities, to employable persons? If so, what percentage?

Answer: Yes. 50%.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many booklets "Plans for Progress" were printed?

Answer: 25,000.

- (2) By whom was it prepared?

Answer: Commissioner, Bureau of Publications.

- (3) What was the cost of preparation, printing and distribution for (a) salaries of those engaged in preparation; (b) printing; (c) advertising; and (d) stationery, postage, etc. for distribution?

Answer: (a) Regular staff, Bureau of Publications; (b) \$1,421.98; (c) \$463.84; (d) \$200.00.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) How many School Districts, included in Larger School Units, have refused to transfer their Bank balances or other assets to the Larger School Unit in which they are located?

Answer: No information. Section 35 of The Larger School Units Act, 1944, provides for the disposition of all the assets of every school district.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) What power companies' assets, other than the Dominion Electric Power, Ltd., have been purchased by the Government since July 15, 1944?

Answer: Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the assets of a power company, other than Dominion Electric Power Ltd.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) For the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944: what was the amount paid or received for:
- (a) Interest on Public Debt;
 - (b) Foreign Exchange charges;
 - (c) Gross Interest and Foreign Exchange;
 - (d) Interest received from Utilities, Farm Loans, Wheat Pool, Bank Balances, etc.;
 - (e) Net Interest;
 - (f) Interest paid to Sinking Funds, Trust Accounts, etc. on Saskatchewan Bonds held; and
 - (g) Net Cost to Province?

- Answer:* (a) \$6,611,616.83
(b) \$ 383,595.96
(c) \$6,995,212.79
(d) \$2,969,131.83
(e) \$4,026,080.96
(f) \$1,303,400.00
(g) See answer to (e).

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Did the Minister of Education take part in the Alberta Provincial Election in 1944?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Was J. T. Latourneau employed by the Government and if so, during what period was he employed?

Answer: Mr. J. T. Latourneau was employed by the Government from September, 1936, to July, 1938. He was re-employed in August, 1938, and worked continuously until November 1, 1944.

- (2) Was he requested to resign his position and, if so, for what reason?

Answer: Yes. The Minister takes full responsibility in this connection.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Did the Government airplane make a trip to Saltcoats on or about February 12, 1945?

Answer: No.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Has the Government appointed Directors for the Dominion Electric Power Limited? If so, what are their names?

Answer: No.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Have accounts in connection with Prisoner-of-War harvest labour camps, operated in the fall of 1944, been paid? If not, what is the reason for the delay in making payments?

Answer: Approximately 80% of the accounts are now paid. Unpaid accounts are those which have been returned for adjustment or certification.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What Departments, or Branches of the Government, are now located in the Canada Life Building, Regina?

Answer: Child Welfare Branch, Department of Social Welfare; Old Age Pensions Branch, Department of Social Welfare; Social Aid Branch, Department of Social Welfare; Division of Physical Fitness, Department of Public Health; Insurance Branch; Milk Control Board; Sheriff's Office; Official Guardian; Land Utilization Board.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) On what dates were Department of Natural Resources trucks G.1360 and G.1188 taken to the farm of the Minister?

Answer: Truck License G.1360 on October 14, 1944.
Truck License G.1188 on November 20th, 1944.

- (2) Where had they been located prior to these dates?

Answer: Cochin.

- (3) By whom and for what purpose had they been operated?

Answer: Field Officer W. C. Heno. Truck License G.1360 for Fish Fry distribution. Truck License G.1188 for Fish and Game Patrolling.

- (4) Why was the Minister's farm chosen as a place for storage?

Answer: To obtain free storage and observation of these trucks where plenty of storage space was available, until such time as the Department could lay plans for the proper utilization elsewhere.

(Had these large trucks been placed in a Garage for storage considerable expense would have accrued.)

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Is Walter Palmer, of Aylsham, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Has the reassessment of Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts been completed? If not, how much of this work still remains to be done?

Answer: No. Sixteen Rural Municipalities and six Local Improvement Districts in southern part of the Province.

Note: Northern Local Improvement Districts are not included in the present reassessment programme.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Has the Department of Education's policy, in respect to larger school units, "to take a vote of the whole unit when a request for such vote is received from at least fifteen percent to twenty-five percent of the ratepayers, representing at least fifty percent of the school districts in the unit", been publicly announced?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what manner and on what dates?

Answer: At every meeting in a proposed larger unit the representatives of the Department of Education publicly announce that, unless a petition for a vote to be taken in the whole unit is submitted to the Department within a reasonable time, a unit will be established in that area. The Minister of Education has made the same announcement on many occasions both before and at the Trustees' Convention held at Saskatoon on February 14-16; and has also stated repeatedly that it was the intention of the Government to establish units throughout the whole province unless the vote of the people decided otherwise.

- (3) What period of time is allowed from the announcement of the intention to establish the Unit for receiving such petitions?

Answer: At the special session of the Legislature in October, 1944, the Minister gave notice that larger units would be established. The Department had requests from many areas to establish these units and fourteen were organized. Since then, sufficient time is allowed to circulate the petition in the proposed unit after a series of meetings held by the representatives of the Department.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) At what points in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba does the Dominion Electric Power Limited operate generating plants and distribution systems?

Answer: Dominion Electric Power Limited operates generating plants and distribution systems at the following points: Dawson Creek, B.C.; Peace River, Alberta; Athabasca, Alberta; Jasper, Alberta; McLennan, Alberta; Winnipegosis, Manitoba.

The Company operates a distribution system, but no generating plant, in Pouce Coupe, B.C.

- (2) Does the Company hold franchises from local municipalities in each case?

Answer: Yes, except in the case of Jasper, Alberta, where there is no local municipality concerned, and the Company's contract is with the Department of Mines and Resources of Canada.

- (3) For what period do these franchises extend?

Answer: The franchises are for the following periods:—
Dawson Creek, B.C., 10 years from September 30, 1937;
Pouce Coupe, B.C., 10 years from October 10, 1939;
Peace River, Alberta, 10 years from April 16, 1944;
Athabasca, Alberta, 10 years from October 4, 1937;
Jasper, Alberta, 21 years from October 20, 1943;
McLennan, Alberta, 10 years from August 19, 1944;
Winnipegosis, Manitoba, 10 years from December 22,
1936.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Did the Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Natural Resources investigate and report on the advisability of the Department purchasing and operating the International Clay Products Plant?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Were permits issued to any hotels, amusement places or to any organizations or associations granting permission to hold New Year's Eve dances, or other entertainment, during the evening prior to 12 o'clock midnight on Sunday, December 31, 1944?

Answer: No permits were issued.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) From whom are meat supplies for the Weyburn Mental Hospital being purchased?

Answer: Meats are being purchased for the Weyburn Mental Hospital by Tender or Inquiry for Price for month of February from: Burns & Company, Union Packing Co., Canada Packers Ltd. and Swift Canadian Company.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Has the Department of Highways purchased a gravel pit on the N.W. of 31-41-18 W. 3rd?

Answer: The Department of Highways and Transportation entered into an agreement to purchase a gravel pit on said land.

- (2) If so, on what date?

Answer: The agreement was dated August 22, 1944.

- (3) What was the acreage and what price was paid?

Answer: Approximately 10 acres; the price specified in the agreement is \$75.00 per acre.

- (4) Did the Department also purchase a right of way to this pit and if so, what acreage of land was taken and what price was paid?

Answer: No. The area being purchased abuts on a road allowance, hence an access road is not required.

- (5) From whom were these purchases made?

Answer: The agreement covering purchase of gravel pit was entered into between the Department of Highways and Transportation and Mr. W. D. Phelps, the owner of said land.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Have arrangements been completed for patients suffering from cancer to receive surgical treatment without cost to the patient?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Did Watson Thomson, an employee of the Department of Education, recently address a meeting in the C.C.F. Club Rooms, Park Hotel, Moose Jaw?

Answer: Yes. The officials of the Department of Education are available to address any meeting on educational matters.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Were plans prepared for the converting of the old Power House at Swift Current into a slaughter house and horse meat plant, and, if so, by whom?

Answer: No plans have been prepared by the Government but the building is under option to purchase by The Saskatchewan Horse Marketing Co-operative Association.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) As at January 1, 1945, what was the total acreage of land owned by the Farm Loans Branch of the Treasury Department (or the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board):
(a) which was sold under agreement of sale; and (b) which was unsold?

Answer: (a) 207,680 acres; (b) 216,640 acres.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Did the Government airplane make a trip to Saltcoats Constituency on or about February 12, 1945?

Answer: No trip was made to Saltcoats Constituency. Airplane landed at Churchbridge for weather report due to fog on trip from Hudson Bay Junction to Regina. Approximate time of stop—One Hour.

- (2) What passengers were carried on the trip?

Answer: The Minister and members of committee who had been investigating lumber marketing.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Did the Minister of Natural Resources take part in the Alberta Provincial Election in 1944?

Answer: Yes. Two days.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) In how many cases has an individual moratorium been granted under section 2, Chapter 18 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1943, since July 15, 1944?

Answer: Four.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) How many foreclosures and cancellations of Agreements for Sale have been allowed to take place in each of the months from August 1, 1944, to January 31, 1945?

Answer: Final Orders for Foreclosure issued by the Courts for each of the months in question were as follows:

1944—August, 49; September, 52; October, 44; November, 74; December, 54.

1945—January, 64.

Final Orders for Cancellation of Agreements for Sale issued by the Courts for each of the months in question were as follows:

1944—August, 11; September, 9; October, 12;

November, 9; December, 10.

1945—January, 7.

- (2) How many evictions have been allowed to take place during the same period?

Answer: Writs of possession executed for each of the months in question were as follows:

1944—August, 2; September, 2; October, 2; November, nil; December, nil.

1945—January, 2.

Foreclosure and cancellation actions are allowed by the Local Master of the Court of King's Bench and the Mediation Board acts only when application is made to it by the Debtor or any of his Creditors.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many persons were employed in each of the Liquor Board Stores in Regina (a) on July 15, 1944; (b) on December 30, 1944?

Answer: Store No. 1—(a) 8; (b) 11.
Store No. 2—(a) 9; (b) 13.
Store No. 26—(a) 8; (b) 11.

Note: Additional temporary help is always engaged in the month of December to cope with the Christmas and New Year's season business. The corresponding figures for December 30, 1943 were:

Store No. 1—(b) 14.
Store No. 2—(b) 16.
Store No. 26—(b) 12.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Was J. T. Favelle formerly employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was he discharged? If so, on what date and for what reason?

Answer: Temporary services terminated from September 16, 1944. The Minister accepts responsibility in this connection.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Served in the Imperial Army during the South African War.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Has the Government purchased a controlling interest in the common stock of the Dominion Electric Power Limited, or has it only taken an option to make such purchase?

Answer: The Saskatchewan Power Commission, on behalf of the Crown in the right of the Province, has agreed to purchase the entire common stock of Dominion

Electric Power Limited, subject to the passing of legislation to authorize the Commission to make the purchase, and subject to the passing of any Order in Council required under the provisions of the legislation. The closing date, on which the stock will be transferred and the price paid, will be subsequent to the passing of such legislation and Order in Council.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Did the Minister of Municipal Affairs take part in the Alberta Provincial Election in 1944?

Answer: Government has no record. No report or expense account submitted.

Mr. Harris asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Was H. A. Little employed by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what were his duties?

Answer: Chief Inspector—Northern Areas Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs. In charge of road construction by Government owned equipment.

- (3) How much was he paid in (a) salary and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$95.97; (b) \$126.01.

- (4) Did he resign? If so—

(a) When did his resignation take effect?

(b) Did he receive any money for salary or any other purpose after his resignation took effect? If so, what were these amounts and what were they for?

(c) Were overpayments, if any, refunded to the Government? If so, when?

Answer: Yes. (a) May 18, 1944; (b) Yes—Retiring gratuity \$225.15; (c) No overpayments.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Was Joe Beaulac, or his son Roy Beaulac, of Buffalo Narrows, employed by the Government since July 15, 1944? If so, where and in what capacity?

Answer: The Government has no record of these men having been employed.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What positions in the Government Service are held by T. H. McLeod?

Answer: Secretary to the Economic Advisory Committee and member of the Health Services Planning Commission. For the latter position he receives no additional salary.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Mrs. W. K. Bryden in the employ of the Government or has she been so employed?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was she appointed, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: She was appointed December 9, 1944 as Assistant to the Economic Advisory Committee at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many copies of "The Saskatchewan Seed Grain Story" by the Honourable Clarence M. Fines, were printed?

Answer: 110,000.

- (2) What was the cost (a) of printing, and (b) of distribution?

Answer: (a) \$583.01; (b) \$180.00.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Has subsection (2) of section 16 of the Regulations under The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, prohibiting dancing in any public hall between midnight on Sunday and 8 o'clock on Monday, the following morning, been repealed or amended, and, if so, on what date, and what was the nature of the change made?

Answer: Yes. December 18, 1944 by adding at the end of subsection (2) of section 16 thereto the words, "except on New Year's Day being January 1, 1945". This amendment, which applied only to the one day, Monday, January 1, 1945, was designed primarily to permit service men on leave to have an opportunity to attend dances after midnight on New Year's Eve.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Did the Premier take part in the Alberta Provincial election in 1944?

Answer: Yes, but neither on Government time, nor at Government expense.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Has the Government purchased the property at 1441 McIntyre Street, Regina? If so, from whom and at what price?

Answer: Yes. Bought from W. H. Cushing Limited, for \$19,000.00. Title was obtained on December 1, 1943.

- (2) For what purpose is the property being used?

Answer: Building at present time being remodelled for occupation by the Saskatchewan Book Bureau.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1945

Mr. Buchanan asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Is George McIvor employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs as an Inspector of Local Improvement Districts?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) When was he first employed?

Answer: November 1, 1944.

- (4) Who, previous to the appointment of George McIvor, was performing the duties he now performs?

Answer: Mr. A. V. Foot, Mr. J. T. Letourneau, and Mr. Wm. Wallace.

- (5) Which of these, if any, were returned soldiers?

Answers: Mr. J. T. Letourneau.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Are tenders called for supplies of groceries and clothing for the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

Answer:

- (a) Tenders for groceries are called for monthly.
(b) Tenders for clothing are called for wherever possible, but on account of quota and shortage of supply this has not been possible in all cases.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Gilbert Darby in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed; in what capacity is he employed; and what salary is he being paid?

Answer: Appointed October 16, 1944; employed as Administrative Director, Division of Physical Fitness of the Department of Public Health; salary at the rate of \$3,800.00 per annum.

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed; in what capacity is he employed; and what salary is he being paid?

Answer: Appointed November 8, 1944. Employed as Director of the Division of Physical Fitness of the Department of Public Health; salary at the rate of \$4,000.00 per annum.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1945

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many Rural Municipalities, Towns and Villages provide residents with:

(a) Medical Services at the expense of the municipality;

Answer: 100 Rural Municipalities, 59 Villages and 11 Towns. (This includes schemes under the municipal Acts and The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.)

(b) Hospital Services at the expense of the municipality;

Answer: 105 Rural Municipalities, 23 Villages and 4 Towns. (These are included also under (a) and (b)). acts and The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act.)

(c) Medical and Hospital Services at the expense of the municipality;

Answer: 50 Rural Municipalities, 13 Villages and 4 Towns. (These are included also under (a) and (b).)

(d) Medical and Hospital Services under the provisions of The Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act?

Answer: Medical services only—1 Rural Municipality and 3 Villages;

Hospitalization only—2 Rural Municipalities and 1 Town.

Both—14 Rural Municipalities, 11 Villages and 3 Towns.

Note—These are included under (a), (b) and (c).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945

Mr. Daniels asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Did the Government appoint any Special Constables for the election in June 1944? If so, give names and addresses of such?

Answer: Yes, two, viz:—Frank O. Wright, Kamsack, Sask.; Steve Sawchenko, Arran Sask. (present address 461 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.)

- (2) When, by whom, and at whose request were the appointments made?

Answer: Frank O. Wright, appointed 26th May, 1944. Steve Sawchenko, appointed 29th May, 1944. Appointments made, with the sanction and approval of the then Attorney-General, by Alex Blackwood, K.C., Deputy-Attorney General, pursuant to power of appointment conferred on him by O.C. 583/38, dated May 16, 1938. Appointments were made at request of the Honourable R. J. M. Parker then Minister of Municipal Affairs.

- (3) What were their duties?

Answer: To enforce the provisions of The Saskatchewan Election Act for the 1944 election in the Electoral Division of Pelly.

- (4) Were they provided with any badge or any other means of identification?

Answer: No badge but certificate of appointment issued to each.

- (5) From whom did they receive their instructions?

Answer: This Government has no knowledge.

- (6) What were the terms of payments of expenses and salary?

Answer: Necessary expenses including mileage at .07c per mile if own car used and salary of \$5.00 per day.

- (7) Was any detachment of the R.C.M.P. notified of the appointment of these Special Constables?

Answer: This Government has no knowledge.

- (8) Did these Special Constables co-operate with the R.C. M.P.?

Answer: This Government has no knowledge.

- (9) Was any report made by said Special Constables? If so, to whom?

Answer: This Government has no knowledge. No report made to Department of the Attorney-General.

- (10) What were the amounts claimed by each for: (a) salary, (b) expenses, (c) mileage? What were the amounts paid?

Answer: 1. Amounts Claimed

Frank O. Wright	(a) \$90.00	(b) \$30.14	(c) \$62.86
Steve Sawchenko	(a) \$90.00	(b) \$ 8.40	(c) \$53.27

2. Amounts Paid

Frank O. Wright	(a) \$90.00	(b) \$26.50	(c) \$36.05
Steve Sawchenko	(a) \$80.00	(b) \$ 8.40	(c) \$42.07

- (11) Are the vouchers certified to by the Returning Officer? If so, what was the name and address of the Returning Officer?

Answer: Yes, by S. Clark, Returning Officer, Verigin, Sask.

Mr. Daniels asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Were Special Constables appointed for the general elections in the years: 1929, 1934, and 1938?

Answer: 1929. Yes; 1934. No; 1938. Yes.

- (2) If so, how many were appointed in each of these years? (Give names, addresses and amounts paid to each).

Answers According to the records of the Department of the Attorney General 55 were appointed in 1929 and 10 in 1938, and the following are the names addresses and amounts paid to each:

1929:

Robert J. Atkinson.....	Craik, Sask.	\$192.56
Tom Bendall	North Battleford, Sask.	200.60
John Bodnarchuk.....	Wakaw, Sask.	251.38
Solomon M. Bonneau.....	Gravelbourg, Sask.	86.68
Peter R. Brandt.....	Hodgeville, Sask.	89.24
Thomas A. Brewis.....	Kelvington, Sask.	95.34
Joseph Daly.....	Prince Albert, Sask.	116.22
William Ferguson.....	Moosomin, Sask.	120.22
Campbell Gordon.....	Birch Hills, Sask.	145.84

1929 (Continued)

William F. Goulden.....	Ebenezer, Sask.	122.40
William A. Hack.....	Oakshella, Sask.	93.76
George H. Hall.....	Yorkton, Sask.	41.00
William F. Harrison.....	Macrorie, Sask.	108.62
William J. Heppburn.....	Melville, Sask.	272.59
Wasył P. Iliuk.....	Donwell, Sask.	91.40
Henry Lafreniere.....	Hafford, Sask.	71.08
Bertram G. Lake.....	Clair, Sask.	211.60
Joseph D. Lalonde.....	St. Victor, Sask.	130.14
John Leake.....	Aylesbury, Sask.	53.96
Andrew Lindgren.....	Weldon, Sask.	55.04
Joseph Long.....	Prongua, Sask.	65.00
Charles S. Lowrie.....	Kinistino, Sask.	151.48
Joseph C. Markham.....	Yorkton, Sask.	95.00
Dmytro J. Mickayluk.....	St. Julien, Sask.	198.86
William Moore.....	Shellbrook, Sask.	190.96
Grant L. Macadam.....	Yorkton, Sask.	37.00
Lawrence McDougald.....	Prongua, Sask.	113.92
Charles McDowell.....	Caron, Sask.	35.12
Elmer A. Nelson.....	Kyle, Sask.	88.28
William A. Nichol.....	Saltcoats, Sask.	99.40
Peter Oleniuk.....	Vonda, Sask.	143.30
Nick Ozirny.....	Sheho, Sask.	160.76
Samuel A. Petchell.....	Whitewood, Sask.	95.50
Daniel F. Reavie.....	Rocanville, Sask.	91.84
David Roszell.....	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	64.88
Alex. Sahlmark.....	Stockholm, Sask.	179.96
Val. Schlump.....	Grenfell, Sask.	83.86
Bert B. Scott.....	Horizon, Sask.	94.88
Thomas Scull.....	Bredenbury, Sask.	151.00
John Seibel.....	Vibank, Sask.	112.38
Leon Sine.....	Theodore, Sask.	272.90
Philip Stapleton.....	Kincaid, Sask.	70.28
Paul Syroishka.....	Wakaw, Sask.	153.56
James Tait.....	Melville, Sask.	306.30
James Trafarenko.....	Wroxton, Sask.	145.20
Andrew Turta.....	Prud'homme, Sask.	127.44
Hugh J. Waller.....	Shellbrook, Sask.	297.88
Allan G. Hagarty.....	Birsay, Sask.	nil
Len Bruce.....	Tuxford, Sask.	nil
Alexander C. Heuser.....	Melaval, Sask.	nil
Walter Kowal.....	Honeymoon, Sask.	nil
Ole Kaldor.....	Loreburn, Sask.	nil
John Morgan.....	Vonda, Sask.	nil
John D. MacDonald.....	Ceylon, Sask.	nil
Gorge Paskaruk.....	Samburg, Sask.	nil

1938

A. Clark.....	Verigin, Sask.	\$236.48
William Zapananuk.....	Weirdale, Sask.	322.66
Mike Bolinsky.....	Prud'homme, Sask.	266.36
William D. Iliuk.....	Donwell, Sask.	127.44
James Stevens.....	Yorkton, Sask.	122.16
William Wasylshyn.....	Gorlitz, Sask.	79.32
Alex Arn.....	Kinistino, Sask.	136.47
Robert C. Gordon.....	Birch Hills, Sask.	143.88
Loren Drennan.....	Canora, Sask.	103.60
John Tyshko.....	Canora, Sask.	94.94

In addition to the above, Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1929-30 disclose that the following persons were paid by the Executive Council (authority O. C. 1060/29) for services rendered as Special Constables in the Electoral Division of Ile a la Crosse for the general election of 1929:

M. Maurice.....	\$288.00
C. LaLiberte.....	80.00
J. M. Labocane.....	72.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1945

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Has the Department of Natural Resources purchased a dwelling house in Prince Albert?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, on what date, from whom was it purchased and what was the purchase price?

Answer: December 22, 1944, from Mr. David Wood, Victoria, B. C., for \$3,500.00.

Note: Purchase of house was necessitated due to the fact houses were not available on a rental basis and that the Department will always require permanent quarters in Prince Albert. It was in the interests of the Department to purchase same and rental is being charged as authorized by the Rentals Appraiser, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) As at February 28, 1945, what was the bank credit balance of—
 - (a) Consolidated Fund Account No. 1
 - (b) Consolidated Fund Account No. 2
 - (c) Education Fund Account?

Answer: (a) \$6,210,020.49; (b) \$2,231,869.01; (c) \$4,528,363.13.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) In what issue of The Saskatchewan Gazette was notice of amendment to subsection (2) of Section 16 of the Regulations under The Theatres and Cinematographs Act published?

Answer: Not published in The Saskatchewan Gazette as it was not required under the Act.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Is V. Hogg employed in the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: No. There is a Chas. A. Luvern Hogg employed in the Department of Natural Resources & Industrial Development.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: Geologist; \$2,520.00 per year.

- (3) What are his duties?

Answer: Engaged in geological work in connection with the Industrial Development Branch and Mines Branch.

- (4) When was he appointed?

Answer: September 1st, 1944.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Have license fees for farm trucks been increased recently and, if so, by what amounts?

Answer: See The Saskatchewan Gazette dated February 28, 1945.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

Mr. Cannon asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many men, who were not ex-service men, were employed by the Liberal government from the date it took office in 1934 until March 12, 1936?

Answer: 553.

- (2) How many ex-service men were employed by the Liberal government from the date it took office until March 12, 1936?

Answer: 140.

Mr. Connon asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Who was the Liquor Store vendor at Rosthern on July 19, 1934?

Answer: Edward St. George Hodson.

- (2) Was he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Was he dismissed by the Liquor Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, who was appointed in his place?

Answer: Gerhard Ens.

- (5) Was the appointee a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (6) Was he a former Liberal M.L.A.?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) What was his age on the date of his appointment?

Answer: 72.

- (8) When did he resign?

Answer: August 31, 1944.

- (9) What was his age at the date of his resignation?

Answer: 81.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Edward Parker now employed in connection with the physical Fitness programme?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, in what capacity is he now employed, what are his duties, and what is his salary?

Answer: Promotional Director, Adult Education, Department of Education; his duties—to draft a promotional plan for the organization of a study-action

program for the 500,000 men and women of the Province, and to publicize same; salary at the rate of \$3,640.00 per annum.

- (3) Why was the change made?

Answer: At the request of the Department of Education.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Is George Plant employed at the Regina Normal School and, if so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: Yes. Foreman, janitor and fireman. \$1,440.00 per annum.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: January 1, 1945.

- (3) What is his age?

Answer: Date of birth March 16, 1893.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) In what years did the Dominion Electric Power Limited pay dividends on its common stock and at what rate?

Answer: 1937 2%; 1938 3.22%; 1939 3%;
1940 3½%; 1941 1¾%; 1942 3½%;
1943 3½%; 1944 3½%.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1945

Mr. Procter asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Was Department of Natural Resources truck, license G.1360, used or operated on October 15th or 16th, 1944?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, for what purpose?

Answer: Truck was driven from Cochin to the Minister's Farm to be stored, as unit had been standing in the open for months and was not being used.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Is Hugh Harvey employed by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) when was he appointed; (b) in what capacity is he employed; and (c) what is his salary?

Answer: (a) February 1st, 1945. (b) Extension Specialist, Organization and Inspection Services, Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development. (c) \$2,100.00 per annum.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1945

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Is A. Harding, formerly of Calgary, now in the employ of the Government? If so, when was he employed, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: No.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Frank Fernalik, of Claytonville, in the employ of the Government or has he been so employed at any time since July 15, 1944? If so, in what capacity and at what rate of pay?

Answer: The Government has no record of the employment of this person.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1945

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many farm truck licenses were issued in 1944?

Answer: For the registration year 1944-1945 which commenced on April 1, 1944, to the present date—30,692.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) How many \$1.00 trapping licenses were issued in the fiscal year 1943-44?

Answer: 9,978.

Mr. Feeley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many trips to Saskatoon were made by the Attorney General during the period July 15, 1944 to March 15, 1945?

Answer: Nil.

- (2) How many trips to Saskatoon were made by the Attorney General during each of the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and during the period from January 1, 1944 to July 15, 1944?

Answer: 1939—39 trips; 1940—34 trips; 1941—37 trips; 1942—30 trips; 1943—33 trips; 1944—14 trips.

- (3) What Government business did the Attorney General transact on each of such trips?

Answer: Government has no knowledge.

- (4) How much was charged to and paid by the Government, as expenses or otherwise, for such trips in each year?

Answer: 1939—\$179.10; 1940—\$150.75; 1941—\$182.15; 1942—\$142.00; 1943—\$161.15; 1944—\$67.95.

Mr. Lee asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Was a special grant made to the Government-aided school at Island Falls during the calendar year 1944?

Answer: No, but a special grant was authorized on June 30, 1944.

- (2) If so; (a) on what date was the Order-in-Council authorizing this grant paid; (b) what was the amount of the grant; and (c) by whom was it requested?

Answer: (a) The grant was paid on February 8, 1945. (b) \$479.19. (c) No record.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) How many Veterinary Surgeons are in private practice in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: 46.

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is the McInnis Brothers Printing Plant now being operated by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) How many persons are employed in the Adult Education Branch of the Department of Education?

Answer: 13 of whom 3 are employed part time.

- (2) What are their names?

Answer: Lenore E. Cleave (Part time); David Fast; Cecil I. Grainger (Part time); F. William M. Harding; Marjorie P. Hastings; Ernest F. Holliday (Part time, also supervisor of Visual Education in the Province); Madeline Kleso; M. Florence LeScelleur; Edward Parker (Temporary); Florence I. Russell; Watson Thomson; Lloyd G. Williams; Alfred J. Wirick.

Mr. Willis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many Tax Auditors were engaged by the Provincial Tax Commission (now the Taxation Branch of the Treasury Department) in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945; and how many inspections were made in each of these three periods?

<i>Answer:</i>		No. of Tax Auditors	No. of Inspections
January	1943	14	225
February	1943	15	268
January	1944	14	nil
February	1944	12	4
January	1945	9	208
February	1945	9	272

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1945

Mr. Hooge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" being printed at the McInnis Brothers Printing Plant?

Answer: Yes. The Government agreed to fulfil subsisting contracts with customers of the Company. The Commonwealth has received notice that the Government will be unable to continue printing the paper after May 31st. The Saskatchewan Commonwealth is paying for their printing at the same rate as under their contract with McInnis Brothers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) Has the Government Airplane been damaged recently? If so, what was the nature of the damage?

Answer: Yes, when taxiing the 'plane ran over an obstacle which hit the propeller twisting same and causing damage to the crankcase.

- (2) Is it now undergoing repairs?

Answer: Yes.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1945

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) What members of the staff of the Adult Education Branch were not residents of Saskatchewan prior to their employment by the Government and where did they previously reside?

Answer:

F. W. M. Harding, Resident of Saskatchewan except for 3 years spent in Calgary, Alberta.
 Edward Parker, (Temporary)—Ottawa, Ontario.
 Watson Thomson, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 Lloyd G. Williams, Resident of Saskatchewan except for 1½ years spent in Calgary, Alberta.

- (2) What positions do they hold; and what salary is being paid to each?

Answer:

F. W. M. Harding, Organizer of Community Centres and Weekend Community Schools	\$2,400.00
Edward Parker, Promotional Director	\$3,640.00
Watson Thomson, Director	\$3,600.00
Lloyd G. Williams, Study Outline Writer and Script Writer	\$2,400.00

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Have any "Action Study" leaders been appointed in connection with the Adult Education Branch?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what are their names; and what salaries are they being paid?

Answer:

David Fast, District Supervisor—Grade 1	\$2,100.00
Arthur J. Wirick, District Supervisor—Grade 2	\$2,400.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Phelps:

- (1) What was the total quantity of fish, in pound weight, taken from each of the following lakes and rivers: (a) during the period from May 16th, 1943 to March 31st, 1944, and (b) from May 16th, 1944, to the present date: Arsenaud Lake, Beaver Lake, Beaver River, Black Birch Lake, Birch Lake East, Canoe Lake, Churchill Lake, Churchill River, Deep River, Dore Lake, Dipper Lake,

Dillon Lake, Frobisher Lake, Flatstone Lake, Flotten Lake, Greig Lake, Isle a la Crosse Lake, Knee Lake, Keeley Lake, Long Lake, La'Plonge Lake, Methy Lake, Primrose Lake, Primeau Lake, Big Peter Pond Lake, Sandy Lake, Snake Lake, Shagwinan Lake, Smoothstone Lake.

Answer:

Commercial Production (a) May 16, 1943 to March 31, 1944

Name of Lake	Production, all Species
Arsenault	34,750 pounds
Beaver	369,137 "
Beaver River	79,025 "
Black Birch	146,476 "
Birch (East)	No Production
Canoe	179,950 pounds
Churchill	407,376 "
Churchill River	31,380 "
Deep River	22,153 "
Dore	1,226,390 "
Dipper	15,737 "
Dillon	28,051 "
Frobisher	71,468 "
Flatstone	No Production
Flotten	22,361 pounds
Greig	10,297 "
Ile a la Crosse	241,489 "
Knee	65,392 "
Keeley	119,129 "
Long	483,560 "
La'Plonge	25,714 "
Methy	42,809 "
Primrose	214,683 "
Primeau	82,263 "
Big Peter Pond	726,276 "
Sandy	19,791 "
Snake	280,132 "
Shagwinan	12,327 "
Smoothstone	316,779 "

Commercial Production (b) May 16, 1944 to Date of Last Report

Name of Lake	Production, all Species
Arsenault	105,248 pounds
Beaver	196,500 "
Beaver River	8,150 "
Black Birch	66,800 "
Birch (East)	No Production
Canoe	87,875 pounds
Churchill	166,600 "
Churchill River	8,000 "
Deep River	4,874 "
Dore	774,005 "
Dipper	12,400 "
Frobisher	98,777 "
Dillon	20,800 "
Flatstone	No Production
Flotten	20,132 pounds
Greig	10,761 "
Ile a la Crosse	196,100 "
Knee	47,600 "
Keeley	77,292 "
Long	503,320 "

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La'Plonge	11,800	"
Methy	No Report	
Primrose	177,807	pounds
Primeau	25,000	"
Big Peter Pond	395,629	"
Sandy	No Report	
Snake	242,120	"
Shagwinan	4,256	"
Smoothstone	64,000	"

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1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select
2 R.—Second Reading.	Standing or Special Committee.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
P.—Passed.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
A.—Assent.	

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BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1945*)

DELIVERED BY

The Honourable C. M. Fines
PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF
SASKATCHEWAN

Thursday, March 15, 1945



REGINA:

THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer

1945



BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1945*)

Speech Delivered by
THE HONOURABLE C. M. FINES
(*Provincial Treasurer*)

on

The Budget

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Thursday, March 15, 1945

Mr. Speaker: I rise at this time to submit the time-honoured motion that "you do now leave the chair, that Supply be granted to His Majesty."

In moving this resolution one cannot help but be reminded of the historical background of the motion. It expresses the right of the people to prevent any financial burden being imposed upon them without their consent, as expressed through their representatives. In England this right is a very old one, having been specifically extracted from both King John and King Edward I. It was violated occasionally by the Tudors, and was a crucial point in the struggle between Parliament and the Stuarts—a struggle which culminated in a civil war and the revolution of 1688. Similar struggles took place in America and in France. Ever since the French Revolution of 1789 the principle of parliamentary control of finances has spread over Europe. Today all democratic countries recognize it. It is therefore a great privilege for me to introduce this resolution, recognizing it to be one of the rich heritage of democratic institutions that has been handed to us throughout the years, and recognizing also that it represents one of the victories of the common people over their oppressors.

Agricultural Conditions

It has been the custom for previous Provincial Treasurers to open their Budget addresses with a survey of agricultural conditions in the province during the preceding year. This is a logical procedure in a province dependent as this is so largely upon the agricultural industry; for, to the extent that agriculture determines the economy of the province, it conditions the thought, as it affects the financial position, of the Provincial Government.

The custom is a recognition of the virtually complete dependence of the province and its people upon its agricultural industry, and, so long as that dependence continues, the custom is a quite appropriate one. It erects the background, as it were, against which the Budgetary proposals of the Government, as set forth in the estimates, may be projected.

I propose, therefore, pursuant to that custom, to review the condition of agriculture in the past year.

In 1944, Saskatchewan had an estimated production of 250,000,000 bushels of wheat; 198,000,000 bushels of oats; 72,000,000 bushels of barley; 6,400,000 bushels of flax, and 4,800,000 bushels of rye. The wheat crop was thus over 100,000,000 bushels greater than that of the previous year, an increase attributable partly to the fact that the average yield per acre was 18.9 bushels against 15.2 in 1943, and partly to the fact that the acreage sown to wheat was some 3,500,000 acres more than in the preceding year. The increase in the wheat acreage was reflected in a corresponding decrease in the acreages sown to oats, barley and flax, some 13,200,000 acres being sown to wheat as against 9,672,000 in 1943. The change over has been interpreted as indicative that, at prevailing prices, many farmers, in the wheat belt particularly, considered it good business to put back into wheat some of the acreage previously sown to coarse grains for livestock production under the stimulus of national wartime agricultural policies.

Gross Value of Products

As so frequently happens in this province, where wide variations in precipitation and other conditions affecting the crops may occur as between different sections, good yields were not general throughout the province; nor were they uniform even within the different crop districts. While the south-eastern district harvested a bountiful crop, the south-western suffered almost a complete failure, with the result that Government assistance in a variety of forms was necessary throughout the stricken area.

The estimated gross value of all field crops was \$444,281,000 in 1944 compared with \$343,811,000 in 1943, while livestock and other products of the farm had an estimated value of \$183,844,000 against \$143,604,000 in the previous year. Thus the total estimated gross value of agricultural production last year, was in excess of \$628,125,000, against \$487,415,000 in 1943.

Cash Farm Income

Interesting as these figures may be, perhaps a better picture of the current position may be obtained from the estimated cash farm income from the sale of produce. Total cash receipts from the sale of the principal grains was \$349,575,000 in 1944, compared with \$208,468,000 in 1943. Estimated cash income from the sale of the principal livestock products was \$144,864,000 against \$111,598,000 in the preceding year. Miscellaneous products, not included under these two headings, contributed \$8,863,000 to the cash farm income, last year, an increase of more than \$1,500,000 from 1943. Thus the total estimated cash farm income from the sale of produce was \$503,302,000, in 1944, contrasted with \$327,417,000 in 1943. When to these amounts are added payments made by the Dominion Government, the overall total estimated cash farm income was \$538,609,000, in 1944, compared with \$345,154,000, in 1943, an increase of \$193,455,000.

According to established precedent, Mr. Speaker, with your permission and that of the Assembly, I shall submit the customary tables in connection with the foregoing, as an appendix. (*See Statements 1 and 2*).

Federal Payments

It might be well at this point for me to give the House some information concerning payments made under the various Federal schemes since the outbreak of the war. In the calendar year 1939, \$1,685,773.58 was paid to Saskatchewan farmers under provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. In 1940, Federal payments under this Act amounted to \$6,685,553.92. In 1941, a total of \$18,863,439.50 was paid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and by way of Prairie Farm Income and Wheat Acreage Reduction bonuses. In 1942, payments under all three schemes amounted to \$42,723,111.26, and in 1943, to \$17,426,759.95. In 1944, Federal payments aggregated \$35,307,000, of which \$11,393,392.62 was paid under P.F.A.A., P.F.I., and W.A.R. schemes, the remainder, \$23,913,607.38, representing payments on Wheat Participation Certificates with respect to the 1940, 1941 and 1942 crops.

Thus since the first year of the war, the Dominion Government has paid a grand total of \$112,691,638.21 to Saskatchewan farmers, of which amount \$88,778,030.83 comprised payments made under the three schemes I have mentioned; the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the Prairie Farm Income and the Wheat Acreage Reduction bonuses.

"Prosperity" Analysed

It is, presumably, on the strength of these figures that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. W. J. Patterson, Cunningham*) has said that agriculture in Saskatchewan was in the best position in history. At first glance, that conclusion would appear to be justified. Subjected to more penetrating scrutiny, however, other factors appear which enable

one to see the picture in truer perspective; for, to be arranged against the superficial and, it might be added, war-induced prosperity of agriculture in Saskatchewan are the legacy of the years of drought and depression, and the uncertainties of the future. There is, for example, the accumulated backlog of replacements and repairs of farm implements and machinery, estimated by the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Council as entailing an annual future expenditure of \$25,000,000. There is, also, the depreciation of farm homes and buildings, the extent of which may be gauged by the results of a recent survey showing more than 80,000 rural homes in urgent need of rehabilitation. There remains, too, a farm debt problem, which Provincial and Federal debt adjustment machinery served merely to mitigate until the present war-induced prosperity enabled many farmers partially, at least, to retrieve a position they themselves did not create. There has been "recovery" of lost ground, so to speak, but very little actual advancement of the farmer's position. With many of his most urgent needs in short supply or wholly unobtainable, he may have more money in his pocket as result of the unusual conditions he is experiencing of assured markets, and supported prices augmented by Federal payments and bonuses; but he faces considerable, and essential, expenditures once wartime restrictions on material and machinery are removed.

Share of National Income

Another aspect of the present situation must be understood and appreciated for the whole picture of the present "prosperity" to be seen in its proper perspective. I refer to the share Saskatchewan receives of the National Income. The approximate position of Saskatchewan, in this regard, relative to sister provinces and to the Dominion as a whole, is given in a table of per capita income payments issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (*See Appendix, Statement 3*).

Taking the year 1942 as an example, the relationship of income payments between the provinces of Canada is: Nova Scotia, \$481; New Brunswick, \$425; Prince Edward Island, \$377; Quebec, \$533; Ontario, \$774; Manitoba, \$565; Saskatchewan, \$421; Alberta, \$548; British Columbia, \$750; Canada as a whole, \$618. Saskatchewan thus attained only 68% of the Canadian average in that year, with little Prince Edward Island alone receiving less per capita.

Live Stock Products

Turning back to my review of the condition of agriculture, it is interesting to note that creamery butter output in the province reached a new record during 1944, when production aggregated 48,230,903 pounds as compared with 47,721,150 pounds in 1943.

A considerable increase was shown in the estimated numbers of livestock and poultry in Saskatchewan during 1944. Hogs marketed in 1944, numbered 1,934,112, as against 1,409,036 in 1943. With prices for principal livestock products fairly stable, marketings of cattle, calves,

sheep and lambs were substantially higher than in 1943. Egg production showed a considerable increase with 70,583,000 dozen as compared with 57,264,000 dozen in 1943. The cheese make rose from 443,000 pounds in 1943, to 550,000 pounds in 1944. The wool clip of 2,275,000 pounds was 222,000 more than that of the preceding year.

Other Primary Production

Let me turn now to other features of Saskatchewan production.

Saw timber production in the province reached the all-time high of 169,544,208 feet, board measure, during the fiscal year 1943-44, having a market value to the producer of \$6,354,506.92. The production was more than twice that of the last pre-war year of 1938-39, due, of course, to the abnormal demand of Canada and the Allied Nations. Some 388,607 railway ties, 84,316 cords of pulpwood and boxwood and 94,718 cords of fuelwood also were produced, the total market value of forest products being \$8,142,891.04, an increase of \$3,194,161.28 over that for the preceding fiscal year, 1942-43.

Production of metallic minerals in 1943-44, was valued at \$20,940,432.56 as compared with \$18,403,095.77 in 1942-43. The major increases were recorded in output of copper and zinc, metals used in the war industries.

Sodium sulphate production, however, suffered a considerable set-back owing chiefly to lack of experienced help. Output dropped from 130,650 tons in 1942-43 to 75,575 in 1943-44. Clay production also was on a reduced scale, due to a reduction in the manufacture of hotelware from pottery clay. Clay products had a value of \$347,982 in 1943-44, compared with \$586,762 in the previous year.

Record Coal Production

A new coal production record was achieved during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944, some 1,654,802 tons of lignite coal being mined and marketed. This was 300,000 tons more than in the previous "peak" production year. The briquetting plant at Taylorton had an output of 46,159 tons as against 30,000 tons in the previous year.

Production of commercial fisheries, during 1943-44, aggregated 12,295,720 pounds with a market value of \$1,438,272.53. This represented an increase of 2,341,280 pounds and \$367,979.37 over 1942-43.

Wild fur production in the 1943-44 season was valued at \$2,372,204.55, while pelts exported from fur farms totalled \$853,231.00, the estimated gross value thus being \$3,225,435.55

Industrial Development Bonds

Thus, it can be seen that agriculture remains the main industry of the province. The Government is convinced that we must develop other

industries closely related to agriculture. Realizing this, the Legislature, at the special session of 1944, authorized the Government to raise, by way of a loan, the sum of \$5,000,000 for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes. In no way can reconstruction be better carried out than by developing industries which will provide opportunities for employment in the post-war period. Security Bonds, maturing in ten years, were sold at 3% interest. These bonds were not sold in the usual way through finance houses, but rather were sold by agents to residents of Saskatchewan. The issue was over-subscribed on the date set for the closing of the campaign. Since that date, applications have been received for an additional \$250,000.

We hope, as a result of the success of this loan, to be able to develop new industries in the province. As industrialization progresses, a better balance will be established in our economy. Greater stability will be achieved: stability in agriculture, stability in our municipal and school governments and stability in our Provincial Government. New and expanding home markets will be provided for our farm products. New and increasing payrolls will give business a new security and improve the position of our urban centres. In this way we shall be able to stabilize agriculture both as to income and to markets. At the same time we recognize the need for markets outside of Canada, and will do all in our power to assist in the adoption of policies which will develop a greater export trade.

Provincial Limitations

We are, of course, aware of the limitations facing a provincial government in this field. In fact, during the election, we made clear everywhere that the achievement of our full program would require generous co-operation from the Federal Government. It is becoming increasingly clear that we cannot expect such co-operation from antagonistic governments at Ottawa, but greater difficulties will only strengthen our determination and, perhaps, sharpen our ingenuity.

The limitations under which a provincial government operates are clear. We have not the power over credit and monetary policy. That belongs exclusively to the Federal Parliament where, indeed, it should belong. However, it means that we have not at our disposal the levers of economic control which monetary and credit policies give. We cannot create our own credit for capital development as can the Federal Government, nor use any of the other devices available to an economic unit with full power over credit.

Nor have we control over the economic policy of Canada as a whole or over export and import policies of the country. Yet it is clear that the prosperity of the Saskatchewan people is largely dependent on the purchasing power available to their fellows in the rest of Canada, and on the extent to which the Federal Government solves the country's foreign trade problems.

What I have just said is true of every province in Canada, but particularly true of Saskatchewan. For much of the wealth which our

people produce is drained off to other parts of the country in interest and profits paid to the large, monopolistic, financial and industrial corporations. This is why the C.C.F. has always maintained that the provision of the means for a comprehensive social security system must be a national responsibility.

Let no one misunderstand me. It is not my intention, nor the intention of the Government, to hide behind these limitations. On the contrary, we were fully aware of them before we took office and our program was designed on the basis of that knowledge. Thus we shall proceed with our program, taking full account of these limitations but not in the least daunted or deflected by them. I have drawn attention to them only in order to fill out the framework within which our financial policy must fit. Their mention should also serve to underline the fact that Canada is one nation. This province, like every other province, will be able to achieve full economic and social welfare for its people only when the affairs of the country as a whole are run on proper lines, and when we achieve in Canada unstinted and planned co-operation between Ottawa and all the provinces. "National Unity" is thus not merely a phrase, so often abused, but an urgent necessity.

Use of Revenues

In line with these principles it is my intention, first, to use the available revenue of this province to expand our social services; second, to eliminate inequities and injustices from our taxation system; third, to find new sources of revenue wherever they can be found without increasing the burden of the common people of this province; and, finally, to utilize all available investment capital for the development of Saskatchewan's resources.

In the pursuit of these policies Saskatchewan will always scrupulously honour its fair and just obligations; it will meticulously safeguard the savings of those who invest in the resources of the province; it will act in accordance with justice at all times. But the interests of the people of Saskatchewan will always be paramount. If powerful forces from outside try to intimidate and embarrass us, they will find us unafraid and determined on our course. For I am confident that these are the qualities needed today, and that this is the course the people of this province wish their Government to pursue.

In short, the financial policy of this Government, like every other policy, is designed to serve the people. This is the basic principle of the CCF; it is the basic principle of this Government.

Fiscal Year 1943-44

Before presenting the financial proposals for the coming fiscal year, I should like to refer to the Public Accounts for the year ended on April 30, 1944, which were tabled at the beginning of this Session. These were forwarded to the honourable members as soon as they were printed, that

they might have an opportunity of examining them in advance. For the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1944, the receipts on revenue account were \$34,271,846.07, and expenditures \$29,799,951.91, leaving a surplus of \$4,471,886.16. The actual receipts exceeded the estimates by \$7,024,453.

The main increases in revenue were:

School Lands	\$ 630,000
Education Tax	1,430,000
Gasoline Tax	1,285,000
Public Revenue Tax	1,600,000
Motor Licenses	1,680,000
Natural Resources	700,000

The expenditures on revenue account for the year exceeded the estimates by \$2,634,962.

It is not my intention to discuss in detail the Public Accounts, but have given this little background for purposes of comparison with the next year.

Fiscal Year 1944-45

The revenues for the current fiscal year to date are well up to the estimates, and compare very favourably with the receipts in the previous year at the same date. Gasoline Tax revenues are approximately 10 per cent. over those of the previous year. Under the 1942 Dominion-Provincial Tax Agreement, the Federal Government guaranteed the province against any loss of revenue as a result of their policy of the rationing of gasoline. The Dominion undertook to pay to the province the amount required to bring actual receipts up to \$3,397,000. In 1943-44, as a result of this guarantee, the province received \$496,022.81 to make up the loss of revenue for the previous year. During the current year the amount received was \$125,000, which amount was lost in the previous year. Indications at present are that the revenues for the current year will be approximately \$3,500,000, in which case no subsidy will be payable by the Federal Government.

Improved collections from the Farm Loan Board continue, as do those on the Public Revenue Tax. The Education Tax, which last year provided \$4,228,000 in revenue, will this year exceed that amount.

Fiscal Year 1945-46

I would now direct the attention of the honourable members to the estimates for the ensuing year ending April 30, 1946, copies of which have been tabled. The estimated revenues are summarized as follows:

Estimated Revenue on Revenue Account	\$36,243,335
Estimated Revenue on Capital Account	1,861,000
Estimated Revenue for Telephone System	3,600,000
	\$41,704,335

Total revenue on revenue account is estimated at \$36,243,335 compared with \$30,494,503 for the present year, an increase of \$5,748,832. While the estimated revenues are considerably higher than the total estimated for the current year, yet, when it is remembered that last year's revenues exceeded \$34,271,000, and this year's receipts to date are as high as the receipts a year ago, I feel our estimates are justified.

The Dominion Subsidy estimate has been reduced by \$1,397,000 which, as already explained, will not be required to be paid on account of loss to the province on Gasoline Tax.

The Education Tax will provide an estimated \$4,500,000. It had been my hope that we might have been able to remove the tax on certain goods this year. We recognize the tax as a regressive one and a nuisance, but have consistently declared that it could be removed only when new forms of revenue could replace it. In 1942 the Legislature agreed to suspend temporarily the right to levy income taxes, corporation taxes, and railway taxes. This was done to assist the Government of Canada to wage total war against the Axis powers. Until such time as we have these taxation fields returned to us, or have a permanent subsidy based on the fiscal need of the province, we cannot remove the Education Tax. We hope, however, before another Session to bring in certain recommendations, which will remove the nuisance feature of the tax. We also hope to eliminate the more obviously regressive features of the tax through its progressive removal from all commodities that are recognized as necessities. At the same time we hope to convert the tax into what would be, in effect, a selective excise tax on luxuries, semi-luxuries, and non-essentials.

Such a program would involve the ultimate removal of the tax from foodstuffs, clothing, hardware, lumber and materials of production. Present wartime restrictions have limited the production of luxury goods of most kinds, so that very little revenue can be expected from that source, at present.

Dominion-Provincial Conference

It has already been announced that a Dominion-Provincial Conference will be held later in the year. At this conference the whole matter of provincial financing will be one of the chief subjects discussed. It was, therefore, considered undesirable, at this Session of the Legislature, to impose any new taxes on the people of Saskatchewan, but, rather, to wait until the conference had an opportunity of determining the whole matter of Dominion-Provincial relations.

I am, therefore, glad to be able to announce tonight that there will be no new taxes of any kind levied for the next fiscal year. I am also happy to be able to announce that the only increase in existing rates of taxation will be a one cent per gallon increase in the gasoline tax. This will yield an additional \$500,000. I am confident that this extra cent will be cheerfully paid when it is realized that the proceeds will be used to improve the roads of Saskatchewan. The estimated expenditure for the highways and bridges is \$1,500,000 over the estimate for last year. We

require 8,390 miles of provincial highway to be improved or built, if our highway system is to equal the standards set by other parts of the Dominion. In addition, there are 1,000 timber bridges now over twenty years old and unsafe for heavy traffic. The condition of our roads and bridges is so serious that we must make an effort to remedy it.

Increased Liquor Profits

Liquor profits will be increased during the next year. The present Government promised it would remove the excess profits out of the liquor and beer business. Already, arrangements have been made to reduce the price paid by the Liquor Board to the breweries, resulting in a saving of some \$300,000. At the same time negotiations were carried out whereby the hotels are now paying to the Liquor Board an increase of about 10%, which results in an additional \$400,000 revenue. From these two sources alone we shall obtain an additional \$700,000 revenue.

In the main, the estimated revenues for next year are based on the actual revenues we shall receive this year. I recognize that, today, revenues are inflated due to wartime conditions, and cannot be expected to continue to increase. Care has been taken not to estimate our revenues above what can reasonably be expected. What I have tried to present to the House is an estimate of what we may confidently expect to receive.

Expenditures 1945-1946

The total estimated expenditures are estimated at \$41,673,143 made up as follows:

Estimated expenditures on Revenue Account	\$36,212,143
Estimated expenditures on Capital Account	1,861,000
Estimated expenditures on Telephone Account	3,600,000

This provides for an estimated increase on revenue account from \$30,326,000 to \$36,212,000, an increased expenditure of \$5,886,000.

As indicated earlier, the estimated increase for the Highways Department is \$1,500,000.

The Department of Agriculture will expend \$150,000 more than last year. This increase will be used to assist the livestock industry, and to provide a much improved agricultural representative service. The Government will continue to pay a subsidy of four cents per pound to wool growers.

The new Co-operative Department will spend \$85,000, this year, in the encouragement and development of co-operative organizations. During the past few months guarantees have been given by the Government to assist in the co-operative development of a horse processing plant, and of the distribution of farm machinery. We believe the co-operatives can be of great assistance in the control of monopolies and combines, and can do a great deal to remove some of the inequities of our present social system.

The new Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Department has been allotted a total of \$162,000. This Department will work toward implementing the recommendations of the Reconstruction Council, and will have the tremendous responsibility of assisting those now engaged in the armed forces and in war industries to become re-established. We realize that this task is the primary responsibility of the Federal Government, but if it is to be successfully carried out, every governing body, and every individual, must lend their assistance.

The Cost of Living Bonus for Civil Servants has been increased from \$5 per month to \$12.50 per month for single persons receiving under \$2,100 per year, and from \$10 to \$20 per month for married persons receiving under \$2,400 per year.

Construction Program

The Public Works' estimates make provision for an expenditure of \$300,000 construction work at the mental hospitals. It is hoped, this year, that we can take steps to eliminate the serious over-crowding condition now existing. In Battleford, the institution, with accommodation for 900 patients, now has some 1,700, while Weyburn, constructed to house 1,300 patients, has at present 2,700.

Of the present patients about 800 should be placed in an institution for mental defectives. Such an institution in the form of a colony farm could be built more quickly and easily than a mental hospital, and could become self-supporting. It is our intention to start such a home, this year, if materials and labour are available, and an estimate for this purpose accordingly has been included.

A start will be made, this year, in the construction of a medical school at the University. In the estimates will be found a sum to make this possible.

Increased School Grants

The estimates for the Department of Education are increased by \$700,000. Of this amount, \$340,000 is to increase the School Grants. Also included is a sum of \$100,000 to provide grants for districts requiring new buildings, but unable to finance them. Many of our rural schools are dingy and dirty, without water supply, lighting, ventilation, or modern heating. Other areas have no school facilities of any kind. It is our desire to overcome these conditions that prompts us to make this provision.

A program of Adult Education is being organized. For this purpose \$60,000 is included.

It is hoped, this year, to have all the arrears of teachers' salaries completely paid up. Loans will be made to school districts by the Government to enable the districts to pay these arrears.

A great step forward in providing equal educational opportunities for all has been taken in providing \$85,000 to purchase all authorized text

books from Grades 1 to 8 inclusive. These books will be supplied free by the Department of Education. At present the only books supplied are the school readers up to Grade 6.

The grant to the University will be increased by \$25,000 to \$575,000, to enable the University to better meet the demands made upon it as a result of so many members of the armed forces entering, or re-entering, University.

Socialized Health Services

The Public Health estimates show an increase of \$1,100,000. This will provide medical, dental, hospital and nursing services for Old Age and Blind Pensioners and their dependents and for those in receipt of Mothers' Allowances and their dependents. This is a start in our plan for providing socialized health services. It is a service which is not provided in any other province in Canada.

The estimates for the Health Department will provide for grants to municipalities and health regions to provide doctors, and to construct hospitals and health centres.

The estimate for the Physical Fitness program has been increased from \$20,000 to \$55,000. Already a program has been worked out which is recognized as one of the best in the Dominion. It is our desire to develop this program in as many regions as possible.

It is also proposed to extend the Public Health Nursing and Sanitation program at an additional cost of \$25,000.

Patients suffering from cancer will now receive complete medical, surgical, hospital and nursing treatment. This will be provided at an additional cost of some \$78,000 over last year's estimate.

A comparison of the money spent for public health services in the last three years may be of interest:

1943-44	\$1,852,079
1944-45	2,152,741 (estimated)
1945-46	3,229,387 (estimated)

Increases for Social Welfare

The estimates for Social Welfare work this year amount to \$6,524,830. The two main increases in this Department are for Old Age Pensions and for Mothers' Allowances.

It is our hope that the Federal Government will share the cost of an additional \$5 per month increase in Old Age Pensions. In the meantime, however, the Government of Saskatchewan will provide an increase of \$3 per month for those now in receipt of the pension. This increase of \$3 raises the maximum pension to \$28 per month, which, with the blue card entitling the holder to free health services, puts Saskatchewan in the

lead in its care for those pioneers who have done so much to build this province up.

The Marsh report pointed out that Saskatchewan's average Mothers' Allowance was \$13.77 per month compared to \$35.79 in Manitoba and \$39.19 in British Columbia. Since that time, the rates have been increased to provide that a mother and one child receive \$15 per month, a mother and two children receive \$25 per month, and a mother with three children receives \$30 per month. The Reconstruction Council recommended that the present scale of Mother's Allowances be doubled, making the minimum payment \$30 a month. Included in the estimates is provision for an increase of \$10 per month to each mother and to each incapacitated father. This will mean an increase in the estimates for the Child Welfare Branch from \$743,290 to \$1,296,000, an increase of \$550,000. This, together with the increase for Old Age Pensions from \$4,016,270 to \$4,822,420, some \$806,150, accounts for an increase of over \$1,350,000 for these two important phases of social welfare work.

Included also in the estimates are two items to provide for further industrial development. One of these for \$200,000 is in the revenue account of the Natural Resources' Department estimates, while the other is for \$500,000 and chargeable to capital. It is because we believe that our economy requires industrial development that we have included these two items.

Economic Development

We are convinced that government must provide not only the necessary social services on a generous scale and as a fundamental right of all the people, but also the overall direction and planning of economic development. Government must become the nation's, or province's, nerve-centre, as planner and sponsor of public development.

This means that government financing must also have a wider function and a greater significance. It must be concerned not only with the provision of funds for social services, but also with the financing of public development and socialized undertakings.

It is our contention that unless government performs this function, its social service plans themselves will be frustrated. For government revenue, whatever its source, depends directly on the extent of economic activity. If the economy is functioning fully, if goods and services are produced in abundance, then, and only then, will government be able to find the necessary revenue to finance an adequate program of social services. There is no other way. Therefore, it is government's direct obligation to ensure that the economy is functioning to its fullest capacity, and that economic development proceeds, not sporadically as and only when it is profitable for private business, but in a planned way, and in accordance with the people's welfare.

Thus I see my task, as Provincial Treasurer, as a two-fold one. It is my duty so to administer the financial affairs of this province as to en-

able my colleagues and myself to plan a wide expansion in the fields of health, education, pensions and the like. Secondly, it is my task to tap the available investment resources for a planned and full development of old and new industries in this province. This Government is determined to do all it possibly can to improve the condition of our people and to broaden their opportunities for the future. Our financial policies will be carefully, responsibly and fearlessly planned to help achieve these goals.

Public Debt

A comparison of the Public Debt as at April 30th, 1944 and at Jan. 31, 1945, is of interest.

	Apr. 30, 1944	Jan. 31, 1945
Bonded Debt	\$ 125,244,945	\$ 126,489,523
Treasury Bills	92,910,900	90,641,214
	218,155,845	217,130,737
Less Sinking Fund	23,919,341	28,445,289
	194,236,513	188,685,447
Less Bank Balance	10,796,783	13,709,499
	183,439,730	174,975,948
Net Debt		

The contingent liability of some \$18,000,000 is not included in either table.

Thus, it can be seen that since the beginning of the fiscal year our debt position has been improved to the extent of some \$8,463,782.

There has been a corresponding reduction of some \$290,000 in the interest charges paid on the public debt during the same period.

The average rate of interest on our bonded debt is 4.53%. It is our desire to meet our obligations in full, but we feel that the interest rates should be greatly reduced in any refundings or future borrowings.

Responsibility of State

It is only through Federal control that we can guarantee the social and economic security of all our people. We realize that, except in times of war, private enterprise fails to provide enough jobs for all those willing and able to work. Hence, the state must assume direct responsibility for the citizens' economic welfare. This can be done by establishing a planned economy that will co-ordinate the man-power, finance, machines and materials, that they may serve the purposes of peace as they are serving so effectively now the purposes of war.

We recognize this is primarily a national responsibility. Yet, under the British North America Act, the provinces are charged with certain

responsibilities that we cannot evade until a Dominion-Provincial Conference re-allocates the powers and responsibilities of the respective governments. At present, social services are the direct charge of the provinces. Little did the Fathers of Confederation, in 1867, realize that, within a century, unemployment would become a serious problem. In those days there was work for all, and there was no thought of health services or education as we know them today. Since 1867, there has developed a social philosophy which demands a minimum of social security, a minimum standard of life for everyone, particularly those least able to care for themselves. This social philosophy is expanding. At first it called for educational institutions, and, later, old age pensions and mothers' allowances. Today, we are on the threshold of seeing family allowances and some form of socialized health services. This new social philosophy is not something which is passing away; on the contrary, it is developing to the extent that all political parties now accept it as basic.

Under the B.N.A. Act the responsibility for supplying these services falls upon the province. Wherever the Dominion Government has assisted it has been by way of grants to the provinces. Had the Fathers of Confederation been able to visualize this new social development, undoubtedly they would have given to the provinces greater sources of revenue. They would either have allowed the provinces to raise money by way of indirect taxes, or would have arranged for a greater fiscal need subsidy.

There has been a tremendous burden thrown upon the province with no additional financial support to enable it to meet this additional responsibility. It is the contention of this Government that either certain of the new social services should be transferred to the Dominion or that the Dominion should provide the provinces with additional financial support. The latter may be done either by transferring to the province certain of the fields of taxation now used by the Dominion, or, better still, by providing increased subsidies based on the need of the province. To this end, it is urged upon the Dominion Government that a Dominion-Provincial Conference be called at the earliest possible date. The Government of Saskatchewan will be glad to participate in such a conference, and will co-operate with other governments in adopting whatever fiscal policies may be necessary to provide a greater measure of well-being for the people of this great Dominion. Above all, the responsibilities and the jurisdictions of each governing body must be clearly defined. There must be an end to the economic burdens being imposed on the provinces through the faulty economic policies of the Federal government.

People's Need Paramount

I realize that this budget will be heralded by some as unorthodox, unusual and even unsound. There will be charges by my honourable friends opposite, that such a budget will ruin the province. To them I reply: the province cannot be ruined as long as every person in need is being cared for, as long as every human being has an opportunity to de-

velop to the limit of his or her ability, and as long as health services are available to those in need.

What we require today is a revolution in our attitude toward the purpose of public finance. I refuse to accept the idea that a balanced budget is the only factor in the preparation of our financial proposals. I agree that a balanced budget is desirable, and am presenting such a one tonight. But the real task is to assure the security of the people. A budget may be balanced on their poverty or their misery. As long as I occupy the important position of Provincial Treasurer, it shall be my aim to balance the budget, keeping in mind the needs of the people of the province. The budget, rather than being a "monetary budget" alone, must also become a "human budget", which will guarantee a minimum of social security to all. Such a budget is the one I have presented to you tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENT No. 1

(1) ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1943 and 1944 (Preliminary)

Product	1943		1944	
	Bushels	Value	Bushels	Value
Wheat.....	146,000,000	\$148,920,000	250,000,000	\$265,000,000
Oats.....	200,000,000	102,000,000	198,000,000	100,980,000
Barley.....	80,000,000	52,000,000	72,000,000	46,080,000
Rye.....	3,800,000	3,724,000	4,800,000	4,011,000
Flax.....	11,500,000	24,840,000	6,400,000	15,616,000
Other Field Crops.....		12,327,000		12,594,000
Total Grain and Field Crops		\$ 343,811,000		\$ 444,281,000
Livestock Production.....		\$ 74,267,000		\$ 106,344,000
Milk Production.....		34,659,000		35,500,000
Poultry and Eggs.....		26,615,000		32,500,000
Total Principal Livestock Products.....		\$ 135,541,000		\$ 174,344,000
(2) Other Produce.....		\$ 8,063,000		\$ 9,500,000
TOTAL.....		\$ 487,415,000		\$ 628,125,000

(1) NOTE: The above figures represent the estimated gross value of production and the totals include duplications arising out of the fact that separate estimates are included for livestock, dairy and poultry production as well as that portion of grain production which is used for feed in the productive process. No deductions are made in the above figures for products consumed on the farm such as seed, feed for the maintenance and production of livestock or for products consumed by the farm family. For this reason the above figures are gross and do not represent cash income to the farmer.

(2) Includes—Fruits and Vegetables, Fur Farming, Forage Seed Crops, Honey and Wool.

STATEMENT No. 2

**ESTIMATED CASH FARM INCOME FROM THE SALE OF PRODUCE
1943 and 1944**

	1943 (Revised)	1944
Wheat.....	\$121,513,000	\$268,780,000
Oats.....	36,009,000	33,750,000
Barley.....	25,639,000	30,118,000
Rye.....	3,846,000	3,739,000
Flax.....	21,461,000	13,188,000
Total Principal Grains.....	\$208,468,000	\$349,575,000
Cattle and Calves.....	\$ 29,117,000	\$ 39,318,000
Hogs.....	42,081,000	59,503,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	1,212,000	1,487,000
Horses.....	1,114,000	1,194,000
Dairy Products.....	19,244,000	20,410,000
Poultry and Eggs.....	18,830,000	22,952,000
Total Principal Livestock Products.....	\$111,598,000	\$144,864,000
Miscellaneous Products.....	\$ 7,351,000	\$ 8,863,000
Total Cash Income.....	\$327,417,000	\$503,302,000

STATEMENT No. 3

NATIONAL INCOME

Average per capita Income Payments

Taking the years 1921 to 1944 inclusive, and dividing them into five-year periods with a break at 1939 to show the effects of wartime conditions, the percentage relationship between income payments in Saskatchewan and those in Canada as a whole, based on a table prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is as follows:

	Canada	Saskatchewan	% Saskatchewan of Canada
	\$	\$	%
1921-25.....	427	417	98
1926-30.....	458	393	86
1931-35.....	333	242	73
1936-39.....	372	259	70
1940-44.....	586	409	70
1944.....	675	483	72

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS REVENUE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT
For the Years Ended April 30, 1936, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944

	FOR THE YEARS						PER CAPITA					
	1936	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1936	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Dominion of Canada												
Subsidies.....	\$ 2,144,975.00	\$ 3,632,175.00	\$ 3,632,175.00	\$ 5,019,633.11	\$ 7,751,377.02	\$ 8,388,925.00	\$ 2.30	\$ 3.84	\$ 4.09	\$ 5.60	\$ 8.65	\$ 9.95
Taxation.....	5,686,939.81	10,112,938.00	10,453,099.55	11,231,685.51	9,213,212.29	11,259,977.35	6.11	10.69	11.77	12.54	10.28	13.36
Licenses.....	1,499,052.57	2,012,450.30	1,933,333.28	2,977,660.22	1,781,941.67	3,534,486.52	1.61	2.13	2.18	3.32	1.99	4.19
Fees.....	881,248.23	1,119,656.36	1,157,280.30	929,199.39	887,688.38	1,119,471.29	.95	1.18	1.30	1.04	.99	1.33
Interest.....	2,533,089.38	2,243,025.35	2,153,522.38	2,241,633.12	2,193,780.00	2,969,131.83	2.72	2.37	2.43	2.50	2.45	3.52
Public Domain and												
School Lands.....	1,667,865.98	1,653,244.39	1,663,604.35	1,977,607.70	2,254,356.40	2,930,949.24	1.79	1.75	1.87	2.21	2.52	3.48
Liquor Profits.....	1,278,730.74	1,454,857.75	1,739,784.23	995,008.61			1.37	1.54	1.96	1.11
Miscellaneous.....	432,787.29	738,654.96	3,023,611.67(1)	3,067,938.85(1)	3,193,118.28(1)	4,068,904.84(1)	.46	.78	3.41	3.42	3.56	4.83
Total Revenue on												
Revenue Account.....	\$16,124,689.00	\$22,967,002.11	\$25,756,410.76	\$28,440,366.51	\$27,275,474.04	\$34,271,846.07	\$17.31	\$24.28	\$29.01	\$31.74	\$30.44	\$40.66

Estimated Population..... 930,893 946,000 887,747 895,992(2) 895,992 843,000

(1) For Comparative Purposes deduct \$2,052,093.84 from 1941, \$2,085,587.76 from 1942, \$2,127,599.04 from 1943 and \$2,446,875.20 from 1944 being Dominion Government Contribution and Reimbursement from other Provinces re: Old Age and Blind Pensions.

(2) Dominion Census.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT
For the Years Ended April 30, 1936, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944

	FOR THE YEARS						PER CAPITA					
	1936	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1936	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Debt Charges.....	\$ 6,889,170.80	\$ 7,979,756.92	\$ 6,949,421.13	\$ 7,872,569.92	\$ 7,423,463.73	\$ 7,513,276.89	\$ 7.40	\$ 8.44	\$ 7.83	\$ 8.79	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.91
Legislation.....	178,404.81	179,742.78	233,142.27	167,705.59	167,875.83	163,508.59	.19	.19	.26	.19	.19	.19
Administration and General Government...	1,327,695.82	2,083,185.43	2,192,476.20	2,129,103.23	2,387,869.61	2,535,959.37	1.43	2.20	2.47	2.38	2.66	3.01
Education.....	3,078,382.58	3,915,482.65	3,980,923.12	4,267,116.32	3,961,993.82	4,052,386.36	3.31	4.14	4.48	4.76	4.42	4.81
Legal and Judicial Administration.....	913,688.08	1,012,648.53	1,021,058.18	1,000,840.09	969,055.43	995,766.88	.98	1.07	1.15	1.11	1.08	1.18
Transportation and Communication.....	807,165.51	1,320,401.60	1,661,348.05	1,816,290.95	2,067,968.23	2,812,546.40	.87	1.40	1.87	2.02	2.31	3.34
Public Welfare.....	3,093,767.81	4,633,200.31(1)	8,275,489.13(1)	9,245,969.98(1)	8,683,247.14(1)	9,933,988.58(1)	3.32	4.90	9.32	10.32	9.69	11.78
Agriculture and Public Domain.....	600,620.39	1,799,188.41	982,346.76	1,288,750.66	937,059.46	990,457.43	.64	1.90	1.11	1.44	1.05	1.17
Other Ordinary Expenditures.....	165,767.46	88,715.68	466,279.71	392,471.67	128,821.57	802,069.41	.18	.09	.53	.44	.14	.96
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account.....	\$17,054,663.26	\$23,012,322.31	\$25,762,484.55	\$28,180,818.41	\$26,727,354.82	\$29,799,959.91	\$18.32	\$24.33	\$29.02	\$31.45	\$29.83	\$35.35

Estimated Population..... 930,893 946,000 887,747 895,992(2) 895,992 843,000

(1) For Comparative purposes deduct \$2,052,093.84 from 1941, \$2,085,587.76 from 1942, \$2,127,599.04 from 1943 and \$2,446,875.20 from 1944 being Dominion Government Contribution and Reimbursement from other Provinces re: Old Age and Blind Pensions.

And deduct \$593,506.13, \$2,220,353.27, \$3,036,393.43, \$2,271,683.64 and \$2,614,237.27 from 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 respectively being relief expenditures.

(2) Dominion Census.

Speech of

MR. W. J. PATTERSON, M.L.A.

(*Cannington*)

(Leader of the Opposition)

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Friday, March 16, 1945

Mr. Speaker: We listened, last evening, with a great deal of interest to the first Budget presented by the present Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. C. M. Fines*). That was an event of considerable importance to him, both personally and officially. We can appreciate the difficulties that a Provincial Treasurer has in presenting a Budget, when it is his first Budget personally, and also the first Budget delivered by a Minister representing a Political Party which has not previously held office.

The Budget Address is perhaps the most important speech delivered in the course of a Session. More attention is attracted to it than to any other speech in the course of a Session, because in it is reflected, in a practical way, the official policies and theories of the Government; and, to the extent the Budget provides for these being put into operation, it gives the public an opportunity of examining the policies and theories of the Government as translated into action.

As I have said, we appreciate that the Provincial Treasurer found it a rather difficult task, and I do not say that in any disparaging way, but with full realization that the presentation of any Budget is a difficult and trying task. He has been in office sufficiently long now to appreciate the responsibilities of his position, and to realize also the limitations which apply to Govern-

ments. I would say that his Budget, last night, indicated signs of the development of this appreciation, and that sense of responsibility.

The Provincial Treasurer had many advantages in preparing his Budget at this time. He was in a comparatively happy position—happy, that is, compared with many who have preceded him in that office. First of all, he took office in a prosperous time, and whether that prosperity be “superficial or war-induced” (as he said), or not, nevertheless it has the effect that the necessity for extending relief is reduced to a minimum, there is no unemployment, and the people, generally speaking, are providing for themselves.

So far as provincial revenues are concerned, they are at the highest point in the history of the province, and bank balances in provincial accounts are heavy and substantial ones. In July, 1944, there was a balance of over \$8,000,000, as well as balances in the School Lands account, sinking funds, and other accounts. By the end of February, 1945, that had increased to \$13,000,000; so, in this respect, the Provincial Treasurer, in preparing his estimates and plans for the coming year, was in a much easier position than any previous Provincial Treasurer in the history of the province.

He had another advantage over his predecessors in that he can hardly step out of his office without tripping over an economic or technical adviser, and thus had available to him the advantage of their advice and assistance.

He had certain difficulties, however, in regard to the “Book of Promises”. This, as the Provincial Treasurer knows, is a very large volume, and must have been somewhat of a handicap to him in distributing even the large amount of revenue available to him, and doing it in a way that would produce the most effective results, while, at the same time, complying with the “Book of Promises.”

Quite seriously, however, I can congratulate the Minister in many respects. In his delivery of the Budget Address, he was clear, forceful and interesting. He followed what I would regard as sound precedents. He gave a concise survey of conditions in the province, without drawing it out unduly. His survey was clear, concise, and satisfactory. He avoided using a mass of figures which, again, make Budget speeches somewhat tiresome and uninteresting. He did not adopt a partisan attitude, and a partisan approach. True, there was some propaganda in the Budget as submitted, and perhaps not as much information as usual; but, be that as it may, I can sincerely congratulate the Minister. That does not mean that I am not going to offer some criticism. After all, an increase of expenditures in the province of Saskatchewan of \$6,000,000 in one year (more than that if we

include the Capital expenditures), is something that calls for explanation—and rather more information than was given to us, last night.

The increase represents nearly \$7.00 (nearer \$8.00, if we include capital expenditures) for every man, woman and child in the province of Saskatchewan. This increase in expenditure is going to be paid by everyone. It is very nice to think that it is going to be paid by the wealthy, or by a few; but, unfortunately, that is not the case; conditions in this province do not make that possible, and most of us, if not all of us, will have to make some contribution.

In his historical references to the importance of, and the reason for, this debate, the Provincial Treasurer was quite correct. Many years ago, our forefathers obtained from the Crown the right to determine what taxes and imposts should be levied, and that right, fortunately for us, has not seriously been departed from during the intervening period. What our forefathers won from the Crown included, equally, the right of the representatives of the people to control the expenditure of the money so levied. In this particular Budget, it is not so much the question of controlling the taxes and imposts as it is the controlling of the expenditure of the money that concerns us.

With every new Government, we always expect an increase of expenditures. That happened the last time we had an untried Government in Saskatchewan. They did approximately the same as the present Government. They increased the estimates, in one year, by something like the same amount. There was this difference, however: their increase was more under Capital Account than under Revenue Account. If I remember correctly, the estimates by that new Government for 1930-31 showed approximately the same increase over the estimates of the preceding year as the estimates for 1945-46 show over those for the current fiscal year. We have to accept this as something that goes with a change of Government, and the people have to accept it as the price they have to pay for the promises made to them. In the long run, it brings a realization, sooner or later, that there is a very practical side to the administration of the public business.

It is true that I have said, on numerous occasions, that agriculture is in the best condition in the history of the province. I have also said that this is due to better crops and better prices, but also due to a change in the attitude of the people themselves as evidenced in a general reluctance to go into debt, in the utilization of their surplus revenues to retire existing debt and to provide reserves for the future. True, it may be due, in part, to restrictions on purchases due to the war; but, in the main, I think it is due to a change in the general attitude of the people of Saskatchewan no doubt as a result of their experience during the difficult

years, and from a realization that, in times of plenty, it is well to prepare and plan for times when conditions are not so good. Better prices are, in considerable measure, due to the war; but better crops are due to Nature, and to nothing aside from Nature; certainly not from anything the war had to do with it.

I am satisfied that the great majority of the people of Saskatchewan regard it as a matter of prudence and good business judgment, in times when their income is high, to retire their debt and lay aside something for the future. Many people in the province will regret that the Provincial Treasurer has not, to some extent at least, adopted the same policy for the public business as they have adopted in connection with their private business. It is not prudent to proceed on the basis that present conditions will continue, certainly not with respect to crops. It would have been wiser for the Provincial Treasurer, in preparing his Budget, to have taken account of the possibility of some disaster or calamity visiting us, than to have set out to spend the entire revenue as it comes in.

Agriculture, and, therefore, to a large measure the Government too, is dependent upon two things: production, and prices. So far as prices are concerned, they are assured for a period—that is, of course, if we produce the kind of products that are required and in demand. If we produce what is wanted, so far as prices are concerned, they are fairly well established. So far as production is concerned, however, it is an entirely different matter; it is something neither this Government nor the Federal Government, nor any Government, can do much about. The crops of 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1937 were not in any way the result of Government policy. During part of that time, the Government of which I was a member was in power, and I know that the Government in power was in no way to blame for the conditions of those years, but nevertheless these crop failures very seriously upset the calculations and the estimates of government income and spending.

We hope and pray that crop failure years such as those will not be experienced again; but if they are, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act adopted by the Federal Government will go a considerable distance toward cushioning the effects. Yet even so, crops of that kind would seriously upset the calculations of the Provincial Treasurer, for not only would his revenues be less than anticipated, but he would inevitably be called upon to make expenditures not contemplated in the estimates presented to us.

As the Provincial Treasurer told us, in Saskatchewan, last year, gross farm production and cash farm income were both the highest on record. That proves, to a substantial extent, the statement I have just made. Part of the improvement of 1944 over 1943 was due to the fact that we grew 100,000,000 bushels of

wheat more, last year, than in 1943. True, this was off a slightly larger acreage; but it was produced from the same effort, and with very little added cost and additional work, and is reflected in the general prosperity of the farmers.

I was not able to follow closely the remarks of the Provincial Treasurer about our share of the National Income. I think his reference was to the effect that we were not receiving our share of the National Income, and, probably, that statement is correct. I think, however, like other statements of this type, there is considerable vagueness as to what it all means. Some years ago, we had many debates in this House on "Parity Prices", and quite a few of the members did not seem to know what the term meant. We do not hear that discussed so much now. The same may be true of "National Income"; but, from the figures given, last night, the farm production alone would run to \$800 per head of population—not per head of the population on farms alone, but per head of the total population of the province.

I am very well aware that, because of the long period of crop failures and because of restrictions placed on supplies due to the war, there is a considerable liability, contingent (you might call it), for depreciation and replacement of farm buildings and farm machinery and equipment; and I agree that, when the war is over, and supplies are available, this will involve considerable expenditure on the part of farmers. But I cannot agree that, in the last few years, "there has been some recovery but very little advancement", as the Provincial Treasurer said. Today, many farmers not only have all their debts paid, but, in addition, own bonds or have money in the bank or in their pockets, or both. I am rather under the impression that the farm debt, today, is as low as it ever will be—that is, if people are going to continue to do business on credit as in the past. In that connection the complaint is being made, and quite frequently, that young men who want to set up in farming, want to get land and equipment, cannot get either land or equipment as their fathers did, because they are restricted to doing business on a cash basis. Indeed, there is some ground for the belief that farm credit has gone to the other extreme; that it is not sufficient. I know cases where young men, desiring to set up, are not able to do so as formerly was done.

However, it is not necessary to debate the present financial position of the majority of the farmers of Saskatchewan, or whether or not that they have made any advance. The very Budget itself is the best evidence of the substantial measure of prosperity the farmers of this province now enjoy. If this prosperity is "superficial", if it is such that it might collapse at any moment, then there is no justification for a \$40,000,000 Budget. No one could be more anxious than myself to see this position maintained,

and no group is more entitled to a long period of prosperity than are the people of Saskatchewan. Their amazing recovery during the last few years is, in itself, a tribute to their capacity, and they are entitled to some reward for the difficulties they experienced in past years. They have re-established themselves financially, largely by their own efforts, and the more they are permitted and encouraged to solve their own problems and provide for themselves, the better it will be for themselves and the better it will be for the province.

Industrial development was discussed, last night, and we were told that "industrial development will provide a balanced economy, stability in agriculture, increased home markets, increased pay-rolls, business security, and improve the position of our urban centres." Industrial development is highly desirable and very requisite—provided it is practical, economically sound, and self-supporting, and provided it does not increase costs to the consumer, and assuming that it does not have to come to the Public Treasury for support. Yes, industrial development is very desirable—on a proper basis and properly operated. I am not of opinion, however, that it is altogether an unmixed blessing, and do not believe that industrial development of itself will solve all our problems; but, nevertheless, I, too, would like to see sound, commonsense, and practical industrial development in Saskatchewan.

The Minister gave us an outline of the need and value of industrial development, but might have been more definite as to what we might expect along that line. If we are to have, in Saskatchewan, labour legislation and regulations out of line with those of the rest of Canada; if we are going to have private investment singled out for special taxation; if we are going to have private property subject to expropriation, and private business facing the competition of Government tax-free business, I cannot see how we are going to have any increase in private industries here. In fact, we are more likely to lose what we have. There cannot be much encouragement for an individual, seeking a place to establish a business, a factory, or works of any kind, and looking over Canada for a place to set up, to select Saskatchewan. Under the present conditions, Saskatchewan cannot offer him a very attractive prospect.

I said we are likely to lose what we have. For instance, at the present time the very substantial mining operation at Goldfields is closed down due to the war and the manpower situation. Whether it will open again after the war will, I presume, be determined largely by the attitude of this Government. That operation involved a large expenditure of capital, and always operated on a very close margin. It was discontinued for the duration of the war owing to manpower difficulties, and whether it will

open again under the present conditions, remains to be seen. Of course the Hon. Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development (*Hon J. L. Phelps*) may have his eye on that property—and I think, in the circumstances, he might get it at a reasonable figure.

Then we have the possibility of the Government itself going into industry. Here again the Minister was very vague and indefinite. I listened to his remarks very carefully, and I did not hear of any industries other than those we have already heard about: the woolen mill, the brickyard, the horse factory—I don't know whether he mentioned the fish factory or not; the one other thing mentioned was assistance to the Implement Co-operative. That will not provide much industrial development; nor will the Capital appropriations in the estimates provide any substantial industrial development. There is \$400,000 for the Saskatchewan Power Commission, but whether or not that is to purchase some existing plant or system, we do not know; probably we shall find out when we come to the estimates. Then there is \$500,000 for Natural Resources and \$200,000 to be voted as Natural Resources "working advances"—and all we know about is the woolen mill, the brickyard, and the fish factory to be brought into operation, and I presume this money is to be advanced until we get money back from the operation of these plants.

I am afraid that, if these constitute the industrial developments which we are to have during 1945-46, they will not make a very substantial contribution to "balanced economy, stability in agriculture, increased home markets, increased payrolls, business secured and improved position of urban centres."

I entirely agree with the Provincial Treasurer when he stressed the importance of international trade. We used to be told by the C.C.F. that what was wrong with Saskatchewan in particular, and Canada in general, was that we had the wrong economic system, and that, if everything was properly planned and properly controlled, all our difficulties would be solved; that, if we had a system where the Government sold all our products and bought all we required through export and import boards, everything would be lovely. The major difficulty we suffered in Canada (that is, apart from the crop failure) was due to the fact that too many Governments in other countries did take control, and what their people could sell and what they should buy was decided for them by the Government.

Industrial development is necessary in the province of Saskatchewan, but it will not be secured by Government action alone. If we are going to depend on the Government for industrial development, it will be a long time before worthwhile results will accrue. If, on the other hand, we want private capital and private enter-

prise to come in, the best way is to co-operate with them, and it will not be secured by waving the "big stick". Judging from the Government's actions to date, there is no reason to be optimistic about the Government's efforts in this connection.

I agree with the Provincial Treasurer that this province needs the largest measure of freest world trade; but I cannot agree that Canada's trade should be left to export and import boards, for then it would be restricted rather than free.

The Provincial Treasurer told us in his address that this Government in Saskatchewan could not expect co-operation from the Federal Government, and went on to say, in effect, that in all their election promises they had made it clear that to implement them would require the co-operation of the Federal Government.

I was rather surprised at that statement. You were here, Mr. Speaker, on the occasion, last year, when the present Minister of Natural Resources, then sitting on this side of the House, sent us over a card which contained a list of pre-election promises:

"A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will give—

1. Security in your home.
2. Real debt reduction.
3. Increased Old Age Pensions.
4. Medical, dental and hospital services, irrespective of the ability of the individual to pay.
5. Equal educational opportunity for every child in the province.
6. Increased Mothers' Allowances, Maternity Grants and care for the disabled.
7. Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Religion.
8. The Right of Collective Bargaining.
9. Encouragement to the Co-operative Movement."

Everything free, and everything without any reference at all to the Federal Government; no talk there of co-operation or assistance being necessary from the Federal Government to implement these promises.

Premier Douglas: Will the Leader of the Opposition read the rest of the card?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, I will.

"A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will consistently fight for—

1. Parity Prices for all farm products.
2. Increased Old Age Pensions at sixty-five.
3. An adequate Housing Program.
4. Planning for Post-War Reconstruction."

No reference to the Federal Government. Read the whole thing, and you cannot find any reference to "Federal Government", "Dominion Government", or "Government of Canada."

Premier Douglas: If the hon. member would read again: "A C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will consistently fight

for" these things. Who would we fight for them with if not the Federal Government?

Mr. Patterson: I shall deal with that in a moment. I am going to deal now with some other things promised during the election. Here is a Social Services pamphlet distributed during the campaign:

“SOCIAL SERVICES—THE C.C.F. POLICY

1. Pensions: The C.C.F. will: (1) increase the mothers' allowances; (2) establish pensions for the crippled, the deaf and others unable to take care of themselves; (3) raise the amount of the Old Age Pension and continue to bring pressure to bear on the Federal Government to lower the age qualification. Pensions shall not be chargeable against the recipient's property.
2. Relief of Unemployment: The C.C.F. will: (1) provide practical and technical training for the unemployed; (2) open work projects in developing the natural resources; (3) set up manning depots to give assistance and direction to those seeking employment or change of employment; (4) protect employees by extending and enforcing the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.
3. Child Welfare and Vocational Guidance: The C.C.F. will: (1) extend Child Protection services; (2) foster adult education classes in Child Welfare; (3) establish Vocational Guidance Clinics . . .

And so on.

4. Care of Delinquents: The C.C.F. will: (1) institute the Borstal System for the care and training of youthful offenders; (2) reform the Prison System within the jurisdiction of the province.
5. The C.C.F. will: remove the Social Services from the field of party politics . . .”

And so on. In other words, the only reference to the Federal Government in the whole thing is that they will “continue to bring pressure to bear on the Federal Government to lower the age qualification” for Old Age Pensions. All the rest was promised by this party in this province, and to be done by this province. Then we have the educational promises contained in the pamphlet, “The C.C.F. and Education in Saskatchewan,” and there are ten of them, and again not one, by inference or directly, refers to the Federal Government or assistance being necessary from the Federal Government. “Recognition of Provincial Responsibility”; “Revision of school curricula”; “Provision and Extension of Health Services in Schools”; “Provision of Free Textbooks and Supplies”; “Provision of special training and teachers for the mentally retarded”; “Introduction of a differential salary schedule for teachers”; Establishment of machinery for regular consultation . . .”; “Implementation of permissive legislation on the larger unit” . . .

Mr. Danielson (Lib., Arm River): Permissive?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, permissive. “Introduction of a scheme of Adult Education”, and “Provision of Higher Education on a

basis of merit." Ten of them, and all without reference to the Government of Canada.

And, issued by the Provincial C.C.F., I have here another election pamphlet: "Let there be No Blackout of Health," which promises this:

"The C.C.F. will provide every resident of Saskatchewan with all necessary medical and hospital care, regardless of his or her ability to pay."

Again there is no reservation or qualification about having the Dominion Government help to carry that promise into effect; no talk at all about having the co-operation of the Federal Government at that time.

Here is the Manifesto of the C.C.F. published in the "Leader-Post" before the election. All the political parties contesting the election were invited to submit their Manifestos, and they were published in the Regina "Leader-Post". In the C.C.F. Manifesto there are only two references to the Federal Government:

"A C.C.F. Government will do all in its power to co-operate with the Dominion Government and the other provinces in bringing the war to a successful conclusion."

That is the first one. The second is:

"A C.C.F. Government will increase the amount of the old age and blind pensions and will seek the co-operation of the Federal Government in lowering the age at which the pensions will be paid."

That was all the assistance, all the co-operation, they indicated that they wanted from the Federal Government when they made these promises and announced their program.

Then, on June 17th last, after the election, the Premier made a statement to the press, in which he stated that the new Government would develop certain industries:

"The industries to be developed in Saskatchewan in the near future include grain alcohol, with its by-product protein feed cakes; wheat starch and wheat syrup, linseed oil, glycol for use in anti-freeze, and numerous plastics."

There was also to be a flax curing plant. Again there is no reference whatever to any need of financial assistance from the Federal Government, of any change in the British North America Act, or of any co-operation from the Government of Canada. There is no suggestion that these things could not be done by the province alone.

Now, however, we are told by the Provincial Treasurer that Social Services should be provided by the Federal Government. I presume that, on the same basis, if we had a C.C.F. Federal Government we would then be told it was a world responsibility.

Mr. M. H. Feeley (C.C.F., Canora): Glad you think there's a possibility of a "C.C.F. Federal Government."

Mr. Patterson: No, it is just a dream.

When we come to analyse the estimates of expenditure, it is of some interest, Mr. Speaker, just to glance briefly back over the history of the province. In the figures I am going to quote, I am not making any reference to votes for the Department of Telephones. I am excluding that Department, because it finances itself, and does not affect the finances of the province. It has always been self-sustaining, except that we borrowed the capital it required, and it pays the interest and sinking fund charges.

In the early years of the province's history, annual revenues and expenditures were in the neighbourhood of \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. It was not until after the last war (in 1926, 1927, and 1928, to be precise) that we got up to the figure of \$15,000,000 collected and spent annually by the Province of Saskatchewan. In 1929, the figure was \$17,000,000. Those years (1926 to 1929), as most members will recall, were regarded as "prosperity years", which those who wanted parity prices figured should be used as the basis. In those years, when we had good times in this province, annual expenditures drifted along in the neighbourhood of \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000. In 1930-31, a new Government came into office, and the estimates were prepared by a Provincial Treasurer without previous experience. In that fiscal year, there was a substantial increase in the estimates submitted to the Legislature, the greatest increase, as I previously indicated, being in Capital expenditures, to \$14,000,000; but there was also a substantial increase in expenditures on Revenue Account, to \$18,000,000.

Going down through the years, we come to 1941-42. By that year the estimates had increased to \$25,000,000. However, some of that increase was not actual; for instance, in 1941-42, the vote for Old Age Pensions for the first time represented the total paid out by the province, including the Federal contribution. Then, of course, the estimates reflected the increase in the Public Debt which had occurred during the crop failure years, and they included increased expenditures on Education. In the current fiscal year, 1944-45, the estimates of Revenue Account were \$30,300,000, with \$500,000 provided for Capital expenditure, so that the increase we are asked to vote, at this time, is from \$30,300,000 to \$36,700,000 on Revenue Account, and from \$500,000 to \$1,900,000 on Capital Account. That means that, excluding the year 1930-31, the increase we are asked to vote this one year is as great as in any previous period of five years in the history of the province, and can compare with that of some ten-year periods.

We have heard a great deal in the past year (though not so much lately) about poverty and distress in the province of Saskatchewan, and about farm debt generally. If those statements are correct (and I do not agree that they are), these great increases in

expenditure are not justified, and they are hardly consistent with the greater revenue that is anticipated. Indeed, the estimates of expenditure and of revenue can be justified only because we have a substantial measure of prosperity, and are not justifiable if the present position is "superficial and war-induced."

In the last completed fiscal year, 1943-44, there was a surplus on Revenue Account of \$4,471,886, and, in addition, liquor profits amounting to \$3,335,872 making a cash surplus of \$7,807,758 at the end of that year. That is an outstanding event in the history of Saskatchewan. The Provincial Treasurer found that substantial surplus there when he took office, and that very greatly eased the problem for the succeeding—that is the present—Government.

The revenues, in 1943-44, were substantially in excess of the estimates; as the Provincial Treasurer told us, they were \$7,000,000 in excess. Practically every major tax (gasoline, motor licences, public revenue) and Natural Resources and other Departmental revenues, all showed substantial increases. I was very glad to hear the Provincial Treasurer assure us that the revenues, during the current year (1944-45), are comparable, and probably will be a little better than last year.

On the basis of these revenues, the Provincial Treasurer proceeds to Budget for nearly \$40,000,000, and at first glance that may appear justifiable. As I pointed out, however, only five years ago, in 1940-41, revenues were only \$25,000,000, and the revenue and tax sources now available do not differ greatly from what they were then. The main difference is in the condition of the people, and their ability to pay. In the unfortunate event of us having a crop failure, even if prices are maintained, the revenues would drop very materially, and I suggest that the Provincial Treasurer has not taken into consideration the possibility of that coming about.

The Provincial Treasurer has told us that this is a "human" rather than a "monetary" Budget. That is a laudable and commendable sentiment; but I suggest there is another quality that might well have been introduced without seriously interfering with his objective, and that is the quality of prudence, of being provident. The people of Saskatchewan, today, are exercising, in their private affairs, a great deal more caution and prudence than they did twenty years ago, and the Provincial Treasurer would have been well-advised to provide for debt reduction and establish reserves for the future while times are as prosperous as they are now, while both these things could be done without increasing taxation. The Budget makes no provision either for reducing the debt or establishing a reserve.

It is very commendable that the Provincial Treasurer should increase social services. He will find, by experience, that such services invariably exceed estimated costs. That is the universal

experience, and that is the risk which the Provincial Treasurer takes. He has provided for the disposal of practically his total revenues at a time when they are at their peak, when revenues are buoyant, and everything is rosy.

On top of that, we are told that the Government is going into certain businesses. We are told that these are going to be handled with "meticulous care". Yet here again, there is no guarantee that they are going to be profitable. In fact there is an equal chance that they will not be profitable.

I concede that the task of the Provincial Treasurer is a difficult one, and probably all the more so because the province has ample funds, and revenues are buoyant. Of course, the revenues are not more buoyant than the election promises made by the Government before its election, and, as a result, he has this difficulty: he has ten colleagues in the Government, each of whom is anxious to make a name and reputation for himself, and the Provincial Treasurer has to provide the funds to enable them to make that name and that reputation. It may be argued that he was justified, in these circumstances, in providing for the total expenditure of the total revenues at this time when conditions are good; certainly, it was the easy thing, and, in one sense, the human thing for him to do.

In his statement of principles, the Provincial Treasurer said that he had four duties, which he enumerated as follows: (1) to use available revenues to expand social services; (2) to eliminate inequities and injustices in the tax system; (3) to find new sources of revenue without increasing the burden of the common people, and (4) to utilize all available capital for development.

With regard to the first ("to use available revenues to expand social services"), it is quite correct that the estimates brought down do provide a considerable increase for social services; but this increase actually is not as much as appears on the surface. No one should go away with the idea that the increase of \$7,200,000 in the estimates is all for social services. A good deal of it is for window-dressing, and for other purposes altogether.

Regarding the second principle ("to eliminate inequities and injustices in the tax system"), I do not think the Provincial Treasurer gave us any evidence, or provided us with any example, showing wherein he has succeeded in the development of that objective. It is true that certain licences, such as trapping licences, are increased, and that licences on farm trucks are increased. Whether those "eliminate inequities or injustices" from the tax system, I do not know; but, otherwise, there is no substantial evidence of any material progress in that direction.

Then, as to the third ("to find new sources of revenue without increasing the burden of the common people"), the Minister made a rather fine academic distinction between "new taxes" and "increasing existing taxes", that might be all very well in the classroom. I presume there is an academic distinction; but it does not matter much to the people who have to pay, whether it is a "new tax" or an "increase". A "new", or "increased", tax is an increase of one cent per gallon on gasoline. That is not an onerous increase; but I am rather surprised that, for the revenue it will bring in (a matter of \$500,000), the Minister took the trouble to change the tax basis for that amount of money when his revenues are so buoyant. I think he could have increased the Highway vote substantially without going to the trouble of increasing that particular tax. Apparently, however, car owners are not "common people", and, so far as the hon. member for Canora and I are concerned, Feeley and Patterson are in the same class. We can no longer be classed as common people, as we both drive cars, and will have to pay this additional one-cent tax on the gasoline we use.

The fourth principle the Provincial Treasurer enunciated was: "to utilize all available capital for development." I discussed that when discussing industrial development. However, when he says that he proposes to utilize all available capital for this purpose, it all depends upon what is meant by "all available." If it means only what the Government can raise by selling bonds, then it is limited; there is not much he can get in that way. If private capital is expected to invest, the Government must modify its attitude radically.

The Education Tax is estimated to yield an increase, this next year. That is only to be expected with the improved conditions in the country. The people in the country have money to spend, and, generally, trade is excellent. The Provincial Treasurer estimates from this source receipts amounting to \$4,500,000. During the election campaign of June, 1944, there probably was not one topic relating to the provincial administration which was more discussed, about which more was heard, or about which more people made promises, than the Education Tax. I have not been able to find any written or printed statement of C.C.F. policy with respect to the Education Tax. It has not been in any of the pamphlets I have seen, nor in any of the advertisements that appeared in the Press during the campaign, and it was not in the Manifesto. However, I have some recollection of a C.C.F. Convention at Moose Jaw (I think it was) where a resolution was submitted to the Convention, placing the C.C.F. on record as favouring the continuance of the Education Tax.

Premier Douglas: I know the Leader of the Opposition qualified his statement about a resolution being submitted to the con-

vention, but I assure him I have no knowledge of any such resolution, and the statement printed in the pamphlet he read was that we would eliminate the tax when other sources of revenue were developed.

Mr. Patterson: My recollection is that somebody moved a resolution to the effect that the tax be abolished, and that it was lost. One member on the Government side now sitting over there stated here, last year, from this side, that he favoured the tax being continued. As to whether it is in the Manifesto, I am not sure, but I can have it checked. However, it is true that the Premier, in his radio and other addresses, when he talked about the tax being repealed, made the reservation that it would be when other sources of revenue were found. Whether that was based on the decision of a democratically called C.C.F. convention, I do not know. So far as I can find, no C.C.F. convention has gone on record to that effect—and we are told that there is no pronouncement of C.C.F. policy on any matter unless and until that policy has been decided democratically in annual convention. But I want to be fair; the Premier has made the reservation referred to . . .

Premier Douglas: I can put the hon. member at ease, Mr. Speaker, to help him along: that was a statement of policy passed, I think, at the very convention of which he speaks: that, if other sources could be found, the tax would be eliminated.

Mr. Patterson: I was not at the convention, of course. While I don't deny what the Premier has said, I still understand that there can be no pronouncement of C.C.F. policy unless and until such policy has been decided in the way I spoke of, and, as I said, I can find no record of any such policy having been adopted by any C.C.F. convention. However, C.C.F. speakers and workers throughout the country took a good deal of latitude with that undertaking (if it can be termed an undertaking), and perhaps that was more true of those gentlemen who came from outside Saskatchewan to help in the election, and who did not have to stay here and face the consequences of the statements they made. In any case, the impression got abroad, very generally, that the Education Tax would be repealed, and there was no qualification or reservation of any kind about it. In fact that was the one thing that most people in the province expected to happen when the election was over and the result known. Now we are told that it must wait for the return of the Income Tax which we voluntarily yielded to the Dominion Government under the Dominion-Provincial Agreement of 1942, or, in the alternative, that the Government may, a year from now, decide to increase the exemptions.

On February 28, 1945 (that is just three weeks ago), there was on deposit in the Education Fund the sum of \$4,500,000. That

sum represents one year's revenue from the Education Tax. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to this House, that that equivalent of one year's Education Tax revenue, which is virtually in reserve at the present time, could be used to take the place of the Education Tax, and so give the Government one whole year in which to find the alternative or other sources of revenue.

Mr. Wellbelove (C.C.F., Kerrobert-Kindersley): Mr. Speaker, is that not contrary to the advice the hon. gentleman gave that we should build up reserves rather than decrease reserves?

Mr. Patterson: Of course, if the hon. gentlemen do not believe in fulfilling election promises . . .

Premier Douglas: On a matter of privilege, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Leader of the Opposition quoted me correctly before, but he does not quote me correctly now. There was no election promise that we would repeal the tax forthwith and without qualification. I stated definitely, and he admitted the statement, that we would eliminate the tax when other sources of revenue were found or developed.

Mr. Wellbelove: I challenge the Leader of the Opposition to find in anything I said during the election campaign that would leave the impression he mentioned, that the Education Tax would be repealed right away.

Mr. Patterson: Let me go back over what I have said so that there may be no mistake. I gave the Premier credit for the statement that the Education Tax would be abolished when other sources were developed. I said, also, that, when that statement drifted back through the highways and byways of the province, the "brakes" on it were thrown away, and it came out as a full-fledged promise to abolish the tax, without any reservation or qualification, particularly by some gentlemen who were not citizens of the province of Saskatchewan, and did not have to live in the province, but hopped in and then hopped out.

Premier Douglas: Grasshoppers?

Mr. M. J. Willis (C.C.F., Elrose): Were there none from outside the province helping the Liberals?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, sure; but we did not have an army. If I wanted to be personal about this, I might mention that there were more outside C.C.F. workers in the Constituency of Cannington than the Liberals had in the whole of Saskatchewan.

Government Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Patterson: One of them was this man the Manitoba C.C.F. have just kicked out of the party. He was all right then.

Premier Douglas: That happened to him after being converted by you and the Communists.

Mr. Patterson: I did not say that the hon. member for Kerobert-Kindersley (*Mr. Wellbelove*) had promised to abolish the Education Tax. But a gentleman, I know, told me he was at a meeting addressed by Mr. Coldwell, and heard Mr. Coldwell tell the meeting that the C.C.F. would abolish the Education Tax right away. I was not at the meeting, so I do not know personally.

Premier Douglas: I can assure the Leader of the Opposition that Mr. Coldwell made no such statement.

Mr. Patterson: How do you know?

Premier Douglas: Because, when Mr. Coldwell came into the province, he sat down with me and we discussed the whole Party program thoroughly.

Mr. Patterson: Until Mr. Coldwell himself denies it, I am going to accept the word of the gentleman who was at the meeting.

An item in the estimates recalls to my mind a discussion in this Legislature, last year, concerning the use of the Education Tax receipts for purposes other than education. The item indicates that, actually, this Government is going to build buildings out of the Education Fund. True, it is a medical building at the University, they are going to build, and I suppose they can argue that it is for "education". If we had ever suggested paying for the erection of buildings from this fund, we would never have heard the end of it from our friends opposite. Yet here we have in the estimates, an item, providing for the initial cost (not the total cost) of the building of a medical college at Saskatoon being made out of the Education Fund. This is an estimate of \$100,000 under "Public Works", chargeable to the fund.

The total increase of expenditures, revenue and capital combined, for 1945-46, is \$7,200,000. If we did not examine this closely, we might get the impression that almost all of this increase was for Social Services, whereas, as a matter of fact, not half of it is for Social Services. There is an increase of \$700,000 for Education, of which only \$350,000 goes for school grants; an additional \$100,000 is to assist with school buildings, so that only \$450,000 of the \$700,000 goes to the schools of the province. There is an item of \$60,000 for Adult Education; I shall leave discussion of that until we are in Committee on the estimates. Then there is an item of \$50,000 provided for advances to school districts for the payment of teachers' salaries, and I was glad to hear the Provincial Treasurer say that this amount will clean up those arrears of salary. I remember when we voted \$200,000 for this purpose, and continued to vote it for several years, at a time when money was a great deal harder to get than it is now. However, from the

assistance given at that time, and from the sincere efforts of the school districts themselves to get out of this difficulty, it is gratifying to learn that \$50,000 will be sufficient to clean up this matter. This is remarkable, Mr. Speaker, when you remember the condition of a few years ago.

There is an increase of \$1,100,000 in the vote for Public Health, of which \$600,000 will go for medical and dental, hospital and nursing services for Old Age and Blind pensioners and those in receipt of Mothers' Allowances and their dependents, and \$300,000 will go in grants to hospitals and municipalities for health services. In the Department of Social Welfare there is an increase of \$1,350,000, including an increase of Mothers' Allowances of \$550,000, and in Old Age Pensions of \$800,000.

All these increases are worthy and desirable, concerning which no criticism is to be made. The increase in Old Age Pensions, on the basis of the Provincial Treasurer's announcement, represents a maximum Old Age Pension of \$28 per month which, plus the medical and hospital care provided, would put us approximately on a par with British Columbia and Alberta which pay \$30 a month to pensioners but make no provision for those extra services.

However, that is not what I propose to discuss. I have in my office a C.C.F. pamphlet which I am going to produce when we are discussing the estimates, in which an Old Age Pension of \$50 a month at age of 55 was promised.

Hon. Mr. Fines: Not in Saskatchewan; not a C.C.F. pamphlet.

Mr. Patterson: Yes, published by the C.C.F.

Premier Douglas: That was Federal policy.

Mr. Patterson: All right, we'll see about that when I have the pamphlet here. But the Provincial Treasurer has to keep in mind the promises, very generally made in the province, to old age pensioners, that their pensions would be increased to \$50 per month. We will discuss that, in more detail, when in Committee of Supply. However, the estimates to which I have referred are estimates of expenditure which I would not criticize; but there are other expenditures which are not so justifiable and not so exempt from criticism.

We have, for instance, three new Departments each with a Minister, a Deputy Minister, and a departmental staff. The total expenditure allocated for these three Departments is \$360,000, of which amount \$60,000 is for administration, not including the Ministers' salaries. In other words, \$60,000 is for administration of the spending of \$300,000—and that, as I have said, does not include the three Ministers' salaries.

The Vote for the Department of Labour includes \$19,000 for administration (without the Ministers' salary) to spend \$95,000. In the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, the vote for administration is \$15,500 and the amount to be spent \$147,000—again without the Ministers' salary. In the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, administration is over \$25,000 to spend \$60,000—and again the estimate for administration does not include the salary of the Minister. All that is part of the price which the people of Saskatchewan have to pay for this “overall direction and planning” which this Government regards as necessary and essential to our wellbeing.

In regard to the Public Debt, I am gratified to know of the debt reduction, and glad to note there is to be a continued debt reduction. I think a question might be raised, however, as to the propriety of deducting bank balances from what you owe on funded debt and Treasury Bills. I am not going to argue that matter, but it is indeed doubtful if what has happened in that respect is quite proper. If there is \$10,000,000 in the bank, the Provincial Treasurer is not justified in deducting that amount from the Public Debt, when it is quite evident the money is going to be used for other purposes; if not, then it should have been transferred to sinking funds.

The Minister has maturing, this year, provincial bond issues amounting to \$5,500,000, though he made no mention of the fact, last night. Nor did he give us any indication how he is going to handle it, whether by retiring it in full or in part, or by refunding it. I see nothing in the estimates for the retirement of Public Debt, except the regular sinking fund vote of \$436,000.

With regard to the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement, I was pleased to note that the Provincial Treasurer did not discuss it—and quite properly, since it is *sub judice*. I do not propose to do so either, other than to point out that the estimate of revenue contains, under the heading “Dominion Subsidy”, the subsidy under the Dominion-Provincial Agreement of \$5,830,000. If, as a result of the decision of the Tribunal on the Seed Grain issue, the payment of that grant is set-off against 1938 Seed Grain, it will affect the revenues of the province, and I suggest the Provincial Treasurer might have to fall back on his bank balances to make good the loss.

One thing I looked for, and was surprised not to find in the estimates: there is no provision in the estimates, nor any indication, that we are to expect any revenue from the industrial development that is taking place, this year. There is no indication that the Government expects to get any revenue from the woollen mill, the brick yard, or the fish factory. Probably we have no right to expect any from the horse factory, since that is a private project.

I said that this surprised me, for, when it was announced that the Government was going to operate a woollen mill, we were told that it would pay the woolgrowers more money for their wool, that it would sell the products of the mill at lower prices, and that it would provide profits for increased social services. There is no figure in the estimates relating to any of these development projects of the Minister of Natural Resources (I think they are all under him, so far) indicating that we can expect additional revenues, so far as the province is concerned, from any of the industrial projects that have been launched by the Government.

Mr. G. H. Danielson (Lib., Arm River): What about fur?

Mr. Patterson: Well, I don't know but that revenues of the Department of Natural Resources might show some revenue from the sale of furs. But, if the wool factory is going to do all the things claimed for it in advance, including the higher price it is going to pay the wool growers, why is it necessary to continue the wool subsidy? I suggest to the Provincial Treasurer that he might discontinue the subsidy if the wool grower . . .

Hon. Mr. Fines: Did I hear the hon. member correctly? Does he suggest doing away with the wool subsidy?

Mr. Patterson: No. I say that, if the Minister of Natural Resources is going to pay the wool growers more for their wool, that might satisfy them, and that the Provincial Treasurer might be well justified in taking that into account when deciding on the wool subsidy.

With what the Provincial Treasurer said regarding the whole question of Dominion-Provincial relations, I can largely agree, both as to the need for readjustment and rearrangement of jurisdiction and with regard to finances, and as to the necessity of a Dominion-Provincial Conference. I can do so with some propriety and some sincerity. I think I am correct when I say that, as Premier of Saskatchewan, I was the first to make the request for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of Dominion-Provincial relations. That request, which was joined in by other provinces, resulted in the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois Commission.

It is not necessary for me to remind the House of the study that Commission made, or, for that matter, of the study made in this province. I need only mention further that, at the conference held after the report of the Commission was submitted, I gave every support to having that report considered. Certainly it was not through any fault of mine, or of the Government of the day, that that conference did not come to some conclusion on the recommendations contained in the Rowell-Sirois report.

May I say that, on returning from the conference, I made three broadcasts about it and discussed it at gatherings of one kind and another, to give the people an outline of what had happened and of the problems involved. Though there was considerable public interest, I would say that perhaps the importance to Saskatchewan, and to Canada as a whole for that matter, of the failure of that conference was not as fully appreciated by the people of the province as it might have been. They did not appear fully to understand how necessary it was for some readjustment of powers, particularly as regards finance, between the Dominion and the Provinces. One of the reasons for that lack of appreciation was that there was a political party very active in the province which, disregarding realities, was telling the people that the main thing was to change the system—that a change in the economy of the province was all that was needed.

Premier Douglas: On a matter of privilege, Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. gentleman that, during that period, also, the C.C.F., in every province, called on the people of Canada to support the main recommendations of the Sirois Commission.

Mr. Patterson: That is quite true; but, about a year before this conference met, the C.C.F. Party, through two of its official publications, one in British Columbia, the other in Manitoba, told the people who read those publications that the "main concern of the C.C.F. is its own wellbeing." That was not published in Saskatchewan, because those papers were not printed here; but the idea was propagated in this province, and, as I have suggested, had much to do with the failure . . .

Premier Douglas: Would it not be safe to say that the real people who sabotaged that conference were two Liberal premiers—Patullo, British Columbia, and "Mitch" Hepburn, of Ontario?

Mr. Patterson: Yes, and Mr. Aberhart, of Alberta. He helped, too. But I was speaking of the failure in Saskatchewan to appreciate the importance to the province, and to the whole of Canada, of the conference's failure to deal with the recommendations contained in the report. However, I am pleased to see that responsibility is having a sobering effect on some of my friends opposite, that they show a greater disposition to face the facts and realities of the situation, and seem less concerned with theoretical generalities.

I notice that the present Government is seeking, what we as a Government advocated for years, full co-operation with other provinces. Well, I would suggest that they are not going to have the fullest co-operation of other provinces unless members of the Government keep their noses out of other provinces' business and at least leave them to run their own elections.

There is much in the Budget with which I can agree. I am in agreement with the Provincial Treasurer as to the need for readjustment of powers under the British North America Act. We Liberals advocated for many years that there should be some reallocation with regard to finances. That apparently has been impressed on my friends, when they came to try to do some of the things they promised to do.

In regard to the increased expenditures provided for, I am not disposed to be too critical, because the whole history of the province shows that, as provincial revenues increased new services were established or existing services extended. Liberal Governments did that from time to time, and never were they in as favourable a position to do these things as the present Provincial Treasurer is. Liberal Governments over the years, as provincial revenues increased, extended existing services or instituted new services. That was done time and again, so I cannot criticize the Provincial Treasurer for following well-established precedents, and I am quite prepared to leave the record of previous Governments for comparison.

In some respects, however, I differ from the present Provincial Treasurer. He speaks of "overall planning." So far as we are concerned, we believed, and still believe, that the people prefer to stand on their own feet and work out their own salvation. They do not want regulation, direction and planning; no matter how well-intentioned Government planning may be, how sincere the people operating it, or planning it, may be, it cannot successfully replace, or substitute for, each individual making the most of his individual opportunity, and having the maximum opportunity for his individual effort.

The Budget is not a particular "unorthodox" one. I would call it an orthodox Budget—because it proposes to raise the money in the usual way, by taxes, and to spend it in the usual way, through services. True, the commitments on both sides—revenue and expenditure—are very large; but, when all is said and done, the Provincial Treasurer has not found any new sources of revenue. By that I mean, he has not found any magic source. He still has to raise the money he wants to spend by taxing the people of Saskatchewan.

The unusual feature of the Budget is the large commitments, but, large as these commitments are, this Budget won't ruin Saskatchewan. This province has faced many difficulties and greater problems. Sometimes the Government of the day managed to solve the problem, sometimes others stepped in to clean up the mess; but the province was not ruined.

I could criticize the Provincial Treasurer for going such a small distance toward carrying out the "Book of Promises". In

1934, for instance, and again last year, we were told that a C.C.F. Government would make Education a provincial responsibility, that the C.C.F. stood for "recognition of provincial responsibility for the educational welfare of all children". What could that mean but that the province would assume full financial responsibility for Education? They have increased the expenditures on Education by \$700,000; the balance is by increasing the local school taxes. If that is assuming full responsibility for Education, the Government has carried out that promise. If providing medical care and hospital service for old age pensioners and widows in receipt of mothers' allowances, and their dependents (for which I commend the Government), is their idea of providing "medical and hospital services for everybody in Saskatchewan regardless of their ability to pay," it falls far short of carrying out the promise made.

However, I am not going to be too critical on those matters. After all, the people who made those promises had never been in office, and knew very little of the responsibility of office. I do not have to remind them of the promises they made; the people of the province will remind them. The people may have been told that the Education Tax would be abolished when other sources of revenue were found, but there was no doubt in anybody's mind as to what was expected: they expected the tax to be abolished. Old age pensioners may not have been told that their pension would be increased to \$50 a month; the fact is some did believe it. I leave it to them to decide whether or not the Government has met that promise. Members of the Government will have to satisfy the people whose support they obtained by making these promises. The responsibility is theirs.

HEALTH SERVICES

Speech of

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DOUGLAS, M.A.,

(*Premier and Minister of Public Health*)

in

The Budget Debate

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Wednesday, March 21, 1945

Mr. Speaker: First, I should like to offer my congratulations to the Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. C. M. Fines*) for the very able manner in which he presented the Budget, and for the very excellent material contained therein. At the time he delivered the Budget, I thought it one of the best delivered Budget Addresses to which I ever listened. Next morning, however, when I read the heading of the editorial in the Regina "Leader-Post": "A Satisfactory Budget", it gave me some concern. I thought I must have overlooked something in the Budget, and that it might not be so good as I had thought it was. After going back over the Budget, I think, in spite of what the "Leader-Post" said, it is a very good Budget.

In watching the debate as it progressed, and noticing the attitude of the official Opposition, I have been interested to observe that they are apparently afraid to oppose the Budget, and seem loath to praise it. The Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. W. J. Patterson, Liberal, Cannington*) said we are spending all our money, when we ought to be saving something for a rainy day, and, in the same breath, he criticizes us for having something in the Education Fund, saving it for a rainy day. Then, too, apparently he is afraid that we have over-estimated revenue and under-estimated expenditure; but he is very careful not to say

what in the expenditures should be cut down. The fact of the matter is, the Official Opposition are afraid to oppose the Budget, and are hesitant of admitting that it is probably the best Budget brought down in this House in a good many years.

It is customary for most of the Ministers to use this debate as an opportunity to review the work of their Departments and I wish to avail myself of that opportunity at this time.

The problem of instituting adequate health services in the Province of Saskatchewan is aggravated by three main issues: (1) the shortage of trained personnel; (2) the scarcity of equipment and hospital facilities, and (3) the matter of securing adequate finances. I think most members, who have given this matter consideration, will agree with me when I say that the first two problems are, at the present time, the most pressing.

With regard to the shortage of adequate trained personnel, there is, first of all, a very definite shortage of medical practitioners in the province. Before the war, there were in Saskatchewan over 500 doctors; we have now only 311 doctors—that is, general practitioners—which means that there is one doctor for every 2,882 persons in the province. If we add to the number the institutional doctors and specialists, we still would have only one doctor for every 2,078 persons. A committee on medical care in the United States has estimated that, in that country, which is very much like our own in regard to the large percentage of rural population, they should have one doctor for every 700 persons—and even if we raised it here to one for every 1,000 persons, we still would need 400 additional doctors. More than that, when it is remembered that 40 per cent. of the doctors practising in the province at this time are 60 years of age or over, and that they will have to be replaced on retirement in the next few years, every member will recognize that we have a serious problem in supplying trained men.

Then we have a shortage of specialists, because modern medicine requires for its techniques a great deal of specialized knowledge and equipment. It is expensive equipment, and trained personnel is needed for it. The day of the doctor armed only with a stethoscope is past. Today, we require psychiatrists, pathologists, bacteriologists, radiologists, public health specialists, and so on, and there is a great lack in this province of trained personnel to do the highly specialized work which modern medical science demands.

We require nurses very badly, both in hospitals and in public health work. Our estimated need is a total of 1,600 practising nurses. Instead, we have about 1,000, and about 150 in the Armed Forces; and even if all these 150 return to the province, we will still have a considerable lack of trained nursing personnel.

Then we are short of sanitarians, short of sanitary inspectors. We have eight inspectors in the Department now dividing the entire province amongst them, and the very minimum would be 24 to do an adequate job.

We have a lack of trained medical social workers, and also of physiotherapists and technicians, for, as I said before, modern medicine calls not only for doctors. A wide variety of trained personnel is essential to modern equipment and methods of diagnosis and treatment.

The greatest shortage of all, however, is in dentists. At present we have about 140 in the province where, at least, between 400 and 500 are needed. In 1938, before the war, there were only 210 dentists in the province, so even though all who went away come back to practise in Saskatchewan after demobilization, we would only have about half the number the province requires, if the people of Saskatchewan are to receive proper dental care and treatment.

In the light of these facts, it becomes obvious that the question of securing trained personnel is a very serious one.

The initial steps which the Government has taken towards building a medical school with all that entails will, at least, be a step towards solving this problem; but I want to submit that it will take time, gathering a faculty, and gathering the essential equipment (that is not so easy to get) for such an institution. There are other questions involved. We are working on plans so that the young people who go through the school, will stay to practise in the province, for we find that, of those who start out from this province to go through medical schools at present, only 26 per cent. come back to practise in Saskatchewan. So, building a school, of itself, is not a complete solution. We have not only to retain in the province those who go through the school, but we must also attract doctors from other provinces. We must make the practice of medicine sufficiently attractive to keep doctors here and to get them to come here. In the interim, we are sending doctors and nurses away for courses of training in specialized work, such as psychiatry, so that we will have more trained personnel in the next year or two.

The second problem is adequate facilities, and the most pressing of these is for hospitals and hospital equipment. These are particularly lacking in rural areas. If we leave out the Sanatoria, we have in this province, roughly, bed space (if the hospitals had the bed space they ought to have) for only 3,279 patients. By overcrowding the hospitals (which is what we are doing at the present time), we are able to crowd in 3,848. The space we actually have means about 3.8 hospital beds per thousand of population . . .

Mr. Patterson (Leader of the Opposition): Are you including the mental hospitals?

Premier Douglas: No, leaving out the mental hospitals and the Sanatoria. I said we have about 3.8 hospital beds per thousand of population, and it is estimated that, to give adequate care, we need five hospital beds per thousand of population, which means, as a minimum, 1,000 additional beds are needed in this province.

We lack not only hospital beds. We lack laboratory and diagnostic facilities. We have a laboratory in this building which is becoming too small for the demands made upon it, and when you realize that specimens come to it from all over the province, you can appreciate the need for increasing those facilities. We have laboratory facilities available only in the two main cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Now, there is a crying need for laboratory and diagnostic facilities in other centres of the province so that doctors may have specimens analyzed in order that they may diagnose and treat cases quickly and accurately.

May I point out that there is not a medical bacteriologist in the province, not one!—so that doctors are not able to get here the bacteriological analyses they require to make correct diagnoses and to enable them to prescribe proper treatment.

There is need for extended services in maternal and infant welfare, and in the matter of dental hygiene. Nothing has been done, up to now, in the matter of industrial hygiene. Nothing has been done, up to now, about organizing local health services. We hear about activities in these new fields which are being carried on in other countries of the world where they have organized health programs, but, so far, we have been unable to make a start. Local health services are almost completely lacking; we require increased local health facilities. Except for the cities of Regina and Saskatoon, no other part of the province has a full-time health officer. The health officers in these two cities have been doing excellent work in the public health field, but, elsewhere, the local council is the board of health, and there is not a medical practitioner engaged as health officer on a full-time basis. And because he is not on a full-time basis but doing his general practitioner work in addition, and because he is overworked, and because the regulations which he has to enforce are applicable to people who are his friends or his patients, we do not get the enforcement of the regulations we should have. There is a great need in the province for full-time health officers to take care of sanitation problems in the various localities, to take care of the general health of the people there, to prevent the growth and spread of disease.

We require increased facilities for those mentally ill. I shall go into this matter in detail later on when dealing with the

problems of mental hygiene, because, as members know, we have nearly 4,000 patients crowded into our two mental institutions, whereas we have space adequate for not more than 2,400, so that the problems involved are serious and pressing.

There is great need too, when we can get the personnel necessary, for dental clinics, especially to take care of the teeth of children, including pre-school children. There is a great need of training facilities for doctors and other personnel.

These are the two greatest problems at the moment: lack of trained personnel, and lack of facilities. There is also the question of money, and I put this one last, because, at the present time, that is the least of the needs. I don't mean by that that it is easy in this province to finance an adequate health system. Not at all. But I believe that, with very little more money than is now being provided, if properly spent and adequately distributed, we could, in this province, finance an adequate and complete health services scheme. So the problem of finding the money is not the most pressing problem at the moment, and, of course, the more we spread the scheme, the more we spread the risk.

There was an indication at one time that the Federal Government might embark on a health program, but the Federal Government at the moment seems to have dropped what is known as the Heagerty scheme, and nothing along that line is likely to be undertaken by the Federal Government, this year. So, until they are prepared to introduce a scheme, we must proceed to work out our own plan, keeping in mind that, someday, there may be a Federal scheme and that ours should fit into it. What I want to emphasize is that the main problem is not a financial problem, but, first, lack of trained personnel in the professions I have enumerated, and, second, lack of sufficient equipment and other hospital facilities. Even if we had the money right now, we could not put in a complete health system for these reasons.

In the light of these problems, we have made a start, and I think that start can be divided roughly into two groups:

First, we have started to provide free health services for those people who are not able to provide them for themselves. We have not covered all people unable to provide for themselves—not by any means; but we have made a start by providing, as all members know, hospital, medical and surgical care, and, where prescribed by the physicians, drugs and appliances, and special nurses, for old age pensioners, blind pensioners, and recipients of Mothers' Allowances, and their dependents. That service covers 25,000 people. There are another 7,000 persons who are physically incapacitated and unable to earn anything, and we hope, in time, to extend our scheme so that these will be taken care of, also. However, I think members will agree that the place to start was

to provide for those people unable to provide these services for themselves.

The second thing we did was to provide free health service for those people with specialized kinds of disease which, by their nature are particularly costly or prolonged. I have in mind cancer, a particularly costly, and at times prolonged, disease. We are providing free care and treatment for cancer patients and those suspected of suffering from cancer. We are also providing free care in our mental hospitals for those suffering from mental diseases—treatment of which is often prolonged and for that reason costly. We are also providing free treatment for those suffering from venereal disease, not because it is costly, but because, if it is not taken care of, it becomes a menace to the community. In this category, also, is tuberculosis, treatment of which is costly and may be prolonged, and, tuberculosis being a communicable disease, unless taken care of, the person affected becomes a source of infection in the community.

That is what we have done, so far: we have provided for those not able to take care of themselves, and, second, for those who have expensive or lengthy diseases, or which, if not taken care of, become a menace to the community as a whole.

Let me give in more detail some of the steps taken by the Department of Public Health since the present Government took office on 10th July last.

First, we have started to deal realistically with the problem of venereal diseases, and I want to say that venereal disease has now become the most serious communicable disease in the province of Saskatchewan, as there are more cases of V. D. than of almost all the other communicable diseases, or rather quite a number of them, put together. The number of cases reported in 1944 showed an increase of 84.5 per cent. over the number reported in 1942. Indeed, the figure for the number of V. D. cases, last year, was such that it has never been higher in the history of the province, and, I may say, the figures we have don't give the whole situation. Unfortunately, not all cases are reported. We are having much better co-operation now from the medical fraternity, and more cases are being reported than formerly, but for quite a while, we know, only a small percentage was reported. But even on the basis of this reporting, we have a very serious increase in the incidence of venereal disease in this province.

I was interested, in going back over the records, in reading some of the speeches delivered in the course of previous Budget debates in this House in days gone by, relative to Public Health. I was particularly interested in one made by Dr. Uhrich, my predecessor in office, back in 1937, when he was Minister of Public Health, in which he said:

"You may ask why it is important to speak out at the present time, and why I have not done so before. My answer is: I am doing it today because the venereal disease problem has become a primary factor in the health of the Canadian people. It is a major public health problem in Canada."

Then, farther on, Dr. Uhrich said:

"Syphilis has always seemed to me the mad dog of the communicable diseases, and swift action is necessary in order to control it."

With these sentiments I heartily concur. The trouble is that, though that statement was made in 1937, there was no educational program started, either general or professional, no epidemiological program, and no attempt made to draw attention to the various factors that were contributing to the spread of the disease. As a matter of fact, though the Federal Government, two years ago, gave grants to the Saskatchewan Government totalling \$10,872 in 1943-44—and such grants were available each year to this province for the purpose of expanding its campaign against venereal diseases—in the year 1943-44 only \$2,036 was spent by the Provincial Government of that Federal grant. I have the amount spent in the campaign from the time the speech was made in 1937, up to 1943-44, and, actually, the amount spent in 1943-44 was less than in 1936-37.

We feel it is not enough to make nice speeches against the tragic inroads of venereal disease. We feel it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to do something with the problem. So we have set up a Division of Venereal Disease Control, and we have been fortunate in securing the services, by arrangement with the Federal Government, of Capt. Sheps, who is Venereal Disease Control Officer in Military District No. 12, and acts, part-time, as Director of this Venereal Disease Division. We have started a campaign, and are carrying out a program of education, not only among the profession to report those suffering from venereal disease, but also among the general public, and there was held here, last Fall, a Western Conference of all those persons interested in combatting the ravages of venereal disease.

There are five Venereal Disease Clinics in the province. Unfortunately, they help only the people living adjacent to them, and are not much help to people living at a considerable distance from them, and who don't feel like spending money to visit the clinics. Therefore we feel additional steps have to be taken, and we have taken a step not taken, as yet, by any other province in Canada. We are now providing penicillin free to every medical practitioner in Saskatchewan for the treatment of those people who are suffering from venereal disease. We are increasing our efforts, and are going to bring every possible pressure to bear first, on the

profession to report those suffering from venereal diseases, and then to see to it that those people are given proper treatment, and that they continue to be dealt with until they are no longer a potential source of danger to the general public.

Then we have set up a department of Health Education—and again, in going over speeches made in Budget Debates of the past, I was interested in the remarks of the former Minister of Public Health, made in his speech of 1935, in which he said:

“Research may provide the method, expert opinion may point the way, but only the average citizen can furnish the example and the support necessary in every community to raise its physical, mental and moral health to a high standard. Every citizen should realize that health education is one of the most effective methods of bringing to the attention of the public the benefits to be derived from the money spent by philanthropists and bodies politic in the domain of preventive medicine.”

These are nice words, Mr. Speaker; but nice words do not solve problems. It was not until this last Fall that we had set up in this province a Division of Health Education to carry on health education throughout the province, to bring together voluntary organizations to organize campaigns against venereal diseases and other communicable diseases; in short, to water and nurture the tree of knowledge, the leaves of which, we believe, are for the healing of the nation.

We have also set up another branch—a Nutrition branch—of the Department of Public Health. Most medical authorities realize, today, that many people dig their graves with their own teeth, and it is not a question of not having enough to eat, but a question of the right things to eat. Proper diet has its proper place in a well-organized community, and, for that reason, we have engaged the services of a qualified dietitian whose task it is to disseminate literature throughout the province giving information on proper diets and eating habits. She is, at the present time, organizing a campaign to get hot lunches in schools, to see that the children get the necessary food to build healthy bodies and sound minds.

Another division set up is the Physical Fitness Program. This is a joint program between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Federal Government makes a contribution up to \$17,500 to the cost on the condition that the province provides at least dollar for dollar. We found, on coming into office, this money was not being used; but we organized a Division, and expect to have set up by the end of this month some 200 Saskatchewan Recreation Movement councils throughout the province. We have

set up, and are distributing to the various communities; a general plan of organization and activities, and, as most members are aware, we put out a Saskatchewan Recreational Magazine.

We are hoping that, as part of the post-war program, local municipalities, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government will accept, as a joint venture of reconstruction, the building of recreational centres in every community. After the last war, as members know, cenotaphs were erected in nearly every small town in memory of those who had fallen; some were pieces of art, while others were hideous to look at, although all were put up with the best intentions, in memory of those who had lost their lives in the conflict. We think that the finest tribute to the men who won't come back, this time, is the building of recreation centres in every community for the benefit of the generations growing up and to come. These would be more fitting monuments than mere shafts of stone. So we are hoping that, not only as a memorial to those who give their lives, but for the benefit of the young people who do come back and for the young of every generation to come, there will be recreation centres everywhere in the province. One or two have already been started. I hope others will follow, so as to provide opportunity for the young people in the community to find wholesome exercise and recreation.

I need not emphasize the need to hon. members here. One has only to examine the figures given for venereal disease, one has only to examine the figures of juvenile delinquency, to realize that war levies a toll not all paid on the battlefield; that there is a toll of social wreckage that those pay who are not old enough to go to war. We think the Federal Government would do better by investing some money now in the building of recreation centres to give these young people an outlet for their energies, than by putting the money, ten years from now, into V. D. clinics, reformatories and mental hospitals. Therefore, we hope that all members of the House will go back to their communities and support the proposal to build these recreation centres, and also give their support to the Saskatchewan Recreation Movement. We hope that Movement can be expanded. The amount that the Federal Government now grants is not enough. The maximum expenditure of \$35,000, which it is prepared to share on a dollar-for-dollar basis, will not begin to scratch the surface. We are asking for \$55,000 in the Estimates, and I am sure that, if the Federal Government increases the amount of its grant, it would be money well spent in expanding the splendid work being done in this regard.

Let me deal now with what we have done, and are doing, to improve the cancer clinics in the province.

The cancer program has been assisting an ever-increasing number of people. In 1944, new admissions to the Regina clinic

numbered 1,449, and to the Saskatoon clinic, 658, making a total of 2,107 new persons who were given diagnostic service and treatment and, where necessary, surgical care and hospitalization in the Province of Saskatchewan during the eight months from May 1 to December 31, 1944. The number of hospital days for the persons who got hospitalization during that eight-month period was: Regina, 14,831, Saskatoon, 7,961, making a total of 22,792 hospital days, while those hospitalized outside the two cities, mostly terminal cases that could not be brought into the cities, received 785 hospital days, making a grand total of 23,547 hospital days in which hospitalization was given to cancer patients during that eight-month period of last year.

Most hon. members will have noticed the difference in the figures between Regina and Saskatoon: twice as many hospital days in Regina as in Saskatoon, and nearly two-and-a-half times as many new cases handled in Regina as in Saskatoon. The reason for that, I may say, is not that there is more cancer in Southern Saskatchewan than in Northern Saskatchewan. The reason is that in Regina, we have a cancer unit with a full-time staff which has built up a high degree of efficiency, whereas, in Saskatoon, we have only a part-time staff at present; that is, they are on part time, and carry on their general work as well. The difficulty now is to get trained personnel, but we are planning to expand the facilities at Saskatoon, and hope to extend the staff, so that the people of the North will have as adequate cancer services as those of the South. As I say, there is the difficulty of getting trained personnel, but we are going to expand the facilities at the Saskatoon clinic.

Last year, as members know, we had a Health Services Survey made by Dr. Sigerist. Since his report was received, we have set up the Health Services Planning Commission, which has done a very good job in surveying the field and making recommendations to the Government. Most members have seen the proposed plan, which is now under consideration. As members know, too, we have set up an Advisory Committee to assist the Commission by giving them the benefit of the views of those who give the services and those who receive them. As I said, the plan has been submitted, and we are still carrying on discussions in regard to it.

I have covered rapidly what has been done in the past few months. Let me now outline, very briefly, what we propose doing in the fiscal year which lies ahead and for which the House is now asked to vote money.

First of all, we are planning a Mental Hygiene program. I said, a few minutes ago, that I was very much concerned about the situation in the province relating to the care of the mentally ill and the mentally defective. As hon. members know, we have two

mental institutions which are badly overcrowded, so that it is practically impossible for the staffs to render the kind of service that ought to be rendered. I noticed, in reading the Budget speeches of days gone by, that in his speech of the 1937 Session to which I have previously referred, the then Minister of Public Health, Dr. Uhrich, said this:

“I should like, Mr. Speaker, to take a little time to discuss another branch of our public health program which I have scarcely ever before mentioned on the floor of the House, and that is the subject of Mental Hygiene. During the last few years this has become a prominent feature in our public health activity.”

In 1937 it may have been a prominent feature, but the fact remains that, up to and including the present, all we are giving in the province to the mentally ill is custodial care; that's all. We are not in a position, either with reference to space, facilities or personnel, to give them adequate scientific psychiatric care. I mentioned, previously, that we have some 4,000 patients in these two institutions, when actually, for adequate care, there is space only for 2,400. What is more serious is that, at Weyburn, we have 800 mental defectives who ought not to be in a mental hospital at all. We have at least another 400 mentally ill in Weyburn, and another 500 at North Battleford, who should be provided for elsewhere than in a mental hospital. A good many of these are epileptics, who ought not to be with psychotics.

We have been fortunate in having the head of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Dr. Hincks, come into the province to make a survey of our mental hospitals, and to make a report to guide the Department in promoting an adequate program of mental hygiene. After making a preliminary survey, he made a verbal report to me (which I discussed with him), and made a number of recommendations. He is coming back in April, at which time he will submit a written report, and I want to thank Dr. Hincks for coming here and making this very valuable contribution.

His recommendation, and what the Department officials have in mind, is that we should have something in the nature of a farm colony in the province, where we could put the mental defectives, thus separating them from the psychotics, where they could receive occupational therapy that would not only help to their recovery but provide some training in a means to earn a livelihood, and which, also, to a great extent would make the colony self-supporting. If we can secure a favourable site where the land can be irrigated, and where we can erect workshops, so that they can work on the land in the summer, and in the workshops in the winter, a farm colony such as that would not only have great

therapeutic value—keep them healthy, help them to sleep well and eat well—but it would also enable them, when they come out, to have something at their finger tips by which they would be able to take a useful place in society. Such a farm colony should accommodate, we think, between 1,200 and 1,500 patients. We are limited, at present, by lack of building material, and we are still hoping that the War Assets Corporation, in disposing of some surplus airport equipment, will make it available to us for use in such a farm colony. We also have in mind the erection of a home for epileptics—but that will be some time in the future.

What I have been dealing with is the psychiatric problem—after these people become inmates of a mental institution. Steps should be taken, however, to get at these people before they get to hospital; to provide for early diagnosis and treatment; to get the psycho-neurotic and borderline cases in the early stages; to have people take a new attitude to mental disease; to get the public to know that there is no more disgrace for one member of the family to get mentally ill than there is for any other member of the family to take pneumonia. The general experience is for the family, a member of which becomes neurotic, to say nothing about it, not even tell the doctor, but to treat it as a disgrace and keep it secret until they can do so no longer; then the patient goes to a mental hospital at a time when his chances of recovery are much reduced. So, what we are trying to do is to conduct an educational program to get people to realize the need for early diagnosis and treatment, and to have the matter attended to in its early stages. In this connection, we hope to have established, in the next year, two mental hygiene clinics, one in the North and one in the South, and going across the province, to which people can bring any member of the family who is neurotic, and to which the general practitioner can bring patients, because the ordinary practitioner is not trained to deal with these neurotic cases. We believe that, with these clinics established under trained psychiatrists or psychologists, quite a number of those who now become incurably ill mentally could be cured before they reach that stage.

That is what we have in mind when speaking of our mental hygiene program, and I can assure the House that we intend to pursue it with all possible vigor.

Let me outline some of the things we propose to do with reference to the general health of the community. So far, as I have said, we have done two things: First, we have provided for those unable to provide health services for themselves, and, second, we have provided free services for those suffering from certain diseases, either because they are costly or prolonged diseases, or communicable diseases which, if left alone, become a menace to the community. Those two things, most members will agree, were the right things to start with, but we have not begun to touch the

problem of providing health services to the people generally, and that is the task to which the Health Services Planning Commission has been, and is, devoting itself.

The question is where to begin, in the light of the fact that we have not the trained personnel nor the hospital facilities or equipment. I could bring down here, as has been done in other parts of Canada, a Bill that would provide health services for all the people in Saskatchewan—on paper; but we would be short by 400 doctors and from 400 to 600 nurses, to say nothing of hospital beds, laboratory facilities, and technicians. We want to deal with things as they are; not with things as they might be.

So we said to the Health Services Planning Commission: what are the immediate steps to be taken in the light of the things we lack, so that we can begin to give health services to those parts of the province which need it most? I say that, as the start, because some may say that is not a complete health program. I am the first to acknowledge that it is not. We wanted to make a start, and we felt that the best place to start was with those in greatest need, and work from that.

With that in mind, what must we do? We must, first of all, deal with the problem of the lack of personnel. In that connection, as I have indicated, we are sending doctors away for training, and we are going to train them ourselves. The second thing we must do is to assist the less fortunate districts which have no facilities at the present time—and you will notice in the Estimates that we are prepared to extend financial aid to needy districts, on the basis of need, to build hospitals or nursing homes. We go further; there are communities which have small hospitals or nursing homes to which no assistance is available at the present time. So we brought in a Bill to provide for the grading of hospitals, and to enable us to make grants to hospitals and homes which were not able to qualify for that assistance in days gone by, so as to encourage those communities which are not able to build large hospitals, at least to have a small one or a nursing home to give that service to their communities.

Next, we are giving assistance to municipalities to encourage them to secure the services of municipal doctors, and we are making that assistance particularly generous in the case of those municipalities which have low assessments. Most members have seen the brochure sent out. The municipal doctor grant will be in two parts: a 25-cent per capita flat rate grant, and added to that will be an equalization grant. The equalization grant will be graded downwards from \$2.00 per capita in those municipalities which have a per capita assessment under \$299. That is, municipalities in this category will receive the 25-cent per capita flat rate grant plus the \$2.00 per capita equalization grant, making

\$2.25 for each person in the municipality, so that, if there are 1,000 people in the municipality, that municipality will receive \$2,250 per year as a grant toward hiring a municipal doctor. As the assessment goes up, the equalization grant is reduced, but the 25-cent flat rate grant remains stationary throughout. The idea is that we will give most assistance to those municipalities, with low assessment, where it is impossible, and will continue to be impossible, for them to hire a municipal doctor from their own resources.

We, in turn of course, will ask any municipality, which takes this municipal doctor grant, to make it possible for us to get municipal doctors. In this connection, I want to speak frankly to those members who are interested in municipalities particularly. It is very difficult to get doctors, today, and, from the figures presented, we have the greatest shortage of doctors of any province of Canada. The reason is that, at present, the young doctor coming out of medical school can go into practice anywhere, get a large income, and have none of the hardships that are bound to be encountered in rural areas. Many of the young doctors who are in the Armed Forces of Canada have written to me or to the Planning Commission, saying that they are interested in what we have in mind, but—and there is nothing mercenary about these young men who have created a great tradition of self-sacrifice and service; but they have a tremendous investment in their education; they have had a long period of training, and the life expectancy of a doctor is very low as compared with that of the general population. In consequence, many of them, in the interests of their family as well as of themselves, hesitate to go to a rural municipality. So we say to the municipalities wishing to take advantage of this assistance: we are prepared to subsidize you to enable you to secure the services of a municipal doctor, but, in turn, we ask you, the municipalities, to make these positions as attractive as possible to the doctor; to have a more or less standard contract for doctors; to set an adequate minimum salary; to provide for increases in that salary, and to provide for holidays. It is amazing how many doctors are unable to get away from their municipality even for two or three weeks. So we are asking the municipalities to provide for holidays, so that the doctor may get away and take a refresher course and keep up with modern trends and practices. We are asking them, also, to develop a superannuation scheme, so that, when the doctor comes to the end of his days of service, probably crippled from the sort of life he has had to lead, he may have some measure of security in his declining years. We have superannuation schemes for municipal secretaries, and for teachers, but we haven't one for the municipal physicians; probably we will have, one day. But we are not going to attract the best kind of medical man into rural service unless we are prepared to make rural municipal doctor service attractive,

not only in terms of money and of economic security. To do that we must also provide the doctor with something like the kind of medical facilities he had at the university, which means proper equipment and clinical facilities with which to work. As I said, we are making a grant to enable municipalities, more particularly the needy municipalities, to hire municipal doctors under the scheme I have outlined.

We are planning, also, to set up one or two Health Regions on an experimental basis, this year. Most members will remember that the Sigerist report, last year, suggested dividing the province into Health Regions. Some work has been done in that connection, and it has been suggested that there be fourteen regions in the province. It is suggested, further, that we take at least one, and possibly two of these Regions (if the help is available and we possibly can), and organize them, this next year, on an experimental basis.

The set-up of the Region will mean, first of all, that there will be a number of local health units, each with a local health centre which may be a nursing home or a small hospital with one doctor and nurse, operating under a local health services board composed of elected representatives of the area. Then there will be a Health District, with a district health services board, which will be elected by the municipal councils within the district, and with a district hospital at some central point. Then there will be the Region, which takes in a number of districts, with a regional health services board, representative of the area, and with a Regional administrative centre presided over by a full-time medical health officer appointed by the department, and with public health nurses, dentists, and such other practitioners as are required, and which will do two things. The first thing will be to carry on preventive and general public health work in the area. I mean by that: sanitation; immunization of the public, particularly school children, against communicable diseases; to see that school children are given regular medical and dental examinations, and treatment when necessary; to see that school children receive adequate nutrition; to organize in the various communities health programs designed not only to make people well after they become sick, but to do everything possible to keep them from getting sick, which is the thing receiving most attention in modern medicine. The next thing the Regional Board will do will be to organize the curative facilities within the area; to go into each municipality and help it to organize its centre, and, if the municipality has not a hospital and its own centre, explain what help is available from the Government, help to organize it and link it up with the health service of the Region as a whole.

I should point out one thing. There has been a great deal of talk in the province of the danger of centralization, and I, for

one, in a great spread-out province like this, do not believe in centralization. There are many things which can be better accomplished by the local community. On the other hand, there are certain things which a local community cannot do for itself, or that the local doctor cannot do for himself, such as the providing of laboratory facilities, diagnostic centres, and the supplying of highly specialized services. No local doctor can do his own Wassermans, his own bacteriological tests, his own haematological tests. Outside the two larger cities, equipment for blood chemistry, and even the simpler blood examinations is of the most primitive type. These are things that must go to the laboratory, where we can do for the local doctor what he cannot do for himself. So what we are aiming at is local control and local responsibility in all matters which they can best do for themselves, with direction and financial aid from the central authority. That is how, in years gone by in Saskatchewan, we were able to build up a satisfactory scheme in regard to tuberculosis, and in other directions, which called for a great deal of local initiative and local self-help. We don't want to destroy that spirit. We want to take advantage of it, so that we may have the community take control of its health services and gear them up with a centralized program assisted by the Provincial Government.

Another thing much talked about is that, in any health scheme, there must be free choice of doctor. People who talk in that vein usually come from a city. In a city there can, and ought to, be free choice of doctor; but out in the country, "free choice of doctor" is an academic point, not a practical one, because, if a child is about to be born in a home, it is either the woman across the road or a doctor thirty miles away, and in many cases it has been the woman across the road. These people are not able to exercise free choice of doctor. The first thing then is to see to it that there is a doctor in the community, and that there is a small hospital or a nursing home in those places where, up to now, it has been impossible to have either. We feel that the first step to be taken is to enable those parts of the province to get these services which, so far, have been without the services they require.

I want to stress that I am not trying, for a moment, to give the House the impression that what we are trying to do now is a complete health scheme to cover the province. What we are proposing, in the fiscal year 1945-46, is to provide services for those backward parts of the province, and to take health services and health personnel into areas where they do not have them, and where it would be impossible for the people to get them unless we give them assistance and help.

When it comes to the matter of getting them in other parts of the province where they now have some measure of service.

that is another question we hope to get at as quickly as we can. I hope that, next summer or next fall, we will have a survey made of the cities and towns, and I hope, when the House next meets, to have a scheme to place before it for the towns and cities. In the meantime, the people in the cities will not suffer. They are close to doctors and hospitals; but there are people in the province, living in the more sparsely settled areas, who are suffering now, and it is for them that we are making this contribution to end that suffering. When we have dealt adequately with that problem, we will turn to the problem of providing better health services for those in the cities and towns, providing them with a scheme to enable them, when well, to pay for when they are sick. I need not tell the House that these services are not free; so, when we are well, and able to pay, we should provide the money to enable us to get well when we are unable to pay. As I said, it is our intention to deal with that matter this summer, and I hope to present our plan to the House, next fall.

May I say, in closing, that providing a complete health service for the people of Saskatchewan, like every other project which the present Government has undertaken, is something that must be done in a series of steps; something that must be done according to a pre-arranged plan. We do not imagine that the setting up of such a program will be easy to attain, but we think the steps are fairly clear:

(1) to provide services for those persons who cannot provide them for themselves; (2) to provide services for those with particularly prolonged or vicious diseases, which are expensive, or which constitute a danger to the community; (3) to provide services for those areas which cannot provide them for themselves, and (4) to inaugurate a scheme which will enable people to provide a contribution, when they are well, to take care of them when they are sick.

We believe we have made a worthwhile start from which to build, and, if we have the co-operation of municipalities, of town and city councils, of doctors, nurses, dentists, and other health personnel in the province, we think we can produce a health system which will be far in advance of anything to be found on the North American continent.

The people of this province are health conscious. We have not the elaborate hospital facilities to be found in some other countries and some other parts of Canada. We have not the expensive health equipment to be found there but we have something which is beyond price: we have in Saskatchewan, a people who are health conscious; a people who are prepared to work together for health, and to provide health facilities for others. That has been proven throughout the years. Saskatche-

wan has led Canada and the North American continent in the anti-tuberculosis and cancer programs. We are the only province of Canada providing free penicillin for the control of venereal disease. We are the only province in Canada providing free medical and hospital care and drugs, for old age and blind pensioners and their dependents, and for recipients of mothers' allowances and their dependents. We are in the vanguard of public health on this continent, because we have a health conscious people who regard health as something beyond price, who are convinced that health is a public utility and the right of every individual in the nation. Having gone thus far we intend to stay in the vanguard, and to provide in Saskatchewan a health system that will provide adequate health services for all the people of the province irrespective of their ability to pay. In this great and worthy task let us take as our slogan:

“I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.”