

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From 6th day of February, 1936, to 1st day of April, 1936
[*Both Days inclusive*]

In the First Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, King Edward VIII.

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

SESSION 1936

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SESSION 1936



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

H. E. MUNROE,
Lieutenant Governor.
[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

A PROCLAMATION

ALEX. BLACKWOOD,
Deputy Attorney General

WHEREAS, it is the expedient for causes and consideration to convene the Legislative Assembly of our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested on THURSDAY, the SIXTH day of FEBRUARY, 1936, 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 Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Hugh Edwin Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S., Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in our City of Regina, in our said Province, this EIGHTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX, and in the twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

By command,

J. W. McLEOD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Province of Saskatchewan

SECOND SESSION--EIGHTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Second Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the dispatch of business pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour Lieutenant Colonel, the Honourable Hugh Edwin Munroe, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S., Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated the Eighth day of January, 1936, and the Assembly having met:—

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

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Provincial Secretary, then said:

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to ask that all present remain standing in respectful silence for two minutes as a memorial tribute to our beloved, former Sovereign King George the Fifth.

The period of silence having expired, His Honour was then 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 Eighth Legislature of Saskatchewan.

To the memory of our late, beloved Sovereign, His Majesty King George V, we pay homage today. With other loyal subjects of the far-flung British Empire we mourn his passing.

Only last summer we joined wholeheartedly in the jubilee celebrations which marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of His Majesty to the throne. The world-wide outburst of acclaim on that occasion was engendered by admiration, reverence, respect and love, and now, when his voice, heard so clearly then, has ceased forever, a grief-stricken people mourn

the loss of a great King, a great man, who had endeared himself, not only to British subjects, but to millions of others in all parts of the world. His passing creates in every family of the British Commonwealth of Nations the same intimate, personal sorrow as that of one of its own members. The salutary influence of His Majesty remains a monument to his virtue and wisdom; his subjects everywhere have come more and more to realize the significance of the Crown in binding together the various units of our great Commonwealth; his work and influence made it a potent and living link.

Great consolation may be found in our implicit faith that His Majesty King Edward VIII, will preserve the traditions of humanity and progress so nobly adhered to by his illustrious father.

To the sorrowing Queen and all members of the Royal Family we express our deepest sympathy. May a kind Providence sustain them.

The year just past has marked a distinct improvement in conditions throughout Canada as well as in our own Province. Last summer indicated the termination of the long period of drouth, the results of which pressed so heavily upon that portion of our people who lived in the area affected. But when the first normal crop in years approached the harvest season, another scourge, that of rust, appeared and largely destroyed it, leaving large numbers almost as disastrously situated as they had been during the last few years. Notwithstanding this failure our rural relief problem is lessened and, we trust, is moving toward a solution.

The Federal Government recently convened an Interprovincial Conference for the purpose of attempting to solve some of the many problems facing the Federal Government and the governments of the Provinces. Very important progress was made as a result of this Conference out of which emerged continuing committees for the purpose of dealing with some of the many matters discussed. My Government agreed to the principle, that the Canadian Constitution should be amendable within Canada, and active steps are being taken to carry this principle into actual operation. Many of the problems facing Canadian governments depend for their solution upon amendments to the Constitution and, therefore, my Government believes that it is of prime importance that a method for amending the Constitution within Canada be provided. The Conference also took into consideration the question of refunding provincial debts, the creation of a Loan Council, and the delimitation of the fields of taxation as between Federal and Provincial authorities; actual progress is being made in this regard. It is plainly evident that the future will witness many far-reaching changes in the Constitution of Canada, and in the relationship of the governments

of the provinces to that of the Dominion in respect to powers of legislation and powers of taxation.

As a result of the Conference and representations made on behalf of the Province, the Federal Government agreed to increase its monthly contribution to our Province, thus enabling my Government to relieve materially the burden upon the municipalities in respect to relief.

My Government has noted with very great satisfaction the signing of an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States whereby many of the products of the Province will find access to, and a market in, the United States; this and other actions taken by the Federal Government towards the liberation of trade, will, it is hoped, make for the betterment of conditions in Saskatchewan.

My Government is pleased to note that the Federal Government is exerting every effort to increase the sale of Canadian wheat abroad, and to reduce the surplus; my Government is of the opinion that it is essential to reduce the carry-over of wheat to normal as soon as it is possible to do so, and that the widest possible markets should be secured for Canadian wheat.

As a result of the long period of drouth, thousands of settlers have moved from the affected area to frontier sections of the North and settled upon wooded lands, the great majority without facilities for bringing sufficient land under cultivation to permit them to be self-supporting. My Government has realized this to be one of its most serious and difficult problems and is now engaged upon a programme of re-establishing these settlers on a self-sustaining basis.

My Government has noted with satisfaction the mining development in the Northern part of our Province, which bids fair, within the immediate future, to provide one of the larger mining camps of Canada. It commends to the Legislature its practical interest in the development of the multitude of latent resources in the North.

My Government, since the last session, has been active in the matter of debt adjustment; substantial progress is being made in this regard.

The revenues of the Province, by careful administration and more efficient methods of collection, have increased materially, and my Government is looking forward to a balanced budget in the near future.

Legislation will be submitted having to do with relief, the provision of seed grain, the granting of gas franchises, livestock and livestock products, oil and gas wells, and the creation of water districts. The Village Act, The School Assessment Act,

The Local Improvement Districts Act, The Minimum Wage Act, The Mental Diseases Act and The Mentally Defectives Act will be revised and consolidated.

Important changes will be submitted with respect to gasoline taxation and many other measures of importance will be submitted for your consideration.

Legislation to supplement Federal enactments arising out of the recent Interprovincial Conference, and from the submission of a number of Federal laws to the Supreme Court of Canada, will also be introduced if necessary.

The Public Accounts for the last fiscal year as well as estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year beginning May 1st, 1936, will be submitted to you.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I leave you to the consideration of the business of the session and trust that under Divine guidance the result of your deliberations may be in the best interests of the people whom you have the honour to represent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

In the Electoral Division of Humboldt, by the death of James Hogan, Esquire;

In the Electoral Division of Gravelbourg, by the death of Benjamin Franklin McGregor, Esquire;

In the Electoral Division of Melville, by the resignation of the Honourable James Garfield Gardiner; and

In the Electoral Division of Regina City, by the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown by the Honourable William Franklin Kerr;

and certificates of the following Elections and Returns, viz:—

Of James Chisholm King, Esquire, as member for the Electoral Division of Humboldt;

Of Edward Milton Culliton, Esquire, as member for the Electoral Division of Gravelbourg;

Of the Honourable William Franklin Kerr, as member for the Electoral Division of Regina City; and

Of Ernest Walter Gerrand, Esquire, as member for the Electoral Division of Melville. (Sessional Paper No. 1).

The following Members, having previously taken the Oath, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the Assembly:—

The Honourable William Franklin Kerr, for the Electoral Division of Regina City.

Edward Milton Culliton, Esquire, for the Electoral Division of Gravelbourg.

Ernest Walter Gerrand, Esquire, for the Electoral Division of Melville.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Patterson have leave to introduce a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the Bill to the Assembly, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker then informed the Assembly that, in order to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, which was laid on the Table.

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

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

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

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this Assembly be printed after having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

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

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Standing Order 45, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Uhrich, Dunn, Taylor, Williams and Macauley.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

AGRICULTURE

Laing	Johnson	McVicar
Agar	Kemper	Parker
Culliton	King	(Pelly)
Danielson	Loptson	Pedersen
Demers	Mang	Spence
Donaldson	Macauley	Stork
Dorrance	MacDonald	Taggart
Dundas	(Morse)	Waddell
Hall	MacDonald	Williams
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Wilson
Hummel	MacFarlane	

Eight shall be a quorum.

EDUCATION

McLeod	Hassard	MacDonald
Danielson	Hummel	(Meadow Lake)
Demers	Jardine	McVicar
Dorrance	Johnson	Smith
Dunn	Kerr	(Bengough)
Estey	Laing	Smith
Gerrand	Mang	(Yorkton)
Gregory	Mildenberger	Stork
Hantelman	Macauley	Williams

Eight shall be a quorum.

LAW AMENDMENTS

Tripp	Gregory	Mildenberger
Anderson	Hantelman	Macauley
Culliton	Hummel	Pedersen
Danielson	Jardine	Procter
Davis	Kemper	Ross
Dragan	Mang	Smith
Dunn	MacDonald	(Yorkton)
Estey	(Morse)	Stork
Gerrand	McVicar	Uhrich
		Williams

Six shall be a quorum.

LIBRARY

Mr. Speaker	Hantelman	Norman
Anderson	Kemper	Ross
Clement	Mang	Spence
Eaglesham	MacDonald	Stork
Gregory	(Morse)	Taggart
		Taylor

Five shall be a quorum.

MUNICIPAL LAW

Waddell	Hantelman	MacFarlane
Danielson	Hummel	Parker
Davis	Johnson	(Pelly)
Donaldson	Kemper	Pedersen
Dorrance	Kerr	Smith
Dundas	Laird	(Bengough)
Eaglesham	Loptson	Stork
Estey	Mildenberger	Taylor
Gregory	Macauley	Williams

Six shall be a quorum.

PRIVATE BILLS

Agar	King	Procter
Ayre	Laing	Smith
Culliton	Laird	(Bengough)
Davis	Mildenberger	Smith
Demers	Macauley	(Yorkton)
Eaglesham	MacDonald	Spence
Gerrand	(Morse)	Stork
Hantelman	McLeod	Uhrich
Jardine	Norman	Williams
Kemper	Patterson	Wilson
Kerr		

Eight shall be a quorum.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Donaldson	Gerrand	Patterson
Anderson	Hantelman	Ross
Ayre	Jardine	Smith
Davis	Kemper	(Yorkton)
Demers	Laird	Stork
Dragan	Macauley	Tripp
Dunn	Norman	Waddell
Eaglesham	Parker	Williams
Estey	(Pelly)	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

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

Eight shall be a quorum.

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Ayre	Laing	Parker
Agar	Laird	(Pelly)
Clement	Loptson	Pedersen
Donaldson	Macauley	Spence
Dundas	MacDonald	Stork
Hantelman	(Meadow Lake)	Tripp
Hassard	McVicar	Waddell
Kemper	Patterson	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

STANDING ORDERS

Taylor	Smith	Stork
Mang	(Yorkton)	Tripp
		Williams

Three shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Uhrich, seconded by Mr. Williams.

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

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

Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of Saskatchewan, for the year 1934-35.

(Sessional Paper No. 2)

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

Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan for the calendar year 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 3)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the financial year ended April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 4)

Also,—Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 5)

Also,—Annual Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 6)

And also,—Report of the Public Service Commission from December 11, 1934, (the date when The Public Service Act came into operation) until the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 7)

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

Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the authority of The Forest Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 8)

Also,—Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the authority of The Provincial Lands Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 9*)

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 10*)

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

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN

Regina, 6th February, 1936.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:—

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

At the Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, various books and periodicals relating to the occasion were assembled and placed in the Archives of the Library.

Copies of Proclamations and other historical data covering the passing of the late King George V and the ascension of His Majesty King Edward VIII have also been placed in our records.

Since the last Report was submitted the routine work of the Library has proceeded in the usual way.

Accessions to the book section have been limited owing to conditions, the main purchases being confined to the legal and parliamentary section.

A total of 386 books have been purchased.

The Reading Room is furnished with leading magazines and periodicals of the day,—Canadian, English and American. These are valuable not only for general reading, but also for reference purposes.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Library this year was Dr. James Miller, of the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, who was doing research work in connection with a study which he is preparing on educational work in Canada.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. J. LATTA,
Legislative Librarian.
(*Sessional Paper No. 11*)

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

By Mr. Danielson—Of Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association, Limited.

By Mr. Smith (Yorkton)—Of Most Reverend Peter J. Monahan, D.D., Archbishop of Regina, and two others.

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1934.

(Sessional Paper No. 12)

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 13)

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

Annual Report of the Liquor Board and Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 14)

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

Annual Report of the Highway Traffic Board for the period from May 1, 1934 to April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 15)

Also,—Statement of the Highway Traffic Board re Certificates issued and Revenue collected, from January 1 to December 31, 1934, required under Section 60 of The Public Service Vehicles Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 16)

And also,—Annual Report of the Department of Highways and Transportation for the fiscal year 1934-35.

(Sessional Paper No. 17)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the University of Saskatchewan for the year 1934-35.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18*)

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

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

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:—

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Members of the Legislative Assembly, in session assembled, on behalf of the people of Saskatchewan, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our heartfelt sorrow at the demise of our late Sovereign, His Majesty King George V.

We join our fellow subjects in all parts of the Empire in deploring the loss of a great ruler who, for more than a quarter of a century, by his outstanding ability and exalted virtue, secured and retained the admiration and respect of peoples in all parts of the world.

Your Majesty, may we venture to add, that above and beyond these sentiments which the sad occasion naturally calls forth, there comes to each of us a feeling of personal bereavement and our great respect and sense of duty begets the desire to make Your Majesty's sorrow our own.

We pray that God in His Great Mercy may comfort and console Your Majesty, Her Majesty Queen Mary and all the members of the Royal Family in their affliction.

With feelings no less sincere we hail Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of your ancestors. We assure Your Majesty of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government, and express our unclouded confidence that the glory and greatness of the British Empire abroad, and the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's people at home will be preserved inviolate under Your Majesty's wise and gracious rule.

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

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

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

Resolved, That we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in session assembled, regret to learn of the tragic passing of the beloved son of Wm. G. Ross, K.C., member for the Electoral Division of Moose Jaw City. We desire to convey to Mr. and Mrs. Ross our deep sympathy in their bereavement and pray that Divine consolation may sustain them.

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

Resolved, That we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in session assembled, regret to learn of the demise of the beloved daughter of Mr. A. J. Macauley, member for the Electoral Division of Cutknife. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Macauley and pray that Divine consolation may sustain them in their bereavement.

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

Moved by Mr. Culliton, seconded by Mr. Gerrand,

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

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1936

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 Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association Limited, praying for an Act to incorporate the said Association under the name of Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited, with certain additional powers.

Of Most Reverend Peter J. Monahan, D.D., Archbishop of Regina, and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary.

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificates of Title to Land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 5—An Act respecting Villages. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 7—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Distress Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Trustee Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Limitation of Actions Act, 1932. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Companies Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Constitutional Questions Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 18—An Act respecting Oil and Gas Wells. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Mines Regulation Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for the year ended April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 19*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Insurance Branch of the Province of Saskatchewan for the year ended April 30, 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 20*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ending December 31, 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 21*)

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

A Detailed Statement of all Remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period from November 1, 1934 to January 31, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 22)

Also,—Annual Report of the Attorney General upon estates administered under The Crown Administration of Estates Act, 1931. (Nil).

(Sessional Paper No. 23)

And also,—Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act for the period from November 1, 1934 to January 31, 1936.

(Sessional Paper No. 24)

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

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

How many Road Supervisors have been appointed by the Government from July 19, 1934 to date, giving a list of them by Constituencies.

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

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:—

The amount of money actually expended by the Government in each Constituency on highways or by way of road grants to municipalities during 1935.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

- Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Factories Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act, 1931. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 26—An Act respecting Minimum Wages, Hours of Employment and Conditions of Labour in Shops and Factories. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 28—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257 for the year 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 29—An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 30—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Estevan No. 5 for the year 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)
- Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)
- Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Rural Telephones Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)
- Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The University Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted; and the Minister introducing the Bills having in each case 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. 31—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1932. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

Report on Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the authority of The Water Rights Act, 1931. (nil)

(*Sessional Paper No. 25*)

And also,—Report on Orders in Council and Regulations issued under the authority of The Water Power Act, 1931. (nil)

(*Sessional Paper No. 26*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

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. 37—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 28*)

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

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

- (1) How many agricultural representatives are now in the employ of the Government; giving the names of the representatives and the districts covered by each, with the salary in each case.
- (2) The qualifications of each man.
- (3) Whether or not the Government intends to increase the number of agricultural supervisors.

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 27*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 11, 1936, showing:

How many Road Supervisors have been appointed by the Government from July 19, 1934 to date, giving a list of them by Constituencies.

(Sessional Paper No. 29)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, for the year ended December 31, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 30)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

The debate continuing, it was moved by Mr. Hantelman, seconded by Mr. Williams,

That the question be now put.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Hantelman
Stork — 4

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson
Agar
Hall
Ross
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker

Ayre
Eaglesham
Gregory
Jardine
Kerr
Smith
Taggart
(Yorkton)

Danielson
Dundas
MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
Gerrand
Culliton
Mildenberger

McLeod	MacDonald	Tripp
Lopton	(Morse)	Taylor
Johnson	Demers	Procter
Laing	Laird	Dorrance
Donaldson	Norman	Mang
Waddell	McVicar	Smith
Hassard	Anderson	(Bengough)
Dunn	Hummel	Pedersen — 44

The debate continuing on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, adjourned.

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Culliton—Of Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg.

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. 40—An Act respecting Slot Machines. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 41—An Act to repeal The Slot Machine Act, 1936. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The School Act. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

The Hon. Mr. Patterson, 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 period ended April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1935 be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Statement of opinions given by the Attorney General; Treasury Board decisions and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder, for the fiscal year 1934-35.

(*Sessional Paper No. 32*)

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 33*)

Also,—Annual Report under The Administration of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, as at April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 34*)

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 35*)

And also,—Annual Report of the administration of The Agricultural Aids Act, for year ending April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 36*)

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

Report of the Debt Survey Committee, 1934. Parts I, II, III and IV.

(*Sessional Paper No. 37*)

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

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

- (1) How many persons in the permanent or temporary employ of the Government of Saskatchewan are over 70 years of age.
- (2) What are their names.
- (3) How many permanent or temporary employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, appointed since July 19, 1934, are over 65 years of age.
- (4) Their names and addresses and where they are employed.
- (5) The retirement age under the Civil Service Act.
- (6) Why these civil servants have not been retired with a superannuation allowance.
- (7) How many public employees in the Province, appointed by the Government or any Board, Commission or agency under the Government since July 19, 1934, either permanently or temporarily, were at the date of appointment over 60 years of age.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Culliton, for an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same pursuant to Standing Order 50 (7), the following Petition was read and received:

Of Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg Saskatchewan, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Debt Adjustment Act, 1934. (*Mr. Williams*)

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

Agreements respecting Contracts for school text books, as required under section 5 of The Free Text Book Act.

(*Sessional Paper No. 38*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 11, 1936, showing:

The amount of money actually expended by the Government in each Constituency on highways or by way of road grants to municipalities during 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 39*)

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

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

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HUGH EDWIN
MUNROE, O.B.E., M.D., F.A.C.S.

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Moved by Mr. Stork,

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

All correspondence from July 19, 1934, to December 31, 1935, between the Government, or any member thereof, and the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion relative to the dismissal of ex-service public servants.

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

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

By Mr. Hantelman, for a Return showing:

- (1) The number of notices received from creditors of intention to proceed under the terms of the Personal Covenant, from January 7, 1935, to December 31, 1935.
- (2) The names of the persons or corporations giving such notices.
- (3) A copy of the final decision in each case showing the terms of adjustment, if any, or terms of permission to proceed, if given.

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

All correspondence as between the Government, any member of the Government or any agency of the Government, with grain companies, including the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., relative to the purchase of oats for future delivery in respect to purchases so made from July 19, 1934, to January 31, 1936.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All correspondence between the Government or any Department of the Government relative to the granting of a license to open a beer parlor in the Town of Kincaid.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

The amount of relief assistance given by the Government as payments of (a) rent, (b) fuel, (c) clothing, (d) food, per family or per capita, whichever record the Government possesses, in the Towns of Melville, Estevan, Radville, Gravelbourg, Shaunavon and Indian Head.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting certain Lands held by Farming Communities. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Kerr have leave to introduce Bill No. 47—An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.

Hon. Mr. Kerr, 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.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 40)

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

What remuneration was received (a) as mileage; (b) as salary; and (c) as expenses, by the following since the date of their appointment as road supervisors, giving the date of appointment in each case and the dates which expense accounts or claims

for salaries cover: Walter Greer, Lashburn; Alex Park, Maidstone; Patrick Murphy, Paynton; Herman Coles, Lloydminster; W. Grey Lewis, North Battleford; W. Carrdiff, Freemont; Geo. E. Dunnigan, Shaunavon; G. Graville, Portreeve; Harry McGowan, D'Arcy; G. F. Rutley, Kindersley; W. J. Carter, Flaxcombe; O. R. Hunt, Climax; J. M. Ross, Shaunavon; J. Kynock, Robsart; Harry Ostlund, East End; Thorvald Berven, Hendon; Norman Johnson, Spalding; Stan Smith, Dafoe; Gus Olafson, Leslie; B. C. Lake, Clair.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) A list of all properties held by the Province of Saskatchewan under lease on July 19, 1934, which are not now so held, the name of the lessor, his address, the rental then paid, and the reasons for the termination of the lease in each case; also indicate which of such lessors are returned soldiers.
- (2) Similar information regarding Liquor Commission leases.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) Leases of property entered into by the Government of Saskatchewan since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The purpose for which such property has been leased, the names and addresses of the respective lessors and the rental paid in each case; also which of said lessors are returned soldiers.
- (3) The same information with respect to leases of property entered into by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission since July 19, 1934.

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) Court Houses reopened since the present Government took office.
- (2) The cost of reopening these Court Houses. (List separately by Districts).
- (3) The cost of moving household effects of sheriffs brought in from other districts. (List separately by districts).
- (4) The amount paid to Attorney General's agents and staffs of such reopened Court Houses as salaries and expenses. (List separately by districts).

By leave of the Assembly the Order "Government Orders" was called.

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. 1—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Rural Telephones Act.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 5—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257 for the year 1935.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts.

Bill No. 30—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Estevan No. 5 for the year 1935.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1932.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1935.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

Bill No. 7—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 26—An Act respecting Minimum Wages, Hours of Employment and Conditions of Labour in Shops and Factories.

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Limitation of Actions Act, 1932.

Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Constitutional Questions Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act respecting Slot Machines.

Bill No. 41—An Act to repeal The Slot Machine Act, 1936.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Mines Regulations Act, 1934.

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

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Rural Telephones 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.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that the provisions of Standing Order 76 have been sufficiently complied with in each case:

Of Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association Limited, praying for an Act to incorporate the said Association under the name of Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited, with certain additional powers;

Of Most Reverend Peter J. Monahan, D.D., Archbishop of Regina, and two others, praying for an Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary;

Of Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bills:

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited. (*Mr. Danielson*)

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary. (*Mr. Smith, Yorkton*)

Bill No. 03—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg. (*Mr. Culliton*)

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

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

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Town of Watson. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the Town of Wadena. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Town of Outlook. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Mr. Speaker:

With reference to the matter of tabling documents, which arose yesterday, and upon which I reserved decision, I now find that, as the document which the Honourable, the Minister of Public Health was asked to lay on the table was not in any sense a public document, he is not bound under the Rules to table it any more than is the honourable member, the Leader of the Opposition, compelled under the Rules to table any of the documents from which he quoted during the course of his speech a few days ago.

My reference in this Ruling is to Beauchesne (2nd Ed.) page 93 paragraph 288, and page 104 paragraphs 315 and 316.

Therefore, the Honourable, the Minister of Public Health or the honourable member, the Leader of the Opposition, is not compelled under any Rule to table private documents referred to in either of their speeches. It is now a matter of arrangement between themselves as to tabling any of the private documents in question. It must be remembered that a request for tabling even public documents must be made at the time the Member is speaking as they can not be called for afterwards. (Beauchesne page 94 paragraph 290).

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 14, 1935, showing:

- (1) The total amount of insurance carried by the Government.
- (2) What principle is used in dividing up this insurance.
- (3) The names of the companies carrying this insurance.
- (4) The amount carried by each company.

(Sessional Paper No. 41)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 20, 1935, showing:

- (a) Total number of mothers receiving Mothers' Allowances.
- (b) Number of mothers receiving \$30.00 or over per month, setting out amount paid in each case and number of mothers receiving said amount together with number of children in each case.

- (c) Number of mothers receiving under \$30.00 per month, setting out amount paid in each case and number of mothers receiving said amount together with number of children in each case.

(Sessional Paper No. 42)

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

The names, addresses, nature of employment and salaries at retirement of all persons in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government or any Department of the Government or any Commission of the Government, either in inside or outside services, on July 19, 1934, who are not now in the employ of the Government, together with reasons in each case for leaving the Government employ whether by death, voluntary resignation, forced resignation, dismissal, retirement to pension, or otherwise; also the amount paid to such employees in each case by way of gratuity or out of the Superannuation Fund or otherwise, or, in case of retirement to pension, the annual pension payment; also which of said persons are returned soldiers.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

How many motor car license inspectors have been appointed by the Government from July 19, 1934, to date, giving a list of them by Constituencies. Give the remuneration paid to each appointee as salary or expenses.

By leave of the Assembly,

The Resolution on the Orders of the Day to be moved by Mr. Stork, with regard to a certain payment to be made by the Canadian Wheat Board to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., was withdrawn.

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

That this Assembly is opposed to increased agricultural immigration into the Province at this time.

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

Moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Macauley,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should create within the Department of Natural Resources an Information Bureau charged with the responsibility of supplying reliable information on Saskatchewan oil field and mineral development projects, together with information as to probable value of stocks offered to the general public by persons promoting such projects.

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

According to Order, Mr. Williams moved,

That Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Debt Adjustment Act, 1934, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Spence,

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

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257 for the year 1935.

Bill No. 30—An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Estevan No. 5 for the year 1935.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1932.

Bill No. 26—An Act respecting Minimum Wages, Hours of Employment and Conditions of Labour in Shops and Factories.

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend an Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.45 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936

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 Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act. (*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

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

Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare for the twelve months ended April 30, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 43*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 20, 1935, showing:

A copy of all correspondence between the Government or any member of the Government and any person, corporation or association, with respect to the Coal Inquiry in the Estevan and Bienfait districts.

(*Sessional Paper No. 44*)

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1933.

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. 36—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting certain Lands held by Farming Communities.

Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary.

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

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

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts.

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Executions Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Milk Control Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Bill No. 59—An Act respecting the Town of Wynyard. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

H. E. MUNROE,

Lieutenant Governor.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature and thank you for it sincerely.

(*Sessional Paper No. 45*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 19, 1936, showing:

What remuneration was received (a) as mileage; (b) as salary; and (c) as expenses, by the following since the date of their appointment as road supervisors, giving the date of appointment in each case and the dates which expense accounts or claims for salaries cover: Walter Greer, Lashburn; Alex Park, Maidstone; Patrick Murphy, Paynton; Herman Coles, Lloydminster; W. Grey Lewis, North Battleford; W. Carrdiff, Freemont; Geo. E. Dunnigan, Shaunavon; G. Graville, Portreeve;

Harry McGowan, D'Arcy; G. F. Rutley, Kindersley; W. J. Carter, Flaxcombe; O. R. Hunt, Climax; J. M. Ross, Shaunavon; J. Kynock, Robsart; Harry Ostlund, East End; Thorvald Berven, Hendon; Norman Johnson, Spalding; Stan. Smith, Dafoe; Gus Olafson, Leslie; B. C. Lake, Clair.

(*Sessional Paper No. 46*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Private Bills" was called.

According to Order, Bill No. 03—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Motions" was called.

Moved by Mr. Stork:

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

The names of all firms, corporations and institutions who have been granted exemption from taxation, provincial or municipal, either in whole or in part; giving extent of exemption in each case with respect to the taxes exempted and length of years the exemptions have been granted for.

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

Moved by Mr. Williams:

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

- (1) The names and addresses of the 224 persons who, according to the figures of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, gave their consent to foreclosure or termination of agreements for sale on their farm properties between January 7, 1935, and December 31, 1935.
- (2) The names and addresses of the 303 persons who were adjudged by the Debt Adjustment Board to have abandoned their properties, not to be residents on their property, to have no equity, to be hopelessly involved or not to require the property for living purposes, with respect to whose property the Board therefore allowed the debtor to proceed against the creditor.

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

YEAS
Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper—5

NAYS

Messieurs

Patterson	Estey	Hummel
Agar	Dunn	MacFarlane
Hall	Kerr	Gerrand
Davis	Taggart	Culliton
Uhrich	Jardine	Clement
Parker	Eaglesham	Mildenberger
McLeod	Gregory	Tripp
Loptson	Smith (Yorkton)	Procter
Johnson	Demers	Dragan
Laing	Laird	Dorrance
Donaldson	Norman	Mang
Waddell	McVicar	Pedersen—38
Wilson	Anderson	

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

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. 17—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Town of Watson.

Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the Town of Wadena.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Town of Outlook.

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. 6—An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

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

Bill No. 7—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Constitutional Questions Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting certain Lands held by Farming Communities.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936

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 Thursday next:

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or any department of the Government, and various individuals dealing with or touching upon the administration, giving or withholding of relief in and around the district of Mildred.

Moved by Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Gerrand,

That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, desires to place itself on record as acknowledging and appreciating the lesser costs of fruits and vegetables to our people already provided for under the recent Trade Agreement with the United States, but strongly urges upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada that the climatic and geographical situation of the Prairie Provinces creates a sufficient natural protection for Canadian producers of fruits and vegetables, and any further protection constitutes an unwarranted burden on our consumers, and further recommends that the Prairie Provinces be constituted a zone where dump and seasonable tariff duties on fruits and vegetables should not apply.

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

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

That this Assembly is opposed to increased agricultural immigration into the Province at this time.

The debate continuing, it was moved by Mr. Demers, seconded by Mr. Dorrance, in amendment thereto:

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

"this Assembly is of the opinion that the time has now come when the Canadian Government should get in touch with His Majesty's Government of Great Britain with a view to putting forward a scheme for the voluntary redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire and thereby creating a stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag."

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

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

Bill No. 7—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Constitutional Questions Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act respecting certain Lands held by Farming Communities.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1936

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. 61—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

(Crown's recommendation announced by Minister.)

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

Annual Report of the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch, for the fiscal year 1934-35.

(Sessional Paper No. 47)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Farm Loan Board for the year ending December 31, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 48)

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

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-Holiday Act, 1931.

Bill No. 59—An Act respecting the Town of Wynyard.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Milk Control Act, 1935.

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

That Bill No. 58—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.

The said Bill No. 58 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total expenditure of the Department of Public Health for each of the eight months from May 1, 1935, to January 1, 1936, inclusive.
- (2) The amount of such expenditure for each of these months paid by (a) cheque; (b) cash; and (c) in any form other than by cheque and cash.
- (3) (a) names of payees; (b) addresses; (c) amounts; (d) dates; (e) voucher numbers; and (f) services rendered or materials or services supplied to the Department for such cheques issued, or cash paid or settlement in any form other than by cheque or cash, in each of the said eight months from May 1, 1935, to January 1, 1936, inclusive.

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

A list of the new loans made by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board between April 1, and December 31, 1935, giving amount, security held, list of encumbrances, other than those of the Farm Loan Board, if any.

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

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

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

Bill No. 50—An Act respecting the Town of Watson.

Bill No. 51—An Act respecting the Town of Wadena.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Town of Outlook.

Bill No. 40—An Act respecting Slot Machines.

Bill No. 41—An Act to repeal The Slot Machine Act, 1936.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts 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 Companies 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.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary;

Bill No. 03—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg.

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. 62—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Magistrates Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 17, 1936, showing:

- (1) How many persons in the permanent or temporary employ of the Government of Saskatchewan are over 70 years of age.
- (2) What are their names.
- (3) How many permanent or temporary employees of the Government of Saskatchewan, appointed since July 19, 1934, are over 65 years of age.
- (4) Their names and addresses and where they are employed.
- (5) The retirement age under the Civil Service Act.
- (6) Why these civil servants have not been retired with a superannuation allowance.

- (7) How many public employees in the Province, appointed by the Government or any Board, Commission or agency under the Government since July 19, 1934, either permanently or temporarily, were at the date of appointment over 60 years of age.

(*Sessional Paper No. 49*)

Moved by Mr. Stork:

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

All correspondence with respect to all matters concerning the Debt Adjustment Board File No. 29606.

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

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

That this Assembly is opposed to increased agricultural immigration into the Province at this time.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Demers, seconded by Mr. Dorrance:

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

"this Assembly is of the opinion that the time has now come when the Canadian Government should get in touch with His Majesty's Government of Great Britain with a view to putting forward a scheme for the voluntary redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire and thereby creating a stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag."

The debate continuing, 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

Patterson
Agar
Hall
Spence
Davis
Uhrich
Parker
McLeod
Loptson
Johnson
Laing
Donaldson
Waddell
Wilson
Hassard

Dunn
Kerr
Taggart
Jardine
Ayre
Gregory
Smith
(Yorkton)
MacDonald
(Morse)
Demers
Laird
Norman
McVicar
Anderson

Hummel
Danielson
Dundas
MacFarlane
MacDonald
(Meadow Lake)
Gerrand
Culliton
Clement
Mildenberger
Taylor
Procter
Dorrance
Smith
(Bengough)
Pedersen — 42

NAYS

Messieurs

Williams
Macauley

Stork
Hantelman

Kemper — 5

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 21, 1936, showing:

How many motor car license inspectors have been appointed by the Government from July 19, 1934, to date, giving a list of them by Constituencies. Give the remuneration paid to each appointee as salary or expenses.

(*Sessional Paper No. 50*)

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

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

- (1) The number and name of every drainage project under The Drainage Act in which the Provincial Government is involved.
- (2) The cost to the Province of each.
- (3) The amount realized in the sale of land in each case.
- (4) The amount collected annually on each project during 1933, 1934 and 1935.

According to Order Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Companies Act, was read the third time and passed.

3.15 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:—

An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

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

An Act to amend The Benevolent Societies Act.

An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

An Act to amend The Constitutional Questions Act.

An Act to amend The Irrigation Districts Act.

An Act to amend The Factories Act.

An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

An Act respecting Minimum Wages, Hours of Employment and Conditions of Labour in Shops and Factories.

An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257 for the year 1935.

An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1932.

An Act to validate the Assessment of the Rural Municipality of Estevan No. 5 for the year 1935.

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

An Act respecting Slot Machines.

An Act to repeal The Slot Machine Act, 1936.

An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

An Act respecting certain Lands held by Farming Communities.

An Act respecting the Town of Watson.

An Act respecting the Town of Wadena.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the Town of Outlook.

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

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to these Bills."

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

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

Bill No. 59—An Act respecting the Town of Wynyard.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Limitation of Actions Act, 1932.

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

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-Holiday Act, 1931.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

James Chisholm King, Esquire, member for the Electoral Division of Humboldt, having previously taken the Oath according to law and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the Assembly.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 18, 1936, showing:

The amount of relief assistance given by the Government of (a) rent, (b) fuel, (c) clothing, (d) food, per family or per capita, whichever record the Government possesses, in the Towns of Melville, Estevan, Radville, Gravelbourg, Shaunavon and Indian Head.

(Sessional Paper No. 51)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 26, 1936, showing:

A list of the new loans made by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board between April 1 and December 31, 1935, giving amount, security held, list of encumbrances, other than those of the Farm Loan Board, if any.

(Sessional Paper No. 52)

According to Order, Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Weekly Half-Holiday Act, 1931, 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. 18—An Act respecting Oil and Gas Wells.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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

H. E. MUNROE,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1937, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 53)

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Milk Control Act, 1935.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

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. 66—An Act to amend The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The District Courts Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

All correspondence relating to one James Cook while employed in the Attorney General's Department.

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary.

Bill No. 03—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg.

According to Order, Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933, was read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day being read for the Assembly to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply,

The Hon. Mr. Patterson moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

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

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

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

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Mines Regulation Act, 1934.

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

Bill No. 47—An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited.

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid in connection with the following Bills be remitted, less the cost of printing:

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary;

Bill No. 03—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.
(*Hon. Mr. Dunn*)

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

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

- (1) What was paid for fire insurance premiums by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board during the calendar year 1935.
- (2) To whom these payments were made and how much was paid to each recipient.

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

Ordered, That, when this Assembly adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Monday, March 9, 1936, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Motions" was called.

Moved by Mr. Gerrand, seconded by Mr. Norman:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should take such action as may, in its opinion, be most effective in promoting within Saskatchewan railway repair work in proportion to the revenue obtained by the railways in Saskatchewan, and that such action include necessary representations to the Government of Canada, the management of the railways and to any Relief Commission on Unemployment which may be established, as well as such other means as may further and hasten the desired end.

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

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

That the Federal Parliament be urged to amend the Tariff Board Act to permit Counsel, appearing before the said Board, access to all confidential information filed with the Board by any person, firm or corporation, as well as to all books, records, and other documents of such persons, firms or corporations, the production of which is required by Counsel in connection with any application before the Board.

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

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should submit to the Assembly a proposal whereby State aided hospitalization and medical services would be further extended in Saskatchewan.

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

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

That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, desires to place itself on record as acknowledging and appreciating the lesser costs of fruits and vegetables to our people already provided for under the recent Trade Agreement with the United States, but strongly urges upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada that the climatic and geographical situation of the Prairie Provinces creates a sufficient natural protection for Canadian producers of fruits and vegetables, and any further protection constitutes an unwarranted burden on our consumers, and further recommends that the Prairie Provinces be constituted a zone where dump and seasonable tariff duties on fruits and vegetables should not apply.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Stork, seconded by Mr. Williams:

That the motion be amended by adding after the last word "apply" the words: "should it be subsequently proven that this action makes it impossible for British Columbia producers to compete with producers of the United States, this Legislature suggests that a downward revision of freight and express rates with respect to shipments of fruit and vegetables from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces be made to assist the British Columbia growers, rather than to continue to penalize the Saskatchewan consumers by means of tariff imposts and dumping duties."

The debate still continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Smith (Bengough), adjourned.

At 5.30 o'clock Mr. Speaker adjourned the Assembly without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 5 (2), until Monday, March 9, 1936, at 3 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Taggart have leave to introduce Bill No. 75—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.

The Hon. Mr. Taggart, 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 Wednesday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. MacFarlane, dated February 28, 1936, showing:

- (1) The number and name of every drainage project under The Drainage Act in which the Provincial Government is involved.
- (2) The cost to the Province of each.
- (3) The amount realized in the sale of land in each case.
- (4) The amount collected annually on each project during 1933, 1934 and 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 54*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated February 18, 1936, showing:

- (1) The number of notices received from creditors of intention to proceed under the terms of the Personal Covenant, from January 7, 1935, to December 31, 1935.
- (2) The names of the persons or corporations giving such notices.

- (3) A copy of the final decision in each case, showing the terms of adjustment, if any, or terms of permission to proceed, if given.

(*Sessional Paper No. 55*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) A list of all properties held by the Province of Saskatchewan under lease on July 19, 1934, which are not now so held, the name of the lessor, his address, the rental then paid and the reasons for the termination of the lease in each case; also indicate which of such lessors are returned soldiers.
- (2) Similar information regarding Liquor Commission leases.

(*Sessional Paper No. 56*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 3, 1936, showing:

All correspondence relating to one James Cook while employed in the Attorney General's Department.

(*Sessional Paper No. 57*)

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

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

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. 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. 62—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

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

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Public Health Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

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 Thursday next:—

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting Mentally Defective and Mentally Ill Persons. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

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

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

- (1) Whether or not the Government or any Department of the Government has purchased cars or any other equipment from Mr. S. J. Smith, garageman at Gull Lake.
- (2) If purchases were made, what supplies were purchased and when; also what amount was paid in each case.

Moved by Mr. Loptson, seconded by Mr. Pedersen:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of immediately removing all duty on petroleum products and any other restrictions to their free importation.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

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

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Public Works Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) Leases of property entered into by the Government of Saskatchewan since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The purpose for which such property has been leased, the names and addresses of the respective lessors and the rental paid in each case; also which of said lessors are returned soldiers.
- (3) The same information with respect to leases of property entered into by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission since July 19, 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 58*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated February 18, 1936, showing:

All correspondence as between the Government, any member of the Government or any agency of the Government, with grain companies, including the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., relative to the purchase of oats for future delivery in respect to purchases so made from July 19, 1934, to January 31, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 59*)

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

Report of the Trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, dated March 10, 1936, and Financial Statements.

(*Sessional Paper No. 60*)

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

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1936

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. 86—An Act to amend The Line Fence Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

By Mr. Stork, for a Return showing:

- (1) Location of all liquor stores.
- (2) Amount of beer, wine and liquor sold at each store.
- (3) Number of persons employed at each store.
- (4) Salary received by each employee as at July 19, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

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

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1936

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 Tuesday next:—

Bill No. 88—An Act to authorize the levying of a Tax upon Incomes. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated February 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) Court Houses reopened since the present Government took office.
- (2) The cost of reopening these Court Houses. (List separately by Districts).
- (3) The cost of moving household effects of sheriffs brought in from other districts. (List separately by districts).
- (4) The amount paid to Attorney General's agents and staffs of such reopened Court Houses as salaries and expenses. (List separately by districts).

(*Sessional Paper No. 61*)

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

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunn have leave to introduce Bill No. 91—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on purchasers of Gasoline.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn, 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 Wednesday next.

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

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936

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 Thursday next:—

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*)

Bill No. 93—An Act to repeal The Wild Lands Tax Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 95—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists. (*Mr. Tripp*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 10, 1936, showing:

- (1) Whether or not the Government or any Department of the Government has purchased cars or any other equipment from S. J. Smith, garageman at Gull Lake.
- (2) If purchases were made, what supplies were purchased and when; also what amount was paid in each case.
(*Sessional Paper No. 62*)

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

That, this Assembly is of the opinion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into all the circumstances surrounding the dismissal and appointment of beer and liquor store vendors at such points as may be called to the attention of the Commission, with a view to ascertaining whether or not such dismissals or appointments have been for political reasons.

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

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Public Works Act.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Agricultural Research Foundation Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 97—An Act to validate the Nomination of Candidates and the First Election for Mayor and Councillors in the Town of Meadow Lake. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

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

- (1) The date and price of all options, both wheat and oats, purchased by the Government from August 1, 1934, to August 1, 1935.
- (2) Whether or not these options were purchased as a hedge account against grain that would be required for relief purposes.

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

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

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

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936

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. 99—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

Preliminary Report of the Committee on Crop Insurance, dated March 7, 1936.

(*Sessional Paper No. 63*)

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

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

- (1) Whether or not any deliveries of cash grain were made to the Government on options they were holding, and, if so, what amount and on what dates.
- (2) Who is the Grain Purchasing Agent for the Government, and when was he appointed.
- (3) What salary, expenses and honorarium this official is receiving or has already received.
- (4) What qualifications and experience he has for the position.
- (5) Whether or not this official was solely responsible for the purchasing of all grain used for relief purposes.

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

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

- (1) How many persons were employed in the Department of Education during the calendar year 1935.

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- (2) The total amount paid to all employees in the Department of Education for the calendar year 1935.
- (3) How many school inspectors were employed during the calendar year 1935.
- (4) The total amount paid to school inspectors during the calendar year 1935.
- (5) The face value of agreements for sale of school lands at the end of the fiscal year 1929.
- (6) The total value of all cash subsidies received from the Dominion Government for educational purposes from the formation of the Province to December 31, 1935.
- (7) The amount of the yearly grant payable by the Provincial Government to the University of Saskatchewan.

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

By Mr. Macauley, for a Return showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of the patrolmen engaged by the Department of Highways in the Kerrobert Constituency, and when they were appointed.
- (2) What section of highway each is engaged on and the mileage each takes care of.
- (3) What was paid to each as (a) salary; and (b) mileage for each month during the years 1934 and 1935.
- (4) Whether or not any supervisors or superintendents have been appointed to look after highways in the Kerrobert Constituency and, if so, the names and addresses of the men appointed, and the date of their appointment.
- (5) What highway, or section of highway, each looks after.
- (6) What was paid to each as (a) salary; and (b) expenses for each month during the years 1934 and 1935.
- (7) The duties of the supervisors.
- (8) What mileage each is in charge of.

On motion of Mr. Culliton, seconded by Mr. Dundas:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Government of Canada be urged to appoint Counsel to appear before the Tariff Board on all applications before that Board, such Counsel to act for the consumers of Canada and to be a permanent Official.

On motion of Mr. Lopton, seconded by Mr. Laing:

Resolved, unanimously, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of immediately removing all duty and other restrictions to the free importation of used automobiles, motor trucks, agricultural implements and tractors and parts therefor.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Procter of February twenty-fifth, and the proposed amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Stork on March fourth.

By leave of the Assembly the main motion and the amendment thereto were withdrawn.

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

That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, desires to place itself on record as acknowledging and appreciating the lesser costs of fruits and vegetables to our people already provided for under the recent Trade Agreement with the United States, but strongly urges upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada that the climatic and geographical situation of the Prairie Provinces creates a sufficient natural protection for Canadian producers of fruits and vegetables, and any further protection constitutes an unwarranted burden on our consumers, and further recommends that the Prairie Provinces be constituted a zone where dump and seasonable tariff duties on fruits and vegetables should not apply, and this Legislature suggests that a downward revision of freight and express rates with respect to shipments of fruit and vegetables from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces be made to assist the British Columbia growers, rather than by continuing to penalize the Saskatchewan consumers by means of tariff imposts and dumping duties.

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

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should take such action as may, in its opinion, be most effective in promoting within Saskatchewan railway repair work in proportion to the revenue obtained by the railways in Saskatchewan, and that such action include necessary representations to the Government of Canada, the management of the railways and to any Relief Commission on Unemployment which may be established, as well as such other means as may further and hasten the desired end.

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

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should submit to the Assembly a proposal whereby State aided hospitalization and medical services would be further extended in Saskatchewan.

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

That the words "as soon as the finances of the Province will permit" be inserted after the word "should".

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

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Parker, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich:

Resolved, That the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law be instructed to investigate and report as to the advisability of amending The City Act, The Town Act and The Village Act by providing therein that in the matter of assessment and taxation of Public Utility Companies in the Province the assessment shall be upon the fair value of the land and 60% of the fair value of the buildings and improvements thereon, exclusive of the plant and apparatus including machinery and fixtures, erected or placed upon, in, over, under or affixed to land or to any highway, lane or public place, and in addition that the said Companies be required to pay to the urban municipalities a tax on the gross revenue, based as follows:

In cities and towns with a population of 3,000 and over.. 5%

In towns and villages with a population under 3,000 and
not less than 1,000 4%

In towns and villages with a population under 1,000 and
not less than 500..... 3%

In towns and villages with a population under 500..... 2%

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

That Bill No. 75—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain be now read the second time.

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

The said Bill No. 75 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 next sitting:—

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting Mentally Defective and Mentally Ill Persons.

Bill No. 93—An Act to repeal The Wild Lands Tax Act.

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

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. 102—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Union Waisenamt. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

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

- (1) Whether or not the printing of Telephone Directories was let by tender:
 - (a) prior to July 19, 1934;
 - (b) since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The cost of each city and district Telephone Directory for the last orders placed prior to July 19, 1934, and for the first orders of each of the same directories placed in November, 1934, and January, 1935.
- (3) The cost of each city and district Telephone Directory ordered since January, 1935.

By leave of the Assembly the Order "Public Bills and Orders" was called.

According to Order, Bill No. 95—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

By leave of the Assembly the Order "Government Orders" was called.

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

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

Bill No. 67—An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.

Bill No. 93—An Act to repeal The Wild Lands Tax Act.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals.

Bill No. 47—An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners.

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers.

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

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

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 104—An Act respecting Water, Gas and Electric Companies. (*Hon. Mr. Spence*)

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Bill No. 106—An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Estey*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 4, 1936, showing:

- (1) What was paid for fire insurance premiums by the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board during the calendar year 1935.
- (2) To whom these payments were made and how much was paid to each recipient.

(*Sessional Paper No. 64*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 20, 1936, showing:

The names, addresses, nature of employment and salaries at retirement of all persons in the employ of the Saskatchewan Government or any Department of the Government or any Commission of the Government, either in inside or outside services, on July 19, 1934, who are not now in the employ of the Government, together with reasons in each case for leaving the Government employ whether by death, voluntary resignation, forced resignation, dismissal, retirement to pension, or otherwise; also the amount paid to such employees in each case by way of gratuity or out of the Superannuation Fund or otherwise, or, in case of retirement to pension, the annual pension payment; also which of said persons are returned soldiers.

(*Sessional Paper No. 65*)

By leave of the Assembly the motion to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Patterson was withdrawn and the following motion, moved by the Hon. Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Williams, was unanimously agreed to:

That, when the Assembly adjourns on Friday next (March 27), it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday, and so on from day to day; and if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.; and that Standing Order 5, subsection (2) be suspended on Wednesday (April 1) in order that the sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals.

Bill No. 47—An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The District Courts Act,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Ordered, That the Order for the second reading of Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The District Courts Act, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

According to Order, Bill No. 91—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on purchasers of Gasoline, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture.

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

Bill No. 88—An Act to authorize the levying of a Tax upon Incomes.

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Agricultural Research Foundation Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act to validate the Nomination of Candidates and the First Election for Mayor and Councillors in the Town of Meadow Lake.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis, it was decided to proceed to the Order "Motions" (Nos. 1 and 2) and then to revert to the Order "Government Orders."

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

By Mr. Kemper, for a Return showing:

Copies of the expense accounts and vouchers of L. J. English, Liquor Board Inspector, during the calendar year 1935.

By Mr. Williams, for a Return showing:

Copy of the reply on the part of the Government to the letter of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., of November 23, 1935.

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

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 86—An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Public Works Act.

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

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners.

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

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.10 o'clock p.m.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Tripp as Chairman, and Mr. Anderson as Vice Chairman.

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

Bill No. 95—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

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. 109—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*)

Bill No. 110—An Act respecting Water Users' Associations.
(*Hon. Mr. Kerr*)

Bill No. 111—An Act respecting the Inspection and Licensing of Trust Companies, Loan Companies and Investment Companies. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Health and the Annual Report as required by The Vital Statistics Act, for the calendar year 1934.

(*Sessional Paper No. 66*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Davis, Attorney General, made a Report on Inter-Provincial Conferences, which had been held at Ottawa, respecting changes in the Constitution of Canada and the British North America Act.

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

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

To whom and what amounts the Government has paid (a) honorariums, and (b) gratuities since July 19, 1934 to December 31, 1935.

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should submit to the Assembly a proposal whereby State aided hospitalization and medical services would be further extended in Saskatchewan.

And the proposed amendment thereto, moved by the Hon. Mr. Uhrich, seconded by Mr. Demers:

That the words "as soon as the finances of the Province will permit" be inserted after the word "should".

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

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

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

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Coroners.

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

Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

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

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act to validate the Nomination of Candidates and the first Election for Mayor and Councillors in the Town of Meadow Lake.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Agricultural Research Foundation Act.

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

Bill No. 88—An Act to authorize the levying of a Tax upon Incomes.

Bill No. 75—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.

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, 1937, the following sums:—

Vote No.

1	For Legislation	\$ 46,290.00
2	For Executive Council	76,180.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration	46,130.00
4	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	\$ 159,867.00
5	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	104,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners	225,000.00
7	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	162,511.00
8	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	88,776.00
9	For Provincial Secretary	25,240.00
10	For Treasury—Administration	84,895.00
11	For Treasury—Audit	40,740.00
12	For Treasury—Public Debt	25,700.00
13	For Treasury—Farm Loans	89,100.00
14	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	90,475.00
15	For Treasury—Board of Revenue Commissioners	20,000.00

16	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	230,000.00
	being:	
	To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board	\$150,000.00
	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acquisition, purchase and construction of power plants...	80,000.00
17	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Administration	13,441.00
18	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Lieutenant Governor's Office	5,923.00
19	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Public Buildings and institutions (maintenance and administration)	1,106,893.00
20	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Miscellaneous Services	42,100.00
21	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)—Public Works (Construction)	117,000.00
22	For Highways and Transportation—Administration and General Services	\$ 180,068.00
23	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Revenue)....	948,848.00
24	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital).....	75,000.00
25	For Education	2,657,160.00
26	For Agriculture—Administration	50,991.00
27	For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests	43,700.00
28	For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry	57,600.00
29	For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry	53,245.00
30	For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work	8,235.00
31	For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops	25,000.00

32	For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets..	9,900.00
33	For Agriculture—Agricultural Representative Service	50,000.00
34	For Agriculture—Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act	25,000.00
	being:	
	To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock.....	\$10,000.00
	To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council	15,000.00
35	For Municipal	140,727.00
36	For Local Government Board	24,000.00
37	For Public Health	1,267,829.00
38	For Natural Resources	472,510.00
39	For Power	42,000.00
40	For Bureau of Child Protection	555,876.00
41	For Insurance	8,000.00
42	For King's Printer	\$ 19,321.00
43	For Bureau of Publications	42,500.00
44	For Public Service Commission	8,926.00
45	For Milk Control Board	12,330.00
46	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital)	62,000.00
47	For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue)	2,125,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 114—An Act for the granting of Aid or Relief under Certain Conditions. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 116—An Act respecting the City of Regina. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated February 25, 1936, showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, or any department of the Government, and various individuals dealing with or touching upon the administration, giving or withholding of relief in and around the district of Mildred.

(*Sessional Paper No. 67*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 12, 1936, showing:

- (1) Location of all liquor stores.
- (2) Amount of beer, wine and liquor sold at each store.
- (3) Number of persons employed at each store.
- (4) Salary received by each employee as at July 19, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 68*)

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

Bill No. 88—An Act to authorize the levying of a Tax upon Incomes.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.

According to Order, Resolutions Nos. 1 to 47, adopted in Committee of Supply on the twenty-fourth instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

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

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson the Order "Public Bills and Orders" was proceeded to.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 95—An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Patterson, the Order "Government Orders" was then reverted to.

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. 21—An Act to amend The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.

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

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.

Bill No. 18—An Act respecting Oil and Gas Wells.

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

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities.

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

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

Bill No. 91—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline.

In considering the said Bill, your Committee had the privilege of hearing Professor A. E. Hardy, of the Staff of the University of Saskatchewan, who advised the Committee that, in his opinion, before any attempt be made to grade or standardize gasoline in the Province of Saskatchewan, examination should be made into the quality of the gasoline sold in the Province.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends:

- (1) That a laboratory equipped with all necessary facilities for the testing of gasoline samples be established at the University of Saskatchewan, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data upon which a proper system of grading and standardizing gasoline may be based;
- (2) That the proper officials of the Department of Highways procure, from time to time, samples of gasoline sold in the different parts of the Province, and submit same to the persons in charge of the laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan for the purpose of carrying out the necessary tests; and
- (3) That the Staff of the University of Saskatchewan be requested to prepare forthwith a pamphlet, for distribution with motor vehicle license plates, setting forth the qualities of the gasoline now offered for sale in the Province, and indicating that quality best adapted for economic and efficient performance in any particular type of motor now in use in the Province.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. Macauley:

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

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

Bill No. 118—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1934. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hantelman, dated March 24, 1936, showing:

To whom and what amounts the Government has paid (a) honorariums, and (b) gratuities, since July 19, 1934, to December 31, 1935.

(*Sessional Paper No. 69*)

Moved by Mr. MacDonald, (Morse), seconded by Mr. Johnson:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Federal Government to continue the operation of the Canada Wheat Board; and that the principle of a fixed minimum price be adhered to, such price to be fixed at a figure which will exceed the average cost of production.

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

Moved by Mr. Mildenberger, seconded by Mr. Demers:

That this Legislature is of the opinion that the Parliament of Canada should enact such legislation as will permit any Province in Canada to operate Government-controlled lotteries in aid of hospitals.

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

Moved by Mr. Dorrance, seconded by Mr. Mang:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give early consideration to an increase of its reforestation activities.

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

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

That this Assembly is of the opinion that, pending the Supreme Court decision as to the validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and pending the decision of the Government with reference to the merging of the Federal and Provincial Debt Adjustment Boards, the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board

should be instructed to give no more permissions to proceed with foreclosure actions or cancellations of agreements for sale; and, further, that the Board be instructed to advise against any more quit claims being given.

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

Moved by Mr. Norman, seconded by Mr. Hummel:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Federal Government to announce immediately the proposed public works programme designed to provide employment for the unemployed of this Province.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. MacFarlane, seconded by Mr. Anderson:

That the following words be added after the word "Province":
"and that the construction of a highway from Nipawin to Beaver Lake should be included in this programme."

The debate continuing, by leave of the Assembly, the said amendment was withdrawn, and the question being put on the main motion, it was agreed to unanimously.

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

Bill No. 27—An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.

Bill No. 18—An Act respecting Oil and Gas Wells.

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. 76—An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1935.

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Public Health 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. 103—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Union Waisenamt.

Bill No. 111—An Act respecting the Inspection and Licensing of Trust Companies, Loan Companies and Investment Companies.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934.

Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act, 1935.

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

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration the Resolution referred to it by the Assembly, which follows:

“Resolved, That the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law be instructed to investigate and report as to the advisability of amending The City Act, The Town Act and The Village Act by providing therein that, in the matter of assessment and taxation of Public Utility Companies in the Province, the assessment shall be upon the fair value of the land and 60% of the fair value of the buildings and improvements thereon, exclusive of the plant and apparatus including machinery and fixtures, erected or placed upon, in, over, under or affixed to land or to any highway, lane or public place, and in addition that the said Companies be required to pay to the urban municipalities a tax on the gross revenue, based as follows:

In cities and towns with a population of 3,000 and over	5%
In towns and villages with a population under 3,000 and not less than 1,000	4%
In towns and villages with a population under 1,000 and not less than 500	3%
In towns and villages with a population under 500	2%”

In considering the subject-matter of the Resolution, Your Committee heard representatives of certain Public Utility Companies, and the representations, oral and written, of certain urban and rural municipalities, for and against the principle involved.

Your Committee, having regard to all the circumstances, recommends to the Assembly:

- (1) That the matter be not further proceeded with at this Session, but that the Resolution be referred back to the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission for further investigation and the hearing of all and any representations that may be made by any interested person;
- (2) That the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission report the results of such investigation to any Commission set

up by the Government to inquire into the whole matter of municipal taxation; and,

- (3) That the taxation of Public Utility Companies be included among the items of specific reference to any Commission set up by the Government to inquire into the whole matter of municipal taxation.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Parker have leave to introduce Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Town Act. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 121—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Liability in Actions for Damages for Negligence where more than one Party is at Fault. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated March 20, 1936, showing:

- (1) Whether or not the printing of Telephone Directories was let by tender:
 - (a) prior to July 19, 1934;
 - (b) since July 19, 1934.
- (2) The cost of each city and district Telephone Directory for the last orders placed prior to July 19, 1934, and for the first orders of each of the same directories placed in November, 1934, and January, 1935.

- (3) The cost of each city and district Telephone Directory ordered since January, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 70)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 71)

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

H. E. MUNROE,

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, 1936, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(Sessional Paper No. 72)

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

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

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1935.

Bill No. 90—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities.

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

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 107—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act respecting Mentally Defective and Mentally Ill Persons.

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Union Waisenamt.

Bill No. 111—An Act respecting the Inspection and Licensing of Trust Companies, Loan Companies and Investment Companies.

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 91—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on purchasers of Gasoline.

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

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The King's Bench 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. 106—An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.

Bill No. 104—An Act respecting Water, Gas and Electric Companies.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m. until 11 o'clock a.m. on Monday next.

J. M. PARKER,
Speaker.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time tomorrow (Tuesday):

Bill No. 122—An Act respecting the City of Saskatoon. (*Hon. Mr. Parker*)

Bill No. 123—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bills were received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, ordered to be read the second time today:

Bill No. 124—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act. (*Hon. Mr. Davis*)

Bill No. 125—An Act respecting the Inspection of Stock. (*Hon. Mr. Taggart*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated March 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of the patrolmen engaged by the Department of Highways in the Kerrobert Constituency, and when they were appointed.
- (2) What section of highway each is engaged on and the milcage each takes care of.
- (3) What was paid to each as (a) salary; and (b) mileage for each month during the years 1934 and 1935.
- (4) Whether or not any supervisors or superintendents have been appointed to look after highways in the Kerrobert Constituency and, if so, the names and addresses of the men appointed, and the date of their appointment.
- (5) What highway, or section of highway, each looks after.
- (6) What was paid to each as (a) salary; and (b) expenses for each month during the years 1934 and 1935.
- (7) The duties of the supervisors.
- (8) What mileage each is in charge of.

(*Sessional Paper No. 73*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated February 18, 1936, showing:

All correspondence between the Government, or any Department of the Government, relative to the granting of a license to open a beer parlor in the Town of Kincaid.

(Sessional Paper No. 74)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated January 23, 1935, showing:

- (1) The total amount payable in 1933 in interest on all Municipal debts.
- (2) The total amount payable in the fiscal year 1933-34 in interest on all Provincial debts.
- (3) The total indebtedness of the Provincial Government to all parties as at April 30, 1934.
- (4) The total municipal indebtedness to all parties as at December 31, 1933.
- (5) The total income of the Provincial Government from all sources in the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.
- (6) The total value of production in the Province of Saskatchewan in the fiscal years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.
- (7) The actual cost of money borrowed by the Government through recent bond issues, taking into account both interest paid and discount rate accepted.

(Sessional Paper No. 75)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Williams, dated March 23, 1936, showing:

Copy of the reply on the part of the Government to the letter of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., of November 23, 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 76)

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.

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

Bill No. 91—An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on purchasers of Gasoline.

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. 114—An Act for the granting of Aid or Relief under Certain Conditions.

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 116—An Act respecting the City of Regina.

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 118—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1934.

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 110—An Act respecting Water Users' Associations.

Bill No. 124—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 121—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Liability in Actions for Damages for Negligence where more than one Party is at Fault;

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Davis,

Ordered, That the order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 121, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935;

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Kerr,

Ordered, That the order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 66, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 125—An Act respecting the Inspection of Stock;

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Taggart,

Ordered, That the order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 125, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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

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

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.

Bill No. 106—An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 104—An Act respecting Water, Gas and Electric Companies.

Bill No. 114—An Act for the granting of Aid or Relief under Certain Conditions.

Bill No. 116—An Act respecting the City of Regina.

Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 118—An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act.

Bill No. 124—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.

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

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

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936.

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m. until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Procter, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Ross as Chairman and Mr. Procter as Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has examined the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1935, and finds the same in order, no let or hindrance having been placed upon the production of vouchers and documents within the terms of the reference, nor upon the interrogation of officials of the different Departments of Government.

Arising from its consideration of the said Public Accounts, your Committee recommends to the Assembly as follows:

- (1) That the Public Accounts be tabled at as early a date as possible in each session to enable the individual members to examine the same and thus make possible the convening of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing earlier in each Session; and
- (2) That the Government consider the advisability of resuming publication of The Public Service Monthly at an early date.

Your Committee also has had under consideration the matter of the printing of the Journals and of Speeches delivered in the course of the Debates, and recommends to the Assembly:

- (a) That 400 copies of the Journals be printed;
- (b) That 1,000 each of the following Speeches be printed as separate pamphlets:

Hon. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Williams, and Hon. Mr. Uhrich, on the Budget;

Hon. Mr. Estey, on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne;

Hon. Mr. Davis, on Constitutional Amendments, the Debt Adjustment Motion, and on moving second reading of the Bill to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act (combined).

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That the first report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Kemper, dated March 23, 1936, showing:

Copies of the expense accounts and vouchers of L. J. English, Liquor Board Inspector, during the calendar year 1935.

(Sessional Paper No. 77)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Macauley, dated March 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) How many persons were employed in the Department of Education during the calendar year 1935.
- (2) The total amount paid to all employees in the Department of Education for the calendar year 1935.
- (3) How many school inspectors were employed during the calendar year 1935.
- (4) The total amount paid to school inspectors during the calendar year 1935.
- (5) The face value of agreements for sale of school lands at the end of the fiscal year 1929.
- (6) The total value of all cash subsidies received from the Dominion Government for educational purposes from the formation of the Province to December 31, 1935.
- (7) The amount of the yearly grant payable by the Provincial Government to the University of Saskatchewan.

(Sessional Paper No. 78)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 19, 1936, showing:

- (1) Whether or not any deliveries of cash grain were made to the Government on options they were holding, and, if so, what amount and on what dates.
- (2) Who is the Grain Purchasing Agent for the Government, and when was he appointed.

- (3) What salary, expenses and honorarium this official is receiving or has already received.
- (4) What qualifications and experience he has for the position.
- (5) Whether or not this official was solely responsible for the purchasing of all the grain used for relief purposes.
(*Sessional Paper No. 79*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Stork, dated March 18, 1936, showing:

- (1) The date and price of all options, both wheat and oats, purchased by the Government from August 1, 1934, to August 1, 1935.
- (2) Whether or not these options were purchased as a hedge account against grain that would be required for relief purposes.

(*Sessional Paper No. 80*)

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give early consideration to an increase of its reforestation activities.

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

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

That this Assembly is of the opinion that, pending the Supreme Court decision as to the validity of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, and pending the decision of the Government with reference to the merging of the Federal and Provincial Debt Adjustment Boards, the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board should be instructed to give no more permissions to proceed with foreclosure actions or cancellations of agreements for sale; and, further, that the Board be instructed to advise against any more quit claims being given.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Demers, seconded by Mr. Culliton:

That the following be inserted after the word "instructed" where it first appears:

"in all cases where, in the opinion of the Board, the debtor cannot receive satisfactory adjustment until such time as the Board has been given necessary powers to issue orders scaling down debts."

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

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

Bill No. 4—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.

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. 123—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 122—An Act respecting the City of Saskatoon.

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 o'clock p.m. until 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1936

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

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, 1936, the following sums:—

Vote No.

1	For Legislation	\$ 1,600.00
2	For Executive Council	6,000.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration	1,000.00
4	For Attorney General Courts and Judicial Districts	9,700.00
5	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	6,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	7,000.00
7	For Provincial Secretary	2,500.00
8	For Treasury—Public Debt	4,300.00
9	For Treasury—Farm Loans	1,045.00
10	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	64,226.00
11	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	541,590.00
12	For Treasury—Board of Revenue Commis- sioners	5,000.00
13	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Public Buildings and Institutions—(main- tenance and administration)	\$ 225,000.00
14	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Works (construction)	188,000.00
15	For Highways and Transportation—General Services	39,500.00
16	For Highways and Transportation—Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital)	750,000.00
17	For Education	409,157.00

18	For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests	13,000.00
19	For Agriculture—Assistance to Livestock Industry	4,000.00
20	For Municipal	19,767.00
21	For Public Health	65,125.00
22	For Natural Resources	50,000.00
23	For Power	2,000.00
24	For Bureau of Child Protection	45,000.00
25	For King's Printer	1,000.00
26	For Direct Relief Services—Treasury	23,175.00
27	For Direct Relief Services—Municipal	9,699,500.00
28	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Treasury	51,680.00
29	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Agriculture	10,500,000.00
30	For Agricultural Re-establishment Services— Municipal	214,000.00
31	For General Relief Services—Treasury	90,040.00
32	For General Relief Services—Highways and Transportation	1,679.00
33	For General Relief Services—Agriculture....	60,000.00
34	For General Relief Services—Municipal	205,400.00

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

No. 1. Resolved, That toward making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1936, the sum of twenty-three million, three hundred and six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937, the sum of nine

million, six hundred and forty-one thousand and twenty-seven 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, 1937, the sum of two million, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Patterson presented Bill No. 126—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, 1936, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1937.

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.

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

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

Bill No. 122—An Act respecting the City of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 110—An Act respecting Water Users' Associations.

Bill No. 123—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Town Act.

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

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. MacDonald, (Morse), seconded by Mr. Johnson:

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should urge the Federal Government to continue the operation of the Canada Wheat Board; and that the principle of a fixed minimum price be adhered to, such price to be fixed at a figure which will exceed the average cost of production.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Loptson, seconded by Mr. McLeod:

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

"a fixed minimum price, which would bear a relationship to the cost of production until our carry-over is reduced to normal proportions and all possible trade avenues are opened to the free flow of our wheat to foreign markets; and, further, that all obstacles to the reduction of the cost of production be removed to the end that the producers of wheat in Canada may be placed on a fair and equitable basis with producers of wheat in other countries with whom they have to compete in the world's market."

The debate still 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 unanimously.

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

That this Assembly is of the opinion that, pending the Supreme Court decision as to the validity of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, and pending the decision of the Government with reference to the merging of the Federal and Provincial Debt Adjustment Boards, the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board should be instructed to give no more permissions to proceed with foreclosure actions or cancellations of agreements for sale; and, further, that the Board be instructed to advise against any more quit claims being given.

And the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Demers, seconded by Mr. Culliton:

That the following be inserted after the word "instructed" where it first appears:

"in all cases where, in the opinion of the Board, the debtor cannot receive satisfactory adjustment until such time as the Board has been given necessary powers to issue orders scaling down debts."

The debate continuing, by leave of the Assembly, the proposed amendment was withdrawn and the following substituted therefor:

That all the words after "instructed" in the 6th line be struck out and the following be substituted therefor:

"to give particular consideration, in connection with all actions involving title to land, to the following facts: first, to the question of whether or not the Board can adequately deal with the matter under consideration with the powers presently vested in the Board, and, second, the fact that if the said decision holds the said Act *ultra vires* that this Legislature can extend more definite powers to the Board."

The debate still 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.

11.35 o'clock p.m.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having entered the Chamber, took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

This Legislative Assembly at its present Session passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the titles of the Bills that had been passed severally as follows:—

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

An Act respecting Villages.

An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1935.

An Act respecting Coroners.

An Act to amend The Distress Act.

An Act to amend The Limitation of Actions Act, 1932.

An Act to amend The Companies Act.

An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act, 1935.

An Act respecting Oil and Gas Wells.

An Act to amend The Water Rights Act, 1931.

An Act to amend The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act.

An Act to amend The Mines Regulation Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Weekly Half-holiday Act, 1931.

- An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.
- An Act respecting Assessment and Taxation in School Districts.
- An Act to amend The Relief Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.
- An Act to amend The University Act.
- An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals.
- An Act authorizing the Creation of Wolf Bounty Districts and the Payment of Wolf Bounties.
- An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Vehicles Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- An Act to amend The Executions Act.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting the Winding Up of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.
- An Act to amend The Milk Control Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.
- An Act respecting the Town of Wynyard.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Loan Act, 1932.
- An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.
- An Act to amend The Magistrates Act.
- An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.
- An Act respecting the City of Prince Albert.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

- An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- An Act to amend The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Tax Consolidation and Adjustment Act, 1934.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.
- An Act respecting Advances to purchase Seed Grain.
- An Act to amend The Marriage Act, 1933.
- An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.
- An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.
- An Act respecting Mentally Defective and Mentally Ill Persons.
- An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
- An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
- An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Works Act.
- An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.
- An Act respecting Hotel, Boarding House and Lodging House Keepers.
- An Act to authorize the Levying of a Tax upon Incomes.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act, 1935.
- An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Rural Municipalities.
- An Act to provide for the Licensing of Persons selling Gasoline and the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Purchasers of Gasoline.
- An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.
- An Act to repeal The Wild Lands Tax Act.
- An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.
- An Act respecting Chemists and Druggists.

- An Act to amend The Agricultural Research Foundation Act.
- An Act to validate the Nomination of Candidates and the First Election for Mayor and Councillors in the Town of Meadow Lake.
- An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.
- An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Temporary Special Powers) Act, 1934.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Union Waisenamt.
- An Act respecting Water, Gas and Electric Companies.
- An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
- An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under The Canadian Farm Loan Act.
- An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria Superannuation Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
- An Act respecting Water Users' Associations.
- An Act respecting the Inspection and Licensing of Trust Companies, Loan Companies and Investment Companies.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1935.
- An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
- An Act to provide for the granting of Aid or Relief under Certain Conditions.
- An Act to amend The City Act, 1934.
- An Act respecting the City of Regina.
- An Act to amend The Subdivisions Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Borrowing Powers Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Town Act.

An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

An Act respecting the City of Saskatoon.

An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

An Act to incorporate Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited.

An Act to incorporate Regina Cleri Seminary.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Le College Catholique de Gravelbourg.

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, 1936, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1937," to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill."

His Honour then delivered the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my duty to relieve you of further attendance at the present session of the Legislative Assembly, and in doing so I wish to thank you and congratulate you upon the work you have done and to express my confidence that the results of your labour will be of benefit to the people of the Province.

Many important matters have come before you for discussion and decision, including municipal administration, provision for relief and agricultural aid, the care and treatment of the mentally

ill, the creation of Water Users' Associations, the inspection of Trust, Loan and Investment Companies, the postponement of Seed and Relief Liens where mortgages are given to the Canadian Farm Loan Board, the regulation of Water, Gas and Electric Companies, and the control of drilling for oil and gas. I have observed with satisfaction the earnest attention you have given to these and all other matters of public interest.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the requirements of the Public Service, and assure you that the sums of money voted will be used economically and in the public interest.

In taking leave of you I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have devoted your energy to all the activities of the session, and to wish you the full blessing of Providence as you return again to your respective homes.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, the Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it pleases His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

J. M. PARKER,

Speaker.

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1936

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) Is there a Mr. Longpré in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) In what department is he employed?

Answer: The Bureau of Publications.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) Have the notes covering the \$10,000,000 of relief grant money received from the Bennett Government in 1931 and 1932 been returned to the signers?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Does the Government intend to reimburse the people who have already paid their notes in cash?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Does the Government intend to reimburse the people who have paid the notes by doing road work?

Answer: The Government has this matter under consideration.

- (4) When does the Government intend to take action in this respect?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) How many beer parlor inspectors have been appointed by the Government?

Answer: Nine.

- (2) What are their names and salaries?

<i>Answer:</i>	Per Month
A. A. Clarke, Licensed Premises Inspector	\$150.00
W. E. Dennison " " "	150.00
L. J. English " " "	150.00
W. S. Fisher " " "	150.00
Hugh Green " " "	150.00
Anton Huck " " "	150.00
E. A. Marr " " "	150.00
C. F. Sexty " " "	150.00
J. M. Wessel " " "	150.00

- (3) What territory is each responsible for?

Answer:

A. A. Clarke, territory radiating from Swift Current.
W. E. Dennison " " " Moose Jaw.
L. J. English " " " Yorkton.
W. S. Fisher " " " Saskatoon.
Hugh Green " " N.E. of Prince Albert.
Anton Huck " " from Weyburn
E. A. Marr " " " North Battleford.
C. F. Sexty " " " Prince Albert.
J. M. Wessel " " " Regina.

- (4) Have any beer store inspectors, appointed by the former administration, been discharged? If so, what are their names and former salaries?

Answer: Yes, A. H. Allingham, Ora Fitzpatrick, H. Griffin, and R. A. Patrick, each of whom received a monthly salary of \$157.92.

- (5) For what reason were they dismissed?

Answer: Because their services were unsatisfactory to the Liquor Board.

- (6) Have any beer store or beer parlor inspectors, appointed by the present Government, been dismissed since their appointment? If so, what are their names and former salaries?

Answer: No.

- (7) What was the reason for dismissal?

Answer: See answer to Question 6.

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

- (1) What amount of money was paid to Mr. N. R. Craig former Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, in the form of bonuses, superannuation, or honorarium, on the occasion of his withdrawal from the Civil Service.

Answer: A retiring allowance of \$2,500.00 was paid to N. R. Craig.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) Did the Anderson Government reduce Old Age Pensions of married couples who were receiving the maximum pension from \$20.00 each to \$30.00 for the two?

Answer: Yes

- (2) Has the Liberal Government restored these pensions to their original figure?

Answer: No.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) What are the contingent liabilities of the Province incurred up until December 31, 1935, under The Seed Grain Advances Act, Chapter 61, of the 1934-35 Statutes of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Complete returns have not been received.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) What was the amount paid by the Government as direct relief during 1935 in urban areas?

Answer: \$2,406,730.43, including accounts approved for payment and not yet paid.

- (2) What was the amount paid by the Government as direct relief during 1935 in rural areas, exclusive of fodder for stock and seed grain?

Answer: \$5,506,965.94, including accounts approved for payment and not yet paid.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:—

- (1) How many free homesteads have been granted to settlers since the present Government came into office?

Answer: 476.

- (2) How many settlers have been refunded the money they paid for homesteads, obtained from the Department of Natural Resources during the regime of the Anderson Government, since the present Government came into office?

Answer: Refunds being prepared on account of 745 settlers.

- (3) How many settlers have been relieved of the necessity of making further settlements on homesteads, purchased under the Land Settlement Scheme of the Anderson Government, since the present Government came into office?

Answer: 5,922.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:—

- (1) Against whom are the taxes charged on lands which have been sold for taxes but for which Certificates of Title have not yet been issued to Tax Sale Certificate purchasers?

Answer: Section 23 of The Arrears of Taxes Act provides that "until the time for redemption has elapsed the land shall continue liable to assessment and taxation in the name of the owner." As the land may be redeemed at any time prior to the issue of certificate of title the taxes on lands which have been sold for taxes but for which certificate of title has not been issued to the tax purchaser are charged to the owner of the land. The tax purchaser cannot, however, obtain title until he pays the taxes levied during the year in which the sale was held and the two following years and remaining unpaid.

- (2) If these Certificates of Title were issued who would then be responsible for the payment of taxes: (a) after the date the certificate was issued; and (b) for taxes owing before the date the Certificate of Title was issued?

Answer: (a) The new owner of the land whether the tax purchaser or any person to whom he may dispose of the land is responsible for the payment of taxes after the date the Certificate of Title was issued.

(b) Any taxes owing before the date the Certificate of Title was issued and unpaid at that time continue to be a special lien on the land having priority over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance thereon except claims of the Crown and are required to be paid by the new owner of the land.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:—

- (1) Are any special concessions given by the Government of Saskatchewan to the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd.?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what do these concessions consist of?

Answer: See answer to (1).

- (3) Who are the shareholders of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd.?

Answer: No knowledge.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Is there a Mr. Blanch in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Mr. J. Blanch is employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) In what department is he employed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What are his duties?

Answer: Supervisor of Licensed Premises.

- (4) What district does he operate in?

Answer: No specific district, is sent by the Board where services required.

- (5) Where was he during the last two weeks in April, 1935?

Answer: He visited Moose Jaw, Aylesbury, Eyebrow, Tuxford, Humboldt, St. Brieux, Watson, Lake Lenore, Middle Lake, Raymore, as directed by the Board.

- (6) When did he go on holidays?

Answer: January 24th, 1936.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:—

- (1) Has the Government, acting under Chapter 73, of the 1934-35 Statutes of Saskatchewan, set up a code with respect to the coal mining industry?

Answer: Certain Regulations designed to stabilize conditions in the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan were passed by Order in Council dated August 16th, 1935, under authority of The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, being Chapter 73 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1934-35. These Regulations became effective September 1st, 1935.

- (2) Under the provisions of the code mentioned in Question (1), has the Government:

- (a) created an association of coal operators;
- (b) brought about an agreement between operators as to the selling price of coal to the consumers;
- (c) set up regulations with respect to competition between operators;
- (d) created an association of employees (commonly called a union);
- (e) fixed a minimum wage for workers in the mines covered by the codes; and
- (f) set hours of labour for employees in mines enjoying the benefits of the codes created under Chapter 73, of the 1934-35 Statutes of Saskatchewan?

Answer:

- (a) No. Voluntary associations of operators in different coal areas of the province were (and are) recognized by the Government;
- (b) No. The Government brought about an agreement among operators affecting the selling price at the minehead with a view to assuring fair wages to employees, due payment of assessments made under The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, and also the payment of rentals and royalties due to the Crown;

- (c) Yes. The Regulations referred to in the answer to Question (1) specifically prohibited certain competitive practices recognized as unfair and unethical;
- (d) No. The Government has under advisement, however, a plan whereby a consultative association of mine workers will be created, such association to provide contact between mine workers and the Government in all matters affecting the welfare of the workers, and to represent the workers in conferences with similar associations of operators and the Government in all matters affecting the welfare of the industry and those engaged in it;
- (e) No. The Government, however, is keeping close check on the wages situation in the mining areas, and certain experiments are being conducted in certain mines with a view to determining the practicability or feasibility of the introduction of a minimum wage schedule in the industry. No decision which would be economically sound and scientifically based can be reached until the close of the coal mining season when the full effects of the stabilization plan now in operation are known. In many small mines, where effects of the plan were immediately apparent, wages have been increased;
- (f) No. The matter of hours of labour in coal mines was already provided for by Section 41 of The Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act (see Chapter 65, Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1932).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:—

- (1) How many irrigation projects has the Government launched since the Legislature adjourned in 1935?

Answer: None by the Saskatchewan Government. Two irrigation projects, however, were investigated by the Federal Water Development Committee under the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Petitions for the organization of these two districts under The Saskatchewan Irrigation Districts Act were received from land owners, the Water Development Committee agreeing to undertake all cost of construction. One of these districts, viz: the Val Marie Irrigation District No. 2, has been organized under the Act. The second, viz: the Eastend Irrigation

District, is in process of organization. In order to assist in the organization of these two districts, the Provincial Government assumed the cost of the preliminary organization expenses.

- (2) Has work other than survey work (such as ditching etc.) been started in any of these projects?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How much money will be required to complete the projects already launched as per answer to Question (1)?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) When does the Government expect to complete the projects covered by Questions (1) and (2)?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:—

- (1) With respect to the Public Service Commission, how many commissioners are now employed?

Answer: One.

- (2) Has a Chairman of the Joint Council been appointed?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, who is he?

Answer: See Answer to Question (2).

- (4) What powers has the Joint Council?

Answer: See Part V of The Public Service Act, Chap. 4, S.S. 1934-35.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) What yearly rental was being paid by the Liquor Board for the liquor store on Scarth Street in Regina, during the year 1934?

Answer: \$3,300.00.

- (2) When did the lease on the premises occupied by the Liquor Board in the said Liquor store expire?

Answer: March 31st, 1935.

- (3) Was the said premises offered by the landlord to the Liquor Board at the reduced rental on the expiry of the lease?

Answer: Such offer was made on April 20th, 1935.

- (4) If so, at what rental?

Answer: Monthly tenancy at the same rental, or lease for a definite period of time at \$160.00 per month. This offer was rejected as the store, having a width of only 21 feet or thereabout, was quite unsuitable for conveniently giving service to the public.

- (5) What is the yearly rental now being paid by the Liquor Board for the said liquor store?

Answer: \$3,600.00.

- (6) Who is the landlord?

Answer: E. B. Alport and H. C. George.

- (7) What is the period for which the premises are rented?

Answer: Two years.

- (8) What was paid by the Liquor Board in renovating the new premises?

Answer: New premises renovated by landlord and not by Board.

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

- (1) Why was Dr. Middleton replaced by Dr. R. O. Davison as Deputy Minister of Public Health?

Answer: It was deemed by the Minister of Public Health that a readjustment of responsibility within the Department would promote its efficiency.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) What was the cash revenue of the Land Titles Office at Moosomin in the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935?

Answer:

Fiscal year 1932-33	\$7,711.88
Fiscal year 1933-34	6,944.49
Fiscal year 1934-35	6,689.39

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) How many beer store vendors are there in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: 139.

- (2) How many are returned soldiers?

Answer: 64.

- (3) How many beer store vendors were there on the 1st July, 1934?

Answer: 137.

- (4) How many on the said date were returned soldiers?

Answer: 79.

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

- (1) What does it cost the Government per meal for prisoners in the jails of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Average cost per meal per prisoner for the month of January, 1936, 5.68 cents.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) How many beer store inspectors are employed by the Liquor Board?

Answer: 3 full time and 1 part time.

- (2) How many liquor inspectors are employed by the Liquor Board?

Answer: 2 full time and 1 part time.

- (3) What are the names of the liquor and beer inspectors?

Answer: Charles Stewart and H. L. Gathercole full time liquor store inspectors and L. S. Anderson part time.

T. W. Fawcett, E. R. Kuss and Ed. Grady full time beer store inspectors and L. S. Anderson part time.

- (4) What remuneration is paid to each?

<i>Answer:</i> Chas. Stewart	\$191.66	monthly
H. L. Gathercole	191.66	"
L. S. Anderson	170.83	"
T. W. Fawcett	150.00	"
E. R. Kuss	150.00	"
Ed. Grady	150.00	"

- (5) Are there any other inspectors employed by the Liquor Board?

Answer: See answer to question asked by Mr. Kemper, M.L.A., on Tuesday last.

- (6) If so, who are they and what remuneration is paid to them?

Answer: See answer to question asked by Mr. Kemper, M.L.A., on Tuesday last.

- (7) How many liquor inspectors were employed by the Liquor Board on January 2nd in each of the years, 1933, 1934 and 1935?

Answer: Three, on the date mentioned.

- (8) How many beer store and beer parlor inspectors were so employed on each of the said dates?

Answer: Four beer store inspectors on the dates mentioned. No inspectors required in connection with licensed premises on dates mentioned, consequently none employed.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) Is R. A. Magee employed with the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so: (a) in what capacity is he employed;
(b) when did he enter upon his employment;
(c) what remuneration is being paid to him?

Answer: (a) as Sheriff and Local Registrar of the Court of King's Bench for the Judicial District of Moosomin.

(b) On the 1st day of March, 1935.

(c) \$2,400.00 per annum.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:—

- (1) In the years 1934 and 1935 did the Liquor Board at any point in Saskatchewan change the location of the premises for a liquor store?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how many such changes were made and at what points?

Answer: Eleven: Biggar, Estevan, Humboldt, Kam-sack, Melville, Melfort, Regina, No. 2 and No. 26, Saskatoon No. 4, Weyburn and Watrous.

- (3) What was the cost to the Liquor Board in renovating new premises in each instance where a change was made?

Answer: The landlord and not the Liquor Board renovated new premises in each instance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) During the period of the campaign in the Federal by-election in the Federal Constituency of Assiniboia, 1935-36, what Ministers of the Crown of the Province of Saskatchewan took part in the campaign?

Answer: Eight took part in the campaign in the Constituency and one by broadcasting from Regina.

- (2) During the period from December 23, 1935, to January 6, 1936, on how many days, not Sundays or holidays, were there,—

(a) No Ministers in the Legislative Building at Regina:

(b) Only one Minister in the said building:

(c) Only two Ministers in the said building:

(d) Only three Ministers in the said building:

Answer:

(a) None

(b) One

(c) Two

(d) None.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What was the amount of the expense account of Mr. Harold Melbo while acting as Relief Officer of L.I.D. No. 227, from September 29, 1933, to August 14, 1934?

Answer: In distributing \$29,300.41 in relief and agricultural aids and making collections totalling \$11.20, Harold Melbo incurred expenses of \$161.40.

- (2) What was the amount of the expense account of Mr. John H. Price while acting as Relief Officer of L.I.D. No. 227, from August 14, 1934 to July 1, 1935?

Answer: Mr. Price administered \$57,470.00 in relief and agricultural aids and made collections totalling \$14,964.33, and incurred an expense account of \$500.62.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company paid any royalties to the Government of Saskatchewan or any Department of the Government for minerals mined in Saskatchewan but processed in Manitoba?

Answer: Under the Mining Regulations in force up to July 15, 1935, royalty was payable on the basis of profits earned. The practical difficulty of ascertaining what percentage of profits accrued from operations in Saskatchewan as distinct from operations in Manitoba, as all ore is run in the same mill located in Manitoba, led to changing the basis on which royalty shall be paid from a company profit basis to an ore tonnage value basis, and as from July 15, 1935, royalty is computed on the value of the ore mined rather than on the profits of the Company. Separate records of ore mined in each province are kept but returns have not yet been received accounting for the total number of tons recovered from Saskatchewan since the present regulations came into effect, or any payment on account of royalty.

Prior to July 15, 1935, in view of the impracticability of applying the then existing royalty regulations, arrangements were made with the Province of Manitoba and the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited whereby the Company's income tax payments were divided between the Provinces on basis which included recognition of the ore taken in each Province. The amount of such income tax paid to the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1933 was the sum of \$5,569.77 and for the year 1934 the sum of \$17,667.71.

- (2) If so, what was the amount of the royalties?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many employees are there on the staff of Beer Store No. 26, Regina, Sask.?

Answer: Four.

- (2) What is the name and the date of appointment of each?

Answer:

S. J. Kramer	Appointed	January 30, 1935.
Christopher Siller	“	February 1, 1935.
Stanley Pukesh	“	January 31, 1935.
Louis Ring	“	October 1, 1935.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Where was Mr. J. Blanch, Supervisor of licensed premises in the Humboldt district, during the Humboldt by-election, namely between the dates of November 12 and November 19?

Answer: J. Blanch, Supervisor of Licensed Premises, visited Humboldt, Lake Lenore, Middle Lake, Pilger, Fulda, Muenster and Englefeld between November 12 and 19.

- (2) Does his report show that he visited St. Gregor and Middle Lake?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Where was he on January 21?

Answer: At Middle Lake.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was an application received from a Mr. Ruckeman, of Churchbridge, for a license to operate a beer parlor in that town?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was a vote taken in Churchbridge with reference to granting the license?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was the vote for or against granting the license?

Answer: Against.

- (4) Did the Government after the vote open a beer store in Churchbridge?

Answer: Liquor Board opened store for the sale of beer and wine in Churchbridge on October 5th, 1935.

- (5) Was the same Mr. Ruckeman appointed as beer store vendor?

Answer: F. Ruckeman was appointed as vendor.

- (6) Has this store shown a profit or a loss since it was opened?

Answer: Loss to December 31st, 1935.

- (7) Is Mr. Ruckeman a member of the Liberal Committee at this point?

Answer: The Board has no knowledge.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is the Government attempting to ascertain the possible liability of the Province to mortgage companies and others on account of the guarantees given by the Government with respect to the seed grain advances made under The Seed Grain Advances Act, Chapter 61, of the 1934-35 Statutes of Saskatchewan, from the time this Act came into force to the end of the calendar year, 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when will the information be available.

Answer: Mortgage companies and others are now preparing returns. Definite date for ascertaining total liability under guarantee not yet known.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What percentage has the Provincial and the Dominion Governments, respectively, paid of the 100% relief cases?

Answer: The Dominion Government since August 1934, does not pay any specific percentage of 100% relief cases. The grant-in-aid paid by the Dominion Government is their total contribution towards the cost of direct relief in the Province of Saskatchewan. This grant-in-aid is not for any particular area or group of relief recipients but is utilized in payment of relief expenditures of the Province, the balance of such expenditures being borne by the province and the municipalities.

- (2) What was the Dominion Government's contribution to urban unemployment relief for the month of November, 1935, excluding 100% relief cases?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What was the Provincial Government's contribution to urban unemployment relief for the month of November, 1935, excluding 100% relief cases?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What was the Dominion Government's contribution to urban unemployment relief for the month of December, 1935, excluding 100% relief cases?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (5) What was the Provincial Government's contribution to urban unemployment relief for the month of December, 1935, excluding 100% relief cases?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (6) How many persons were on urban unemployment relief in the Province in the month of November, 1935, and in the month of December, 1935? (Excluding 100% Government cases).

Answer: November, 1935, 30,627 persons.
December, 1935, 32,328 persons.

- (7) How many 100% Government cases were there in each of those months?

Answer: November, 1935, 2,181.
December, 1935, 2,543.

- (8) What was the Dominion and Provincial Governments' respective contribution in those cases?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) How much money has the Dominion Government contributed during the year 1935 towards urban unemployment relief in Saskatchewan?

Answer: The federal contribution towards the cost of unemployment relief in the Province of Saskatchewan is not calculated on the basis of the expenditures in urban centres as distinct from rural municipalities and local improvement districts consequently it is impossible to determine the amount of money contributed by the Dominion Government for urban relief in Saskatchewan.

- (2) How much money has the Provincial Government contributed during the year 1935 towards urban unemployment relief?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) How much money have the urban municipalities contributed during the year 1935 towards urban unemployment relief?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) Also show the above figures for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 excluding 100% relief cases paid for by the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government.

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many notices of intention to take action against debtors were filed from January 7, 1935, to December 31, 1935?

Answer: 17,434.

- (2) How many of these cases have been disposed of?

Answer: 10,581.

- (3) In how many cases has the creditor been allowed to take legal action against the debtor?

Answer:

283—in which crop seizures were allowed; of these only about 100 actual seizures occurred and the balance settled amicably.

726—in which actions were allowed with the consent of the debtor.

3,171—allowed by default, that is, in cases in which an arrangement was entered into between the debtor and the creditor or between the debtor and the Board, and the debtor failed to live up to the arrangement.

643—abandoned properties, not resident on properties, no equity, or hopelessly involved, or not required for living purposes of debtor.

467—in which the claim of the plaintiff was disputed and dispute permitted to go to Court for decision, or in which no request was made for protection.

1,038—cases representing tax title applications on unimproved properties, municipal authorities having first passed necessary Resolutions permitting application.

—
6,328 In the balance of 4,253 cases, actions were
— either settled as result of intervention of
— Board or actions prohibited by the Board.

- (4) How many notices of intention to foreclose mortgages or terminate agreements for sale have been received from creditors from January 7, 1935, to December 31, 1935?

Answer: 3,550.

- (5) How many of these cases were disposed of?

Answer: 2,042.

- (6) In how many of these cases has the creditor been allowed to proceed against the debtor?

Answer: "A" Farm Properties

224—with the consent of the debtor.

278—allowed by default, that is, in cases in which an arrangement was entered into between the debtor and the creditor or between the debtor and the Board, and the debtor failed to live up to the arrangement.

303—abandoned properties, not resident on properties, no equity, hopelessly involved, or property not required for living purposes of debtor.

27—cases in which the claim of the plaintiff was disputed and the dispute permitted to go to Court for decision, or in which no request was made for protection.

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"B" Urban Properties

35—in which actions were allowed with the consent of the debtor.

135—allowed by default, that is, in cases in which an arrangement was entered into between debtor and creditor or between the debtor and the Board, and the debtor failed to live up to the arrangement.

39—in which the debtor had no equity or was hopelessly involved.

28—cases in which the claim of the plaintiff was disputed and the dispute permitted to go to Court for decision, or in which no request was made for protection.

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Total 1,069

In the balance of 973 cases, actions were either settled as the result of intervention of the Board, or actions were prohibited by the Board.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) How many men were employed in the Regina Warehouse by the Liquor Board on each of the following dates: January 2nd, 1933, January 2nd, 1934, January 2nd, 1935 and January 2nd, 1936?

Answer: January 2nd, 1933.....31
 January 2nd, 1934.....37
 January 2nd, 1935.....47 (reduced to 29 as at Jan. 5, 1935).
 January 2nd, 1936.....41.
 (Larger staff required because of marked increase in turnover of spirit over preceding year).

- (2) How many men were employed in No. 1 Liquor Store Regina, by Liquor Board on each of the following dates: January 2nd, 1933, January 2nd, 1934, January 2nd, 1935, and January 2nd, 1936?

Answer: January 2nd, 1933.....6
 January 2nd, 1934.....6
 January 2nd, 1935.....6
 January 2nd, 1936.....8 (7 permanent and 1 temporary)

- (3) How many men were employed in No. 2 Liquor Store, Regina, on each of the said dates?

Answer: January 2nd, 1933.....6
 January 2nd, 1934.....8
 January 2nd, 1935.....8
 January 2nd, 1936.....9 (8 permanent and 1 temporary)

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Does the Government set a definite schedule of relief assistance they will advance to cities per family for payment of (a) rent, (b) clothing, (c) fuel, and (d) food?

Answer: The Government does not set a definite schedule of relief for assistance to families residing in cities other than a maximum rent allowance to which the Government will contribute.

- (2) Are the schedules the same as between cities?

Answer: No.

- (3) Does the Government set a definite schedule of relief assistance they will advance to towns per family for payment of (a) rent, (b) clothing, (c) fuel and (d) food?

Answer: The Government submitted to the towns a suggested schedule for food and clothing. This schedule however, was merely as a guide to town officials.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. R. McRae, beer store vendor at Tramping Lake dismissed?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: Services not satisfactory to the Liquor Board.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action.

- (5) Was the beer store closed?

Answer: No.

- (6) If not, who is now the beer store vendor?

Answer: A. Gutenberg.

- (7) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (8) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: Liquor Board assumes responsibility for his appointment.

- (9) Does the new appointee also hold another government position?

Answer: No.

- (10) Was he also Reeve of the Municipality at the time of his appointment?

Answer: The Liquor Board has no knowledge.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. Dave Morrow, beer store vendor at Debden, dismissed?

Answer: D. W. Morrow, former vendor at Debden, was suspended.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: Suspended for alleged political activity during the 1934 Provincial Election.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: Complaint laid before Mr. Shelton, Chairman, Public Service Commission, suspension followed.

- (5) Was the beer store closed?

Answer: No.

- (6) If not, who is now the beer store vendor?

Answer: H. Tremblay.

- (7) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: Liquor Board assumes responsibility for his appointment.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. D. Riggall, beer store vendor at Shellbrook, dismissed?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: His services were not satisfactory to the Liquor Board.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action.

- (5) Was the beer store closed?

Answer: No.

- (6) If not, who is now the beer store vendor?

Answer: Wm. Kell, former vendor.

- (7) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for re-appointing this vendor.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was a Mr. Harry Griffin formerly employed as a Liquor Board Inspector?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was he dismissed by the present Government?

Answer: See answer to question 5 asked by Mr. Kemper, M.L.A., on Tuesday, February 11th, in Votes and Proceedings No. 4.

- (3) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 2.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has Mr. M. P. Ehman been appointed to any position in the Public Service by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so,

- (a) was the position to which he was appointed advertised for by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: No.

- (b) did he write any special or competitive examinations?

Answer: No.

(c) were there other applications for the position?

Answer: No.

(d) is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

(e) were any other applicants returned soldiers?

Answer: See answer to Question (c).

(3) By whom was he recommended to the Minister or the Public Service Commissioner for the said appointment?

Answer: The Public Service Commissioner accepts responsibility for the appointment.

(4) If appointed, what salary is paid to the said Mr. Ehman?

Answer: \$2,180.00 per annum.

(5) If appointed, was his application supported by recommendations from the School Trustees Association of Saskatchewan?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

(1) Was Mr. McKnight, beer store vendor at Big River, dismissed?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: His services were not satisfactory to the Liquor Board.

(3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

(4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action.

(5) Was the beer store closed?

Answer: No.

(6) If not, who is now the beer store vendor?

Answer: T. Thibault, formerly vendor at Big River.

- (7) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (8) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action in reappointing this vendor.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. A. Scamahorn, beer store vendor at Unity, dismissed?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: Because his services were unsatisfactory to the Liquor Board.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action:

- (5) Was the beer store closed?

Answer: No.

- (6) If not, who is now the beer store vendor?

Answer: M. H. Merten, who was formerly vendor at Unity.

- (7) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (8) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action in reappointing this Vendor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1936

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What is the gross amount of taxes standing as a charge against the registered owners of land which

has been sold for taxes but for which certificate of title has not yet been issued?

Answer: The Department is not in possession of this information. To secure this it would be necessary to make a search of every title in every Land Titles Office of the province, and secure certificates of taxes owing from every municipality.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the present Debt Adjustment Board made use of its moratorium powers in any instance since its inception?

Answer: Yes, constantly.

- (2) If so, in how many cases was protection given to the debtor by means of moratorium?

Answer: The powers given The Debt Adjustment Board of controlling legal proceedings are in constant use. On every application to the Board not disposed of within the time limit of notice, proceedings are stayed. Ultimately these are settled, allowed to proceed, or prohibited. In actual practice the powers of the Board are recognized and usually exercised by request. However, five hundred and twenty-two (522) Prohibitions and sixty-seven (67) Certificates have been issued where deemed necessary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total debt of the Provincial Government at December 31, 1935?

Answer:

Gross debt	\$ 186,550,507.83
Less Accountable Advances from Federal Government Account 1934-35	
Relief	8,997,838.47
	\$ 177,552,669.36

This does not include unpaid accounts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (2) What was the total urban municipal debt as at December 31, 1935?

Answer: Annual reports from all Municipalities have not yet been received by the Department of Municipal Affairs. Until these are complete, the information asked for is not available.

- (3) What was the total rural municipal debt as at December 31, 1935?

Answer: See Answer to Question (2).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much printing has the Government awarded to the following firms during the calendar year, 1935?

Commercial Printers, Ltd.;
Western Printers Association;
Central Press, Ltd.;
Caxton Press, Ltd.;
McInnis Bros. Ltd.;
Peerless Printers;
Corson Printing Company;
Service Printers;
Prince Albert Herald;
Moose Jaw Times?

(Show amount paid by the Government as 6% sales tax to each firm on printing done).

Answer:

		<i>Sales Tax</i>
Commercial Printers, Ltd.	\$33,358.94	\$195.72
Western Printers Association	12,850.44	68.49
Central Press Limited	6,344.63	79.65
Caxton Press Limited	2,375.49	81.66
McInnis Bros. Limited	1,376.19	Nil
Peerless Printers	1,739.09	Nil
Corson Printing Co.	127.28	.50
Service Printers	3,415.16	21.48
Prince Albert Herald	7,047.91	144.19
Moose Jaw Times	24,334.51	313.74

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Who were the hotel inspectors in the Province in the employ of the Government on June 6, 1929?

Answer: J. R. McNamara, J. J. Sullivan and H. Acaster.

- (2) Were these inspectors subsequently dismissed from the Public Service?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Have any of these inspectors been re-appointed by the Government or any Board or Commission of the Government to any position, permanent or temporary, in the Public Service? If so, give

- (a) name of each ex-inspector re-appointed;
 (b) the position to which he has been appointed;
 (c) the salary he is being paid; and
 (d) the age of each on re-appointment and date of re-appointment.

Answer: Yes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) J. J. Sullivan | J. R. McNamara |
| (b) Clerk, Cancer Commission | Clerk, Department of Public Health |
| (c) \$900 per annum | \$900 per annum |
| (d) (1) 68 years and approximately 10 months | (1) 64 years and approximately 11 months |
| (2) September 18th, 1935 | (2) November 12th, 1935. |

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker.

- (1) What was the total cost to the Province of the Coal Mining Commission appointed by the Government in 1934 and which functioned in 1934 and 1935?

Answer: \$14,628.24.

- (2) What was the amount paid to (a) the Commissioner; (b) the Counsel; (c) the Secretary; and (d) for other expenses?

Answer: (a) \$ 5,133.34
 (b) \$ 6,770.45
 (c) \$ 498.60
 (d) \$ 2,225.85.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (1) Who is the physician in attendance at the Regina Jail?

Answer: Dr. E. K. Sauer.

- (2) When was he appointed and what salary does he receive?

Answer: Appointed June 15, 1935; salary \$2,000.00 per annum.

- (3) How many visits has he made to the Jail during the months of November and December, 1935, and January, 1936, and on what dates.

Answer: 35, on dates shown.

November, 1935	December, 1935	January, 1936
2nd	2nd	3rd
4th	4th	6th
6th	6th	8th
9th	9th	11th
11th	11th	14th
13th	13th	17th
16th	16th	19th
19th	18th	22nd
20th	21st	25th
23rd	24th	29th
25th	28th	
27th	31st	
29th		

The above does not include visits to the Regina General Hospital where prisoners have been confined for treatment, nor does it include visits to officers of the staff on sick leave.

- (4) Is he an officer in a Liberal Executive in the City of Regina?

Answer: The Department has no knowledge.

- (5) Did he, to the knowledge of the Minister of Natural Resources, take an active part in the Regina Provincial by-election in 1935?

Answer: The Department has no knowledge.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did Otto Fuhrmann, of the City of Regina, make any purchases of cars or motorcycles from the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan during the years 1934 and 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when were the said purchases made, what were they and how much was paid in each instance?

Answer: One used motorcycle was purchased from the Department of Highways and Transportation on March 25, 1935. Amount paid, \$204.92.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What is the salary of the Beer Store Vendor, Mr. Bohn, at Neidpath?

Answer: Mr. J. F. Bolin vendor at Neidpath receives monthly salary of \$57.00.

- (2) What rent is Mr. Bohn getting for his premises?

Answer: Mr. J. F. Bolin receives a monthly rental of \$18.00, which includes heat and light.

- (3) Is Mr. Bohn being given an extra allowance, over and above the rent, for coal?

Answer: No.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who was the liquor store vendor at Rosthern on July 19, 1934?

Answer: E. Hodson.

- (2) Was he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Was he dismissed by the Liquor Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Who was appointed in his place and stead?

Answer: Gerhard Ens.

- (5) Was the new appointee a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (6) What was the age of the new appointee on the date of his appointment?

Answer: 71.

- (7) Was he in receipt of an Old Age Pension at the date of his appointment?

Answer: No.

- (8) Was there any shortage in the said store after the new appointment had been made and was there an investigation in respect thereof?

Answer: Shortage discovered during regular inspection of the store and immediately rectified, and the offending employee dismissed.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many appointments, permanent or temporary, have been made to the Public Service of Saskatchewan since July 19th, 1934, of persons whose residence is outside of the Province?

Answer: Two.

- (2) What are their names and to what position were they appointed?

Answer: R. Milliken, D.D., formerly of Saskatoon. Appointed Censor at Winnipeg under the provisions of The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

J. M. Cumines, Seasonal Field Officer, Department of Natural Resources, located at Lac Du Brochet, Manitoba. He was appointed by virtue of an arrangement with the Manitoba Government. His territory adjoins the Provincial boundary, and duties take him into both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He works for both the Province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Mr. MacDonald, (Meadow Lake) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the comparative staff strength figures in respect to all persons, other than casual and emergent labour
- (a) under the Public Service Commission,
- (b) not under the Public Service Commission, in the employ of the Government as at July 19th, 1934, and January 1st, 1936?

<i>Answer:</i>	July 19th, 1934	January 1st, 1936
(a) Under Public Service Commission	2,874	2,859
(b) not under Public Service Commission	600	666

- (2) What was the number of employees engaged in Government relief administration work on July 19th, 1934, and January 1st, 1936?

<i>Answer:</i> July 19th, 1934	January 1st, 1936
286	205

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is there, or has there been, a Mr. Peter Brandt in the employ of the present Government or any department of the Government since they took office?

Answer: There is a Peter R. Brandt in the employ of the Government.

- (2) What positions has he filled?

Answer: Relief Inspector, Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

- (3) What remuneration has he received either as salary or expense accounts in each of the various positions he has filled?

Answer: Salary \$ 984.38
Expenses \$1,373.13.

- (4) What is the nature of his present position and what salary does he receive and what expense account is he entitled to render for payment?

Answer: Relief Inspector, Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, salary \$1,500.00 and out of pocket expenses.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Were long distance telephone lines extended into new territory during 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, (a) What mileage was added to the system?

Answer: 127 wire miles.

- (b) What places were thus added to the long distance network of the province?

Answer: Bolney, Belbutte, Deer Creek, Frenchman Butte, Highway Store (Emma Lake), Mullingar, Paradise Hill, Polworth, Sandwith.

Mr. Dorrance asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Has any agreement been entered into between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Churchill River Power Company Limited, operating the hydro-electric plant at Island Falls, Saskatchewan, whereby this Company is subject to taxation by the Provincial authority?

Answer: Yes, with regard to Developed Power, Land and Transmission Line Rental.

- (2) If so, upon what date was such agreement entered into?

Answer: Agreement entered into by Federal Government on November 19th, 1928, taken over by Province on transfer of resources.

- (3) What revenue has accrued to the Province by reason of such taxation in each of the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935?

Answer:

1931.....	\$16,307.20
1932.....	24,667.13
1933.....	26,892.08
1934.....	28,175.89
1935.....	30,064.20

- (4) What was the total amount of all revenue received?

Answer: \$97,714.50.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What was the total amount received for cattle disposed of through the Government's Drought Area Cattle Disposal Scheme?

Answer:

(a) Cattle shipped to abattoirs	\$57,945.64
(b) Cattle shipped north for	
Re-sale	\$36,052.52
Less feed and sale	
Charges	2,587.91
	33,464.61
Total	\$91,410.25

- (2) How much per pound did they bring?

Answer:

(a) Cattle shipped to abattoirs,	
Initial payment	50c
Final payment	55c
Total	\$1.05 per cwt.
(b) Cattle shipped north for	
Re-sale	\$1.30 per cwt.

- (3) Will there be any further payments made to the farmers?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, how much?

Answer: See answer to No. 3.

- (5) How much per pound have the farmers already received for these cattle?

Answer:

(a) Cattle shipped to abattoirs,	
Initial payment	50c
Final payment	55c
Total	\$1.05 per cwt.
(b) Cattle shipped north for	
Re-sale	\$1.30 per cwt.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker.

- (1) Is a Mr. Richard Lister in the employ of the Government or has he been in the employ of the Government at any time?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what position does he hold?

Answer: Relief Inspector.

- (3) What remuneration has he received either as salary or expenses during the calendar year, 1935?

Answer: Salary \$ 760.42
 Expenses \$1,299.35.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (1) What amount has been paid by the Government to Mr. Ross Barrie, Road Supervisor, in the Pelly Constituency as, (a) salary; (b) expenses; during the calendar year 1935?

Answer: (a) salary \$60.30
(b) expenses \$93.80

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How much was paid to the following persons for road dragging during the calendar year 1935: John Harris; Archie Sanderson; Metro Boyko; William Robson; Steve Babbey; and Fred Demchuk?

Answer: John Harris \$194.10
A. Sanderson \$158.55
Metro Boyko \$133.05
Wm. Robson \$164.65
S. Babey \$290.50
F. Demczuk \$197.20

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did one, Mr. Bond of Assiniboia, in the Province of Saskatchewan, have any contract for road construction with the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan in the year 1935?

Answer: No contracts were awarded to Mr. Bond of Assiniboia in the year 1935. Mr. Robert Bond of Assiniboia was employed as foreman, and the equipment of Messrs. Bond Bros. of Assiniboia was made use of on two day-labour projects during the year 1935.

The amounts paid to Mr. Robert Bond as wages and to Messrs. Bond Bros. for machinery and board supplied to men were as follows:

Proj. 2-72, Assiniboia South:

Robt. Bond, Wages	\$ 132.00
Messrs. Bond Bros., Rental of machinery.....	3,073.74
Messrs. Bond Bros., for board and advances to men	120.25

Proj. 13-J, Meyronne to Kincaid:

Robt. Bond, Wages	\$ 111.65
Robt. Bond, Rental of car	30.00

Messrs. Bond Bros., Rental of machinery.... 3,200.12
 Messrs. Bond Bros., for board and advances
 to men 158.60

- (2) If so, on what projects and how much was paid to him in respect of each?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Has the said Mr. Bond any contracts for the construction of highways for the year 1936?

Answer: No.

Mr. Hummel asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) During what hours of the day are reduced long distance rates in effect?

Answer: Reduced long distance night rates are in effect from 7 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. These night rates apply all day Sunday, i.e., continuously from 7 p.m. Saturday to 4.30 a.m. Monday.

The night rate hours given above became effective June 1st, 1935, and Sunday rates December 22nd, 1935.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is a Mr. George Bridgeman in the employ of the Government or has he been in the employ of the Government at any time?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what has he received as salary and expenses for the months of October, November and December?

<i>Answer:</i>	Salary	Expenses
October	\$73.75	\$170.58
November	73.75	114.66
December	73.75	111.31
Total	\$221.25	396.55

- (3) What was his total salary and expense account for the calendar year, 1935?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

<i>Answer:</i> Salary	\$ 785.15
Expenses	\$1,522.63
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,307.78

Mr. Jardine asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was an action brought by the Anderson Government against W. H. Reed, contractor? If so, what was the nature of this action?

Answer: Yes. W. H. Reed was contractor for construction and improvement of 38.27 miles of the road from Alameda to Carlyle Lake. The former Minister of Highways claimed that Reed had been overpaid on the contract because of an alleged fraudulent arrangement or conspiracy between Reed and A. B. Waterman, the resident engineer in charge of construction, and instructed suit against both Reed and Waterman for return of the sum claimed to be overpaid. Reed claimed that he removed far greater quantities of earth, loose gravel and rock than were shown in the estimates, for which he was not paid, and filed a petition of right which was tried in the same way as a counterclaim at the same time as the original action.

- (2) What was the amount involved in the action?

Answer: \$8,735.86. Counter claim \$23,290.00.

- (3) When was the action commenced?

Answer: August 19th, 1933, by Writ of Summons. Waterman was served on August 24th, 1933. Service upon Reed was accepted by Gordon & Gordon, August 19th, 1933.

- (4) When was it tried?

Answer: February 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26, 1935.

- (5) What was the date of the trial judge's decision and what was the result of the action?

Answer: 29th March, 1935. As to costs June 10th, 1935. The action was discontinued as against the defendant Waterman by order of the court dated December 10th, 1934, which also directed that the \$100.00 jury fees be paid to defendant Waterman's solicitors in lieu of his costs on discontinuance, and that the case should be tried by a judge, not by jury.

The trial judge held that there was no proof of conspiracy whatever; that he was not clear that there

was any mistake, but if so, it was unilateral; that the final certificate would put an end to any right to seek a remedy. Under the circumstances neither party could go behind the final certificate. Both action and counterclaim were dismissed with costs.

- (6) What was the total expense of the action to the Government, including extra expense incurred by the Highway Department by reason of the action being brought?

Answer: \$7,833.55.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a Mr. Tom Ingles, of Rokeby, employed by the Government in road maintenance work during 1935, between Tonken und Clonmel?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, was he authorized to use a tractor with lugs in doing the maintenance work?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Was he authorized to take down the sign "Tractors with lugs prohibited"?

Answer: Yes. Under the regulations covering the class and weight of vehicles to be operated on public highways as approved January 21, 1933, the use of tractors with lugs is prohibited only on a highway the surface of which has been treated with asphaltic oils, tar or other bituminous material.

- (4) Did the Road Supervisor turn in a report on this piece of road?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what condition was the road reported to be in?

Answer: Good.

- (6) Who was the Road Supervisor?

Answer: Thomas Goulden.

- (7) How much remuneration did Mr. Ingles receive as (a) salary; and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$480.45; (b) Nil.

- (8) Was he paid by the mile or the hour? (State how much per mile or per hour).

Answer: 55c per hour for his own time and use of his equipment.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a Mr. J. Mooney, of Regina, employed by the Government, or any department of the Government, during 1935?

Answer: Yes. Employed as a labourer by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (2) If so, what remuneration did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$487.61
(b) Nil.

- (3) Did he also receive a relief allowance?

Answer: No relief allowance made during period of employment with Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was a Mr. M. Rocheit employed by the Government, or any department of the Government, during 1935?

Answer: M. Rachert was employed as a labourer by the Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (2) If so, what remuneration did he receive as (a) salary, and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) \$354.53
(b) Nil.

- (3) Did he also receive a relief allowance?

Answer: No relief allowance made during period of employment with Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) During the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, how many outfits were engaged in maintaining the highway between Qu'Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle?

Answer: 1932 — 2
1933 — 2
1934 — 2

- (2) In 1935 how many outfits were engaged in maintaining the same stretch of road?

Answer: 3.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How much is there to the credit of the Civil or Public Service Superannuation Fund?

Answer: Nil.

- (2) Is any credit balance carried in a separate account?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, where is it carried?

Answer: See Answer to Question (5).

- (4) How much was paid out of this Fund plus interest to Public or Civil Service employees who resigned from or were dismissed from the Public or Civil Service between the 19th day of July, 1934, and the 31st day of December, 1935?

Answer: The amount paid in by them as contributions, together with accrued interest thereon compounded half-yearly.

- (5) Is the Fund now actuarially sound?

Answer: Pursuant to the provisions of The Public Service Superannuation Act, employees' contributions to the Superannuation Fund are deposited in the Consolidated Fund and superannuation payments are a charge on the Consolidated Fund. The Act as passed did not provide for the employees' contributions to be maintained in a separate account but that when it became necessary the Province would contribute its share of the payments being made.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Between the 19th day of July, 1934, and the 31st day of January, 1936, how much was paid by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, or any Board, Commission or agency thereof to public servants dismissed from the Service, or who resigned therefrom, on account of:

- (a) withdrawals from Civil Service Superannuation Fund;

- (b) bonuses to such servants;
- (c) honorarium in any form?

Answer: This, with other information has already been asked for in the form of a Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 20th, 1936, which Return is in the course of preparation.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the contingent liability of the Province to mortgage companies and others on account of the guarantees given by the Governments with respect to seed grain advances made under The Seed Grain Advances Act, Chapter 61 of the 1934-35 Statutes of Saskatchewan, as at April 30, 1935.

Answer: Not ascertainable until complete returns are filed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is, or has, Mr. S. J. Smith, Gull Lake, been in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Inspector, Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.

- (3) What are his duties?

Answer: The usual duties of a land inspector.

- (4) Is, or was, he employed part time or full time?

Answer: Part time.

- (5) What has he received as (a) salary; (b) expenses, and (c) mileage, from the time of his appointment to date?

Answer: (a) \$1,550.00. (b) \$173.17. (c) Nil. Mr. Smith drives his own car.

- (6) At what rate is he employed, full time or part time?

Answer: \$1,800.00 per annum, out of which he operates his own car and pays his own expenses, except on special trips.

- (7) Is this the same S. J. Smith who was Liberal candidate at the last Provincial election?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was Mr. W. Leach, Beer Store Vendor at Holdfast, dismissed?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why was he dismissed?

Answer: The Liquor Board deemed a change in vendorship advisable.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) On whose recommendation was he dismissed?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action.

- (5) Who is now the beer store Vendor?

Answer: D. J. Ehman.

- (6) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) On whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: Liquor Board assumes responsibility for his appointment.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What percentage of the \$159,434.91, shown on the April 30, 1935, Balance Sheet, due the Government as "mining", has been written down by the Auditor as a reserve for bad debts?

Answer: 75%. Of the total amount shown only \$6,569.40 is Royalties.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the beer store at Holdfast been moved to another building since June, 1934?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, why?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Answer: The Liquor Board deemed change in location advisable.

- (3) Who recommended the removal?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for its action.

- (4) Was a largely signed petition presented to the Liquor Board protesting against the change of premises?

Answer: A petition was presented to the Liquor Board by the Landlord.

- (5) Who owns the building now occupied?

Answer: A. J. Fahlman.

- (6) What rental is now being paid?

Answer: \$20.00 per month.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What remuneration was paid to James Devlin and George Fischer, respectively, in their capacity as Government Road Supervisors, since the date of their appointment to date as (a) salary; (b) expenses and (c) mileage?

Answer: James Devlin (a) \$97.20

(b) Nil

(c) \$72.45

George Fischer (a) \$96.75

(b) Nil

(c) \$96.32.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1936

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Who has been appointed by the Government as Physician in attendance at the Boys' Industrial School, Regina?

Answer: No appointment has been made but when the need arises and no other doctor is requested the school gets in touch with Dr. A .S. Sinclair.

- (2) When was he so appointed and what is he being paid?

Answer: Dr. Sinclair was first called on a case on January 17, 1935. His fees during the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to \$115.00 and in 1935-36, to date, they total \$400.00, including two major operations.

- (3) Is he an officer in a Liberal Executive in the City of Regina?

Answer: The Department has no knowledge.

- (4) Did he take an active part in the Regina Provincial by-election in 1935?

Answer: The Department has no knowledge.

- (5) If so, does the Government approve of such conduct on the part of a public servant?

Answer: Dr. Sinclair is not a member of the Public Service. See answers to foregoing questions.

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

- (1) Is Mr. Robert Speers of Battleford under contract to deliver milk to the Battleford Asylum and Women's Jail?

Answer: There is no signed contract. Mr. Speers is delivering milk to these institutions at the price set by the Milk Control Board. There was only \$3.40 of milk supplied to the Women's Jail, Battleford, in 1934, and \$8.17 in 1935, presumably for sick prisoners.

- (2) If so, how many years has Mr. Robert Speers been delivering milk to the said institutions?

Answer: Since February, 1933.

- (3) How much has he received from the Government each year?

<i>Answer:</i>	1932-33.....	\$ 360.00
	1933-34.....	1,675.00
	1934-35.....	2,793.00
	1935-36.....	4,132.00

- (4) What is the total for all milk and by-products sold by him to the Provincial Government over the period of years?

<i>Answer:</i>	Mental Hospital	\$8,960.00
	Women's Jail	11.57

\$8,971.57

- (5) Is this the same Robert Speers, who was president of the Battleford Liberal Association?

Answer: The Department has no information.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is a person, employed as a civil servant, permitted to accept a Public Works' contract from, or dispose of goods to, the Government?

Answer: See Section 55 of The Public Service Act.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What was the nature of the relief agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments covering the period from September 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936?

Answer: The relief agreements between the Federal and Provincial Governments covering the period September 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, are in the nature of Privy Council Orders, providing for a grant-in-aid by the Federal Government of \$200,000.00 per month for the months of September, October, and November, and a grant-in-aid of \$350,000.00 per month for the period December 1935 to March 1936, both inclusive.

- (2) Does the sum of \$350,000.00 per month, now being received by the Province from the Federal authorities represent the full contribution of the latter toward relief in Saskatchewan, including urban and rural areas?

Answer: Yes, with the exception of the \$5.00 per month bonus paid to single persons placed on farms, and maintenance of Federal Relief Camps.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What sums of money were paid to the following highway maintenance men employed on Highway No. 34, near Bengough: George L. Little; David Hanson; and John Griffith?

<i>Answer:</i> George Little	1934 —	\$147.28
	1935 —	\$329.83
David Hanson	1934 —	\$118.92
	1935 —	\$345.60
John Griffith	1934 —	\$ 13.60
	1935 —	\$333.95

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

- (1) Who supplies the Jail at Regina with (a) bread; and (b) meat?

Answer: (a) Crown Bakery Ltd.
(b) Burns & Co. Ltd.

- (2) Were tenders called in respect to the said supplies and what are the prices paid?

Answer: Yes, tenders were called for on these supplies.
Bread..... 2¾ cents per lb.
Meat..... \$6.50 per cwt.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many employees, permanent and temporary, are engaged in the Income Tax Branch of the Treasury Department?

Answer: Permanent — Thirty;
Temporary — Eight.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was paid for highway equipment purchased by the Department of Highways in the calendar year 1935?

Answer: \$70,785.20.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What was the total amount expended as payment of salaries and expenses to persons connected with administration or distribution of relief in the Pelly Constituency during each of the calendar years 1934 and 1935?

Answer:

1934	Salaries	\$1,335.30
	Expenses	1,587.29
1935	Salaries	\$1,893.60
	Expenses	1,576.28

- (2) To whom were the amounts paid making up this total in each year?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

<i>Answer:</i>	1934	Salaries	P. M. Johnston	\$ 745.30
			Pauline Watson	93.00
			H. P. Pearson	286.00
			Geo. Bridgman	171.00
			May Stewart	40.00
			Total	\$1,335.30
		Expenses	P. M. Johnston	\$1,105.90
			H. P. Pearson	187.53
			Geo. Bridgman	293.86
			Total	\$1,587.29
	1935	Salaries	H. P. Pearson	\$ 931.00
			Geo. Bridgman	536.05
			N. R. McGregor	169.16
			May Stewart	36.54
			Laverne Flaa	220.85
			Total	\$1,893.60
		Expenses	H. P. Pearson	\$ 544.16
			Geo. Bridgman	852.82
			N. R. McGregor	179.30
			Total.....	\$1,576.28

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many persons were employed by the Government either through the Civil Service Commission or by appointment as temporary help in both inside and outside services, as at July 19th, 1934?

Answer: 5,101.

(Note: This figure comprises all temporary, emergent and part time help in the employ of the Government both under the Public Service Commission and otherwise.)

- (2) What was the total amount of remuneration paid to these persons on a monthly basis?

Answer: As many of these were employed part time only, or on an hourly or daily basis, it is not possible to compute the remuneration on a monthly basis.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) How many employees are there at the Boys' Industrial School at Regina?

Answer: Twelve.

- (2) What are the names of such employees and the salaries paid to each?

Answer:

Name	Salary		Total
	Cash	Perquisites	
S. Clark	\$2,000.00	\$558.00	\$2,558.00
J. Ashton	1,190.00	400.00	1,590.00
B. A. Ham	1,330.00	60.00	1,390.00
F. Devaney	1,330.00	60.00	1,390.00
W. Miller	1,580.00	60.00	1,640.00
S. E. Moore	1,130.00	60.00	1,190.00
Mrs. K. A. Brundage..	980.00	360.00	1,340.00
J. Barabash	300.00	300.00	600.00
M. Evaschesen	840.00	60.00	900.00
F. J. W. West	1,530.00	60.00	1,590.00
G. A. Hodgson	1,140.00	60.00	1,200.00
Miss M. Hilsentager ..	258.00	300.00	558.00

- (3) How many boys are being cared for in the said school?

Answer: Thirty-three, at present. This figure varies from time to time.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Was an action taken against Mr. Andy Zbetnoff of the Town of Yorkton on a charge of selling liquor contrary to The Saskatchewan Liquor Act in December of 1935?

Answer: See Sessional Paper No. 22 tabled February 11, 1936.

- (2) If so, was he convicted?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What sentence was imposed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What part of the sentence did he actually serve?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (5) Was he paroled?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (6) If so, who recommended the parole and on what grounds?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Clement asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the increase or decrease in the number of persons employed by the Government, other than casual and emergent employees:

(a) under the Public Service Commission;

(b) not under the Public Service Commission;
at January 1, 1936, as compared with July 19, 1934?

Answer: (a) Under the Public Service Commission—
decrease 15.

(b) Not under the Public Service Commission—
increase 66.

- (2) If an increase, give reasons therefor.

Answer: Under (b) above, this is accounted for by:

(i) the additional work placed upon the
Liquor Board in connection with legisla-
tion dealing with the sale of beer by the
glass.

(ii) the increased volume of work in connec-
tion with Debt Adjustment legislation.

- (3) What new services have been put into effect since July 19, 1934, and what is the approximate number of persons employed in connection therewith?

Answer: Northern Settlers' Re-establishment

Branch	52
Milk Control Board	7
Board of Revenue Commissioners	3
Administrator of Coal Industry Act	7
Opening up of Court House at Wynyard and Gravelbourg	2
	<hr/>
	71
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Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who is the Sheriff at Battleford?

Answer: George Cockburn.

- (2) What are his qualifications for the position?

Answer: The Attorney General assumes full responsibility for the appointment and is of the opinion that he is pre-eminently fitted for the position, the major

portion of the duties of which pertain to matters of debt adjustment.

- (3) What was his experience prior to appointment along the line of his present work?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is it within the power of Members on the Government side of the House to cause the dismissal of and the appointment of whomsoever they wish with respect to the positions of beer store vendors?

Answer: No. The Liquor Board is directly responsible for the appointment and dismissal of Beer Store Vendors.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) What is the acreage of all unalienated Provincial lands exclusive of school lands?

<i>Answer:</i> (Estimated) Unsurveyed	65,493,711
Surveyed	14,034,145
	79,527,856
Total	

- (2) What is the estimated value of such lands?

Answer: Not obtainable. It would be impossible to make any estimate, particularly with reference to the unsurveyed area.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What was the nature of the agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments regarding payment of the cost of relief in the drought area prior to August 31, 1935?

Answer: The Agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments regarding payment of the cost of relief in the drought area is in the nature of an Or-

der of the Privy Council, dated December 23, 1935, and numbered 3937, which provides in part as follows:

That net expenditures made or to be made by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan out of sums advanced or to be advanced by the Dominion covering the cost and distribution of direct relief and agricultural relief, as approved by the Dominion representative, from the 1st of September, 1934 to the 31st of August, 1935, in one hundred and ninety-two municipalities and local improvement districts recognized by the Dominion representative as being in the drought area, be borne by the Dominion to the extent of 100% of such expenditures.

That the above mentioned expenditures to be borne by the Dominion be exclusive of provincial Head Office administration costs, as well as any salaries or remunerations paid to secretaries of Municipalities, but inclusive of such field administration costs as have been paid from the accountable advances covering inspectors' expenses and postage incurred in connection with the distribution of relief in the rural municipalities and the administration expenses of the office at Cadillac established to supervise distribution of relief in the Local Improvement Districts.

- (2) If the agreement provided for the Federal Government paying a certain share of the cost and advancing by way of loan to the Province the balance of such cost, did the Federal Government subsequently agree to a change in the agreement whereby the Province has been relieved of repayment of such advances?

Answer There has been no change in the terms of the Privy Council Order above cited.

- (3) What was the total of such advances?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) How many farmers were supplied with feed grain, fodder, seed and seeding supplies, or any of these items during the 1934-35 season?

Answer: As individual applications were dealt with by municipal councils it is not possible to give the exact number who received agricultural assistance. Based on information on file in the Department, the total number is estimated at 48,230.

- (2) How many tons of fodder were supplied:
- (a) on Government contract and paid for by the Government direct;
 - (b) on Municipal contract and financed by the Government;
 - (c) on local transfer and financed by the Government;
 - (d) by private shipment, with freight assistance?

Answer:

- (a) 115,210 tons 1,351 lbs.
- (b) 40,260 tons
- (c) 37,178 tons 705 lbs.
- (d) 20,570 tons.

- (3) What was the cost of such fodder:
- (a) on Government contract and paid for by the Government direct;
 - (b) on Municipal contract and financed by the Government;
 - (c) on Local transfer and financed by the Government;
 - (d) by private shipment, with freight assistance?

Answer:

- (a) \$635,484.91.
- (b) The value of fodder supplied on Municipal contracts is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$221,430.00 as payments were made direct by the municipalities, and complete information has not been received.
- (c) \$164,793.59.
- (d) Recipients paid for fodder purchased privately and the Government is not aware of the cost.

- (4) What was the total cost for freight on fodder?

Answer: \$707,508.12.

- (5) What was the amount of fodder unshipped at the close of the 1934-35 season?

Answer: 1,554 tons.

- (6) What was the loss involved on said unshipped fodder?

Answer: \$4,629.75.

- (7) What percentage was the amount lost of the total amount of fodder handled?

(a) tonnage.

(b) value.

Answer:

x(a) one per cent (.999%).

x(b) one half of one per cent (.54%).

x (These percentages are based on the amounts and values in respect to fodder on Government contracts and municipal contracts, as we have no report of losses of fodder on local transfer or private shipments.)

- (8) What were the total payments to the end of January 1936 for seed grain, petroleum products and repairs for the 1934-35 season?

Answer: \$5,202,839.23.

- (9) What were the total payments to the end of January 1936 for feed grain for all purposes for the 1934-35 season?

Answer: \$4,536,141.67.

- (10) What were the total payments to the Department by mortgage companies on account of above expenditures?

Answer: Payments made to the Department of Agriculture for seed grain and supplies sold to mortgagors amount to \$609,075.85. In addition to this, other payments were made by Mortgage companies direct to the vendors of grain and supplies but the total thereof is unknown to the Government.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What percentage of the \$827.00, shown as Accounts Receivable under the heading Department of Provincial Treasury (licenses), has been written down by the Auditor as a reserve for bad debts?

Answer: This item is shown under Department of Provincial Secretary. 75%.

- (2) What does this item cover?

<i>Answer:</i> Amounts outstanding on Auctioneers	
Licenses	\$152.00
Amounts outstanding on Hawkers &	
Pedlers Licenses	675.00
	<hr/>
	\$827.00
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Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Spence:

- (1) By whom is coal supplied to (a) Court House at Prince Albert, (b) to the Jail at Prince Albert?

Answer: (a) North Star Lumber Company Limited.
(b) Northern Cartage & Contracting Co. Ltd.

- (2) What is being paid for said coal?

Answer: (a) Court House \$5.50 per ton delivered f.o.b. bins Court House.
(b) Jail \$4.45 per ton f.o.b. track, Prince Albert.

- (3) Were tenders called for and, if not, who recommended to the Minister of Public Works where he should purchase the said coal?

Answer: No. The Minister assumes responsibility for the purchases.

- (4) Are prices paid the regular retail prices in Prince Albert?

Answer: No. The price for coal delivered to the Court House is the mine price plus freight, together with allowance of \$1.00 per ton to cover delivery and overhead. This allowance of \$1.00 per ton is the same as allowed at all other points in the Province where coal is bought locally by the Department.

- (5) Are there any complaints to the Department as to the coal being furnished?

Answer: No.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many Provincial Police Magistrates are there in Saskatchewan?

Answer: 13. (Seven full time Magistrates and six part time Magistrates).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (2) How many Police Magistrates have been appointed, resident at Swift Current?

Answer: 2. One is City Police Magistrate and is in addition assigned to Magisterial District No. 3, and the other is assigned to Magisterial District No. 4.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Who is the solicitor to the Debt Adjustment Board?

Answer: Allan Erwin Neville, K.C.

- (2) When was he appointed and what salary does he receive?

Answer: He was appointed 22nd July, 1935, at a salary at the rate of \$4,000.00 per annum.

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

- (1) How much money was paid to the Shaunavon Hospital from January 1 to December 31, 1935?

<i>Answer:</i> Government hospital grant	\$5,543.50
Special hospital relief grant	1,892.00
Payments re transients	36.00
Paid from Local Improvement District Trust Funds	1,350.90
	<hr/>
	\$8,822.40
	<hr/> <hr/>

- (2) How much money was still owing to this Hospital as at January 1, 1936?

Answer: These grants are not "owing" until after hospital statements have been received and audited, but the total earned by the hospital at this date is:—

(a) Paid:

Government hospital grant.....	\$2,648.00
Special hospital relief grant.....	795.40
	<hr/>
	\$3,443.40
	<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Now owing from Local Improvement

District Trust Funds	\$2,145.50
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- (3) How much money was paid to the Gull Lake Hospital from January 1 to December 31, 1935?

<i>Answer:</i> Government hospital grant	\$1,751.50
Special hospital relief grant	747.80
	<hr/>
	\$2,499.30
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- (4) How much money was still owing to this hospital as at January 1, 1936?

Answer: See answer to Question (2). The amount earned and paid was:—

Government hospital grant	\$ 919.50
Special hospital relief grant	123.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,042.50
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Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Did Mr. S. J. Cahill (known as "Tiny" Cahill) receive any compensation from the Government, or any department of the Government, on account of any injury received while executing a writ of possession south of Kamsack, in the spring of 1935?

Answer: Yes. See answer to Question (2).

- (2) If so, does he still receive compensation and how much?

Answer: Yes. He has received up to the present time the sum of \$436.00.

- (3) Has Mr. Cahill done any work as a bailiff for the Government since this incident?

Answer: Yes, as a part time bailiff.

- (4) If so, what remuneration has he received for his services?

Answer: \$5.00 a day mileage and subsistence amounting to \$159.10 to the end of January.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) How many tons of coal were mined in Saskatchewan during 1935, on which the Government received royalties?

Answer: 328,650.

- (2) How many tons of coal were mined in Saskatchewan during 1935, for which the Government received no royalties?

Answer: 590,070, of which 572,650 tons were taken from freehold mines and 12,039 used in mines operations.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:—

- (1) Has a committee been appointed to enquire into the problem of crop insurance?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, who are on the committee?

Answer: A. E. Fisher, Dr. William Allen,
F. H. Auld, E. G. Hingley,
B. N. Arnason, F. C. Hitchcock,
R. W. Neely, J. C. Davey.

- (3) Has any report been tabled?

Answer: No.

- (4) If not, when will it be brought down?

Answer: It is expected that the report will be completed and tabled before the end of the present session.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many Inspectors, permanent or temporary, were employed during the calendar year 1935 by The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Seventeen.

- (2) Who were they?

Answer:

W. H. Heddle,	A. J. Falconer,	E. M. McGillivray,
Wm. McKay,	W. A. Lynch,	H. R. McDermid,
E. Ingle,	A. S. Graber,	S. J. Smith,
A. McMillan,	G. S. Lake,	T. C. Logan,
C. M. Wilson,	P. Donnelly,	T. F. MacManaman.
Gus Mackay,	Thos. Wigmore,	

- (3) In addition to Inspectors, were there any temporary collectors appointed?

Answer: Yes.

(4) If so, who were they?

Answer:

F. J. Dickson,	R. J. Scott,	R. H. Popplewell,
W. W. Hoffmann,	Geo. Sloane,	A. J. McDonald,
W. R. Mott,	C. Snyder,	J. A. Sandilands,
G. H. McKay,	McG. Wilkinson,	R. L. Maxfield,
		E. G. Jones.

(5) What was paid in (a) salary (b) expenses, to each such Inspector and Collector?

Answer: Insofar as Inspectors are concerned, the answer is as follows:

	Salary	Expenses
W. H. Heddle	\$2,500.00	\$1,180.25
Wm. McKay	416.66	240.40
E. Ingle	1,590.00	1,089.79
A. McMillan	854.15	240.90
C. M. Wilson	397.50	321.68
Gus Mackay	1,590.00	1,249.76
A. J. Falconer	1,090.00	56.45
W. A. Lynch	1,590.00	1,039.71
A. S. Graber	1,250.00	138.30
G. S. Lake	1,450.00	154.95
P. Donnelly	974.98	152.22
Thos. Wigmore	967.75	261.97
E. McGillivray	850.00	61.62
H. R. McDermid	1,200.00	997.78
S. J. Smith	1,200.00	173.17
T. C. Logan	220.00	Nil
T. F. MacManaman	500.00	Nil

Insofar as temporary collectors are concerned, they were paid no salary nor expenses but were working merely on a commission basis. The amounts earned by each are as follows:

	Commission on Collections
F. J. Dickson	\$563.67
W. W. Hoffmann	150.50
W. R. Mott	533.24
G. H. McKay	52.00
R. J. Scott	105.25
Geo. Sloane	285.68
C. Snyder	142.12
McG. Wilkinson	468.02
R. H. Popplewell	106.71
A. J. McDonald	182.85
J. A. Sandilands	60.54
R. L. Maxfield	172.20
E. G. Jones	174.35

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936

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

- (1) How many are employed by the Government in the Bureau of Vital Statistics?

Answer: There is no "Bureau of Vital Statistics", but there are 15 employees in the Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health.

- (2) Who are they, and what salary is paid to each?

Answer:

D. K. LaFlamme	\$1,688.00	per	annum
W. Osborne	1,190.00	"	"
A. Coggill	1,040.00	"	"
H. Bennett	1,040.00	"	"
W. S. Morrison	988.00	"	"
F. McCannell	885.00	"	"
O. S. Fyfe	900.00	"	"
E. Miller	830.00	"	"
A. Jamieson	725.00	"	"
D. H. Watson	725.00	"	"
I. Conlin	725.00	"	"
M. Reavie	725.00	"	"
N. Boyenko	725.00	"	"
M. I. Guilmette	725.00	"	"
O. G. Keyes	725.00	"	"

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

- (1) By whom is the fuel for the Provincial Normal Schools supplied?

Answer:

Regina

Glasgow Lumber & Coal Co.
 Security Lumber Co. Limited
 The Monarch Lumber Company Limited
 Hodge Coal Company Limited
 MacKenzie Supply Co. Limited.

Saskatoon

Sullivan Supply Co. Limited
 Mackenzie & Thayer Limited
 C. H. Wentz Lumber Co. Limited.

Moose Jaw

The Skingle Coal Company Limited
 Bennett Coal Company
 Tate Coal Company Limited.

(2) At what price?

Answer: Regina — price delivered \$4.65 per ton.
 Saskatoon — price delivered \$5.35 per ton.
 Moose Jaw — price delivered \$4.25 per ton
 to Nov. 1, 1935, \$4.65 per ton
 from Nov. 1, 1935.

(3) How does this compare with the price paid in 1934?

Answer:

Regina The price in effect from September 1, 1935, is 15 cents per ton higher.
 Moose Jaw Since November 1, 1935, the price of coal has been the same as to Regina.
 Saskatoon The price of coal remains the same as in 1934.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

(1) Who were the inspectors, permanent or temporary, engaged during the calendar year, 1935, in the Old Age Pension Branch?

Answer: S. J. Adlam, A. J. Hindle,
 A. R. G. Bomford, Thomas Harrison,
 B. H. Gray, F. Mamchur,
 R. W. Morrow, P. Rooney,
 J. C. Hamilton, F. Whitworth,
 J. C. Robinson, J. W. Hope,
 J. G. Pettigrew,

(2) What was the amount paid by way of (a) expenses; (b) salary to all such inspectors?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Expenses	(b) Salary
S. J. Adlam	\$1,264.79	\$1,750.00
A. R. G. Bomford	259.55	397.50
B. H. Gray	1,722.31	1,716.64
R. W. Morrow	511.04	397.50
J. C. Hamilton	1,544.78	1,749.96
J. C. Robinson	1,981.84	1,749.96
J. G. Pettigrew	2,413.65	1,749.96
T. Harrison	144.25	673.06
A. J. Hindle	1,802.50	1,555.52
F. Mamchur	1,493.31	1,458.30
P. Rooney	1,732.04	1,306.39
F. Whitworth	1,222.53	1,111.95
J. W. Hope	1,210.10	996.50

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

- (1) How much was paid in the calendar year 1935 by the Government of Saskatchewan, any Department thereof, or any Board or Commission operating under the Government, for printing to the proprietors of (a) Saskatoon Star-Phoenix; (b) Alameda Dispatch; and (c) Western Producer?

Answer: King's Printer

(a) Saskatoon Star-Phoenix	\$10,734.39
(b) Alameda Dispatch	443.77
(c) Western Producer (Modern Press Ltd.) Power Commission	786.70
(a) Saskatoon Star-Phoenix	\$ 126.89
(b) Alameda Dispatch	Nil
(c) Western Producer	Nil

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) Were proceedings of any kind taken by the Crown as against one Mr. Parkinson at Estevan in November or December, 1935?

Answer: Certain Informations were laid against one George Parkinson at Estevan in December, 1935, for unlawfully selling coal contrary to the regulations issued pursuant to The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935; and subsequently an interim injunction was asked for and granted restraining the said George Parkinson from so doing.

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

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Were the proceedings carried to a conclusion?

Answer: The said Informations were dismissed by the magistrate for want of prosecution, and the said George Parkinson having undertaken to abide by the regulations in future, the interim injunction proceedings were subsequently withdrawn.

- (4) If not, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Was one, Wesley Ball, of Pelly, employed by the Government between 1929 and 1934?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what position did he hold?

Answer: Inspector.

- (3) What was the total remuneration received by him from the Province during that period for (a) salary (b) expenses?

Answer: Employed from May 21, 1930 to August 30, 1930; March 30, 1931 to September 30, 1931; February 6, 1932 to March 5, 1932. Salary—\$1,337.86; Expenses—\$2,171.18.

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many local telephones were connected to Government Telephone Exchanges as at December 31, 1935?

Answer: 32,472.

- (2) Was there an increase of such telephones installed in 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, what was the total net increase?

Answer: Compared with December 31, 1934—1,251.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What amount of money was paid to the Town of Melville during the calendar year 1935 as the Provincial Government's share of direct relief costs?

Answer: \$44,811.84.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What responsibility, if any, has the Government agreed to assume in respect to the Sewage System Project in the Town of Melville?

Answer: This is a relief project towards which the Government contributes an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the cost up to November 30, 1935, and 80% subsequent to that date.

- (2) If any responsibility, what proportion of the cost of the project does the Government propose to assume?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Is this Sewage System intended to serve a home for old folks in Melville?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Is this home privately owned?

Answer: It is the property of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod, and accommodation will be available to wards of the Government.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many foreclosure actions have been commenced in the Courts by The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board since the 19th of July, 1934, to date?

Answer: One Hundred and Ten (110). Included in this number are fifty-five (55) cases where a consent to foreclose had been given to The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board and forty-one (41) cases where the farms had been abandoned.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Who is the present cashier in the liquor store in Prince Albert?

Answer: Thos. Joseph Fragle.

- (2) What was his former occupation?

Answer: Employed by the Red Wing Brewing Company, Prince Albert.

- (3) Was he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (4) Was he at one time convicted in Prince Albert on a charge of bootlegging?

Answer: Thomas Fragle of Prince Albert was convicted under Section 75 of the Liquor Act on the 20th day of May, 1933.

- (5) Did he pay his fine or did he serve a jail sentence?

Answer: Served jail sentence.

- (6) Was the man he replaced a returned soldier?

Answer: Previous holder of the position, a returned soldier, died, hence the vacancy to which Mr. Fragle was appointed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1936

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) What action, if any, has been taken by Thos. M. Molloy as Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board, in connection with applications from Albert Duhaime, Jos. Kowl and Omer Rackel, for protection in a wage dispute?

Answer: Notification of the claims of Albert Duhaime, Joseph Kowl and Omer Rackel, was filed with the Fair Wage Officer on February 29, 1936, by their solicitor. The case is under investigation.

THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1936

Mr. Mildenberger asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many ex-service men have been employed by the Government since it took office in 1934?

Answer: 140.

- (2) How many men who were not old enough to enlist for service during the Great War have been employed by the Government since it took office in July, 1934?

Answer: 221.

- (3) How many men included in Questions (1) and (2) are employed on Relief Administration work?

Answer: 131.

- (4) How many men have been reinstated who were dismissed without cause by the former Government?

Answer: 140.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) How many men who are ex-service men have been dismissed or have had their position abolished by the Government of Saskatchewan since it took office in 1934?

Answer: This, with other information has already been asked for in the form of a Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 20th, 1936, which Return is in the course of preparation.

- (2) How many men who are not ex-service men have been employed by the Government since it took office in 1934?

Answer: 553.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is H. E. Sampson in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity is he employed and on what date did he receive his appointment?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What has he received as (a) salary; and (b) expenses each year since his appointment?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What is the total amount he has received as (a) salary; and (b) expenses since the date of his appointment up to March 1, 1936?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Note:—Explained that Mr. Sampson was appointed in September 1913, Agent of the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Regina, and has continued in that capacity ever since. In common with all other Agents of the Attorney General his remuneration and expenses in each case depend on the actual work performed; for particulars thereof see Public Accounts for the fiscal years 1913-14 to 1934-35 inclusive.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is Dr. G. W. Hutchison, of Southey, in the employ of the Government or any Department of the Government?

Answer: No. Dr. Hutchison is a Coroner, in and for the Province of Saskatchewan, and receives fees for his services as such in connection with each investigation or inquest held by him under The Coroners Act.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Wm. King been appointed as a road supervisor by the present Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed?

Answer: May 8, 1935.

- (3) What was paid to him during the calendar year of 1935 as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage?

Answer: (a) Salary\$ 83.92
 (b) Expenses Nil
 (c) Mileage\$140.63

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is there a Frank Warrington in the employ of the Department of Highways?

Answer: Frank Warrington is not now in the employ of the Department of Highways and Transportation, but he was employed as a road supervisor during the season of 1935.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What are his qualifications for the position he holds?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What has he been paid in (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage from the date of his appointment up to March 1, 1936?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Answer: (a) Salary \$78.75
 (b) Expenses Nil
 (c) Mileage \$88.20

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has Leon Zarowski of Southey been appointed as a road supervisor by the present Government?

Answer: Leon Zurowski of Southey was appointed a road supervisor for the season of 1935.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed?

Answer: May 8, 1935.

- (3) What was paid to him during the calendar year of 1935 as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage?

Answer: (a) Salary\$159.75
 (b) Expenses Nil
 (c) Mileage\$213.57

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

- (1) Has George E. Biden a contract for supplying the Home for Infirm at Wolseley with milk?

Answer: George E. Biden & Son have a contract.

- (2) If so, at what price?

Answer: 5 cents per quart.

- (3) Was this contract let at a price above the lowest tender?

Answer: Yes, as a rate less than the cost of production was not considered fair or reasonable.

- (4) Has George E. Biden any other position in the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what does he receive as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage?

Answer: Mr. George E. Biden was appointed temporary Motor License Inspector on April 1, 1935, at a salary at the rate of \$1,490.00 per annum, and he was allowed actual reasonable sustenance expenses while away from his home at Wolseley, with a mileage rate of 7c

per mile for the use of his automobile while driven on Government business. From December 15, 1935, to March 31, 1936, his salary was reduced to the rate of \$600.00 per annum, with no allowance for either expenses or mileage during that period.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1936

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) In what constituency or constituencies have adjustments been put through as between the farmer and some of his creditors, such as the municipality with respect to taxes, the Provincial Government with respect to relief, and the mortgage company with respect to arrears in interest?

Answer: Adjustments have been put through in the following constituencies:

Bromhead,	Shaunavon,
Souris—Estevan,	Milestone,
Bengough,	Gravelbourg,
Cannington,	Gull Lake and
Willowbunch,	Thunder Creek.

Preparatory work is in progress in the following additional constituencies:

Notukeu,	Arm River and
Morse,	Hanley.

- (2) On what date was the first adjustment made?

Answer: June 21, 1935.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

- (1) How many game wardens are employed in Saskatchewan?

Answer: No game guardians are employed as such, but all officers of the Department of Natural Resources are Game Guardians under Sec. 61 ss. (1) (a) of The Game Act.

- (2) What are their names and addresses?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What remuneration does each game warden receive per year?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

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

- (1) What was the cost of labour and material in connection with the reopening of the Court House at Gravelbourg?

Answer: See Return asked for by Mr. Macauley on February 19, 1936.

- (2) What made this expenditure necessary?

Answer: Through water damaging the system some three years ago.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) For what Department was Mr. Peter Brandt working from November 15, 1935, to December 15, 1935?

Answer: Department of Municipal Affairs—Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

- (2) Where was Mr. Brandt located during the above period?

Answer: In rural municipalities Nos. 134, 104, 106, 35, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, excepting during the period November 19 to November 28, inclusive, when he was not at work on account of illness.

- (3) What work was he actually doing during the above period?

Answer: Relief investigation and inspection.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Has the construction of a telephone and telegraph line into the district north of the Beaver River been abandoned?

Answer: The Telephone Department has not planned an extension of a line into this territory this year.

- (2) If so, what is being done with the poles on that portion of the line already constructed?

Answer: The Department has done no construction work north of Loon Lake.

- (3) If they are being disposed of, what are they being sold for? What did they cost?

Answer: Early in 1934 the Relief Commission had cut and piled along the right-of-way poles to be used for a telephone line. A number of these poles have been sold locally at a price of from 20c to 30c each. Cost of poles not known, as they were got out as a relief activity.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Is there a Mr. A. H. Bailey in the employ of the Government at the present time?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Relief administration, southern local improvement districts.

- (3) What remuneration did he receive as (a) salary; and (b) expenses during the calendar year 1935?

Answer: (a) \$2,050.00
(b) \$3,453.10.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is there, or was there, a Peter Tartarlor in the employ of the Department of Highways?

Answer: Peter Tartarlor, Minton, was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation as a maintenance patrolman.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed?

Answer: August 25, 1934.

- (3) Did he replace an ex-service man?

Answer: No record.

- (4) What remuneration has he received as (a) salary; and (b) mileage in each month up until January, 1936, since the date of his appointment?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary (Wages, self and team)	
	September, 1934	\$21.90
	October, "	65.10
	November, "	23.95
	Dec., 1934 to April, 1935 incl.	Nil
	May, 1935	40.45
	June, "	28.90
	July, "	36.05
	August, "	24.20
	September, "	Nil
	October, 1935	39.15
	November, "	Nil
	December, "	Nil
	January, 1936	Nil
	(b) Mileage	Nil

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

- (1) Is there a Julius Androchowicz in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Inspector—Department of the Provincial Secretary.

- (3) What experience and qualification has he for this work?

Answer: Fifteen years Government service in similar capacity.

- (4) Who recommended his appointment?

Answer: The Public Service Commissioner assumes responsibility for his reappointment.

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

- (1) Who supplies the Jail at Prince Albert with (a) bread; and (b) meat?

Answer: (a) Canadian Bakeries Ltd.

(b) Burns & Co. Limited.

- (2) Were tenders called in respect of the said supplies, and if not, what prices were paid?

Answer: Tenders were called for on both commodities.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What is the amount represented by Treasury Bills of the Province of Saskatchewan held by (a) Royal Bank of Canada; (b) Bank of Montreal; and (c) Government of Canada, as at January 1, 1936?

Answer: (a) \$1,832,982.00
 (b) \$2,417,946.04
 (c) \$51,413,347.04 of which \$8,997,838.47 are accountable advances.

- (2) What was owing by way of overdraft to (a) Royal Bank of Canada; and (b) Bank of Montreal, as at February 1, 1936?

Answer: Net credit balance in both banks.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1936

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Has the commission of Marshall J. Howell, of Kerrobert, as a Justice of the Peace been cancelled?

Answer: The appointment of Marshall J. Howell, of Kerrobert, as a Justice of the Peace was cancelled and his name removed from the Commission of the Peace, to take effect on, from and after the 5th day of December, 1935.

- (2) If so, when was it cancelled?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Was Mr. Howell notified by wire that his commission had been cancelled?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, why the haste?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) Is one, Gordon S. Lake, of Luseland, in the employ of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If not, is he in the employ of any Department of the Government?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) If so, when was he employed?

Answer: From the 1st of March, 1935.

- (4) What are his duties?

Answer: Loan Inspector.

- (5) What is his salary?

Answer: \$1,700.00 per annum, out of which he operates his own car and pays his own expenses except on special trips.

- (6) How much has he been paid each month in expenses since his employment commenced?

Answer: He has been paid a total of \$154.95 from the 1st of March, 1935, to December 31st, 1935.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is one Thomas H. McConica, formerly of Luseland, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What position does he occupy?

Answer: King's Printer.

- (3) When was he appointed?

Answer: March 1, 1935.

- (4) What salary does he receive?

Answer: \$3,000.00 per annum.

- (5) What has he been paid since August, 1934, per month as (a) salary; and (b) expenses?

Answer: (a) February, 1935, \$150.00.
 March, 1935, to date, \$250.00 per month.
 (b) 1935—July, \$41.65; August, \$48.15;
 September, \$11.55.

- (6) What was his position prior to his appointment?

Answer: Assistant to Commissioner of Publications.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) At how many points have votes been taken for and against beer parlors?

Answer: 146.

- (2) What was the total vote for and against?

Answer: For — 12,848. Against — 9,915.

- (3) At how many points has a vote been taken on sale of beer by package or bottle?

Answer: Eight Numbered Liquor Districts, comprising ten towns, thirty-six villages and twenty-four rural municipalities.

- (4) What was the vote for and against?

Answer: For — 1,747. Against — 4,477.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of No. 11 highway from Lumsden six and a half miles southeast to the correction line during 1935?

Answer: Maintenance costs are distributed by the Department according to Electoral Districts and Rural Municipalities. It is, therefore, impossible to give any accurate distribution of maintenance costs for the six and a half miles of No. 11 highway southeast from Lumsden. The total cost of maintenance on the twenty-one miles of No. 11 highway which is gravelled through R. M. No. 189 for the season of 1935 was \$2,169.25.

- (2) Who were employed on this road and what was the total amount paid to each?

Answer: The maintenance patrolman who was regularly employed on the six and a half miles of highway referred to in Question (1) was H. Morton of Lumsden, and he received for his services during the 1935 season the sum of \$320.70. No record is available with regard to the amount earned by extra men who may have been employed for a time on this short section of highway; the cost of such extra work being charged against the said twenty-one mile section of highway No. 11 in R. M. 189.

- (3) What was the additional cost, if any, of (a) reconditioning; and (b) gravelling of this road and to whom were such amounts paid?

Answer:

(a) Nil.

(b) The cost of regravelling the fifteen and a half miles of No. 11 highway from the Jct. of No. 6 highway to Lumsden was \$6,865.57, which was made up by the following payments:

J. Robertson,	Gravel Inspector	\$193.96
A. E. Johnson,	Teamster	4.75
Archie Cameron,	Teams	7.60
W. M. Wilde,	Gravel Checker	19.60
F. M. Busch,	Gravel Checker	19.60
J. Bleishwetz,	Labourer	10.50
Proportion of labour paylist submitted by J. C. Todd		6.22
Proportion of labour paylist submitted by J. Robertson		107.90
Proportion of labour paylist submitted by J. H. Stevenson		59.05
J. A. Whelihan,	Contractor	6,367.14
Department of Highways, Rental of equipment		69.25

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What amount collected by Justices of the Peace by way of fines and costs for period from July 19, 1934, to November 30, 1935, has not been paid to the proper Department of the Government by such Justices of the Peace?

Answer: \$107.00.

Note:—\$100.00 of the above amount is on deposit in Bank pending administration of estate of deceased Justice of the Peace who collected the fine, and which amount will no doubt be received in due course.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What disposition was made of the July oat options which the Government Grain Purchasing Agent reported the Government to be in a long position on

to the extent of 1,523,000 bushels as at the close of business on July 25?

Answer: Disposal of July oats is now the subject of negotiations between the Federal and Provincial Governments, hence no statement of profit or loss can be given at present.

- (2) What was the profit or loss on these oats, if any?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost and the cost per thousand of telephone "out" or "in" tickets ordered from Corson's Limited in the fiscal year 1933-34, and from the Moose Jaw Times in the fiscal year 1934-35?

<i>Answer:</i>		Total Cost	Cost per Thousand
1933-34	Corson Ltd.	\$502.10	15 cents
1934-35	Times Co. Ltd. ..	\$630.02	27 cents

(These figures include Sales Tax)

Note:—1934-35 figure includes cost of making mats and 88 stereos, now the property of the King's Printer's office.

- (2) Which of the above were awarded by tender or allotted without tender?

Answer: 1933-34—awarded by tender.
1934-35—allotted by former King's Printer on Unit Charges basis less ten per cent. and less an additional ten per cent.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Was an order for carbon paper to the United Typewriter Company, Regina, issued by the former King's Printer the last week in February, 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What was the quantity and value of the order?

Answer: 250 boxes Carbon Paper, value \$312.50.

- (3) Was this order delivered to the United Typewriter Company and subsequently filled by them?

Answer: No.

- (4) If not, why was the order withheld?

Answer: Because the stock on hand was sufficient to last to the end of the fiscal year.

- (5) Was the order cancelled? If so, on what date was it cancelled?

Answer: Yes. No record of date of cancellation.

- (6) In whose writing was it cancelled and on whose authority?

Answer: By the official in charge of stationery, on authority of the Minister.

- (7) Did the present King's Printer, on assuming office, place an order for the same brand of carbon paper with another firm?

Answer: No.

- (8) If so, what firm and at what date?

Answer: See answer to Question (7).

- (9) What was the quantity and cost of the order?

Answer: See answer to Question (7).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Has the King's Printer's Office a mimeograph branch with competent operators in charge?

Answer: Yes, one mimeograph machine.

- (2) With what commercial firms and to what value was mimeograph or multigraph work placed in 1935?

Answer: Harry K. Brown Co.
 Mimeograph Work \$424.95
 Multigraph Work \$816.24

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the cost of printing the Bill respecting Rural Municipalities for the 1934-35 Session of the Legislature, when it was introduced?

Answer: \$781.42.

- (2) Who were the printers?

Answer: Commercial Printers Ltd., Contractors for 1934-35 Sessional Printing of Bills.

- (3) How much of the cost was an additional charge over regular printing rates, due to the order being wanted quickly?

Answer: 25%

- (4) Was the major portion of this Bill a reprint of existing legislation, and if so, why was that portion reprinted?

Answer: As the Act had been extensively amended at the sessions of 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 it was, in accordance with the usual procedure in such cases, revised throughout and consolidated and placed anew on the statute book for the convenience of municipal councils and officials and the public. Municipal Acts are subject to more amendments and are used more than any other legislation and it has always been the practice to revise one of these Acts at each session.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) On what date was S. J. Latta appointed Commissioner of Publications and what is his salary?

Answer: Appointed Commissioner of Publications, Libraries and Archives, October 29, 1934. Salary, \$4,000 per annum.

- (2) What was his age at the time of appointment?

Answer: 68.

- (3) What other positions does he hold and what is he paid for each?

Answer: Appointed Legislative Librarian, April 16, 1935; no extra salary.

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is W. G. Robinson, of Francis, employed by the Department of Highways?

Answer: W. G. Robinson is not now employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation, but he was employed during the season of 1935 as a maintenance supervisor.

- (2) If so, what are his duties?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (3) What remuneration did he receive during 1935 as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage?

Answer: (a) Salary\$ 41.62
 (b) Expenses Nil
 (c) Mileage\$105.56

Mr. Macauley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is John Stewart of Heward employed by the Department of Highways?

Answer: John Stewart of Heward is not in the employ of the Department of Highways and Transportation, but John Stuart of Heward was employed by the Department of Highways and Transportation as a maintenance supervisor during the season of 1935.

- (2) If so, what are his duties?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What remuneration did he receive during 1935 as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage?

Answer: (a) Salary\$ 95.62
 (b) Expenses Nil
 (c) Mileage\$136.78

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost and the cost per page of each of the last three issues of Public Accounts, giving the name of the printing firm in each case?

<i>Answer:</i>	Cost per		
Total Cost	Page	Printer	
1932-33 \$1,467.00	\$5.23	Modern Press Limited	
1933-34 \$1,954.07	\$7.40	Commercial Printers Ltd.	
1934-35 \$3,265.00	\$7.69	Times Company Limited	

- (2) Which of the above were awarded by tender or allotted without tender?

Answer:

1932-33—awarded on tender.

1933-34—awarded on quotation obtained by former King's Printer from Commercial Printers Ltd., based on previous tender made by them for printing Public Accounts.

1934-35—awarded at the same rates per page, as set for previous year, plus a small charge for binding the larger book.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Is there an S. O. Robinson employed in the Office of the King's Printer?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, was he an active worker in the Liberal committee rooms in Regina during the last general Provincial election?

Answer: No knowledge.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) In the revised schedule of salaries effective on or about January 1, 1935, what members of the King's Printer staff received a reduction in salary?

Answer: All.

- (2) What member of the same staff received an increase in salary in the same schedule?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What are the names of the persons taken on the staff of the King's Printer, either temporarily or permanently, between February 20 and March 20, 1935?

Answer:

Name	Date of Appointment	Duties	Annual Salary
Miss R. Heffernan	March 11, 1935	Clerk	\$ 725
T. H. McConica	March 1, 1935	King's Printer	\$3,000
S. O. Robinson	March 1, 1935	Clerk	\$ 936
R. Vaughan	Feb. 27, 1935	Clerk-Messenger	\$1,179
Miss A. Burton (deceased)	March 4, 1935	Clerk	\$1,380

- (2) On what dates were each taken on and for what duties and at what salary?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What days of what months were the following persons employed as labourers by the Department of Highways and Transportation:

Joseph P. Mooney;

Mike Rachert?

Answer: J. Mooney—1935

April 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.

May 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

July 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31.

Aug. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.

Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31.

Nov. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Dec. 13, 14.

Mike Rachert—1935

April 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.

May 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31.

June 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

July 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31.

Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

Sept. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.

Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22,
23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31.

(2) What were they paid per day or per hour?

Answer: 25c per hour up to May 31st.
30c per hour on and after June 1st.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

(1) How many persons have been appointed under the Act to the Civil Service through (a) written competitive examinations; and (b) boards of selection where written tests were not given?

Answer: (a) Under the existing Public Service Act, no persons have been appointed through written competitive examinations.

(b) Under the existing Public Service Act, no persons have been appointed through boards of selection where written tests were not given.

(2) How many examinations have taken place to provide lists of candidates eligible for stenographic, clerical or other appointments in the Civil Service?

Answer: None.

(3) How many civil servants, who were appointed by the former Public Service Commission after competitive examinations, have been dismissed by the present Government?

Answer: Fourteen.

(4) Were any such persons furnished with an opportunity to appeal to the Joint Council or any other body after the repeal of the former Public Service Act?

Answer: All employees have the right of appeal to the Public Service Commissioner.

- (5) If so, to whom was the appeal taken and with what results?

Answer: See answer to Question (4). No such appeals were taken to the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What was the total cost and the cost per page of each of the last three annual reports of the Department of Education, and the name of the printing firm in each case?

Answer:

	Total Cost	Cost per Page	Printer
1934	\$464.37	\$6.80	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Ltd.
1933	\$411.84	\$6.86	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Ltd.
1932	\$258.43	\$4.16	Service Printing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon.

Note:—The Service Printing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, who printed the 1932 report, have since discontinued business.

- (2) Which of the above were awarded by tender or allotted without tender?

Answer:

1932—Awarded by tender.

1933—Allotted by the former King's Printer on a Unit Charge Basis less ten per cent. and less an additional ten per cent.

1934—Allotted on same basis as 1933.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Estevan Mercury print income tax forms in 1934?

Answer: Yes, Form 101.

- (2) If so, what was the cost per thousand and the total cost?

Answer: Total cost, \$400.00—Cost per One Thousand, \$5.00.

- (3) Was the work let by tender?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) What firm printed the income tax forms in 1935?

Answer: Central Press Ltd., printed Form 101.

- (5) What was the cost per thousand and the total cost?

Answer: Total cost, \$400.00—Cost per One Thousand, \$5.33.

Note:—Printed on coloured stock.

- (6) Was the work let by tender?

Answer: No—By quotation.

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What new machines, filing systems or other such office equipment have been purchased for use in the King's Printer's Office since January 1, 1935?

Answer:

Article	Firm	Cost
1—4 drawer filing cabinet	Office Specialty Ltd.	\$ 33.75
1—Remington typewriter with fanfold attachment (rebuilt)	Remington Rand Ltd.	\$250.00
1—Super Visible Binder	Regina Typewriter Exchange	\$ 21.00
1—2A Videx Binder	Willson Stationery	\$ 8.00
1—Remington typewriter with vertical adder	Remington Rand Ltd.	\$160.00

- (2) From whom were the above purchased and at what cost?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Are there any printed forms in use in the King's Printer's Office which are not, or cannot be printed in Saskatchewan?

Answer: One Form.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Patterson:

- (1) What was the total saving to rural telephone users in 1935, as a result of the reduction in switching fees?

Answer: \$61,446.75.

- (2) How many rural telephones were connected to the Department's exchanges as at December 31, 1935?

Answer: 31,036.

- (3) What was the increase or decrease in the number of rural telephones connected to the Department's exchanges in 1935?

Answer: There was a net increase of 1,146.

Mr. McVicar asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many printing offices have received orders for printing from the Government since January 1, 1935?

Answer: 101.

- (2) What percentage of the total number of orders were issued to town and village offices since January 1, 1935?

Answer: 24.5 per cent.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is there a W. E. Dennison, in the employ of the Government or any Board or Commission set up by the Government?

Answer: W. E. Dennison is employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) If so, what are his qualifications for the work?

Answer: The Liquor Board was satisfied as to his qualifications and the manner in which he has performed his duties confirms this.

- (3) When was he appointed?

Answer: March 19, 1935.

- (4) What has he received since the date of his appointment up to March 1 as (a) salary; and (b) expenses?

Answer: Salary \$1,712.90
Expenses \$1,541.21

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Did the Provincial Government make a loan to the Town of Melville either late in 1935 or early in 1936?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the purpose of the loan or loans?

Answer: To assist the Town in financing its share of the cost of relief.

- (3) Through what department was this loan advanced?

Answer: Department of Municipal Affairs, Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

- (4) Was it in the form of cash or materials?

Answer: Cash.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) For what period was the present King's Printer employed in the Bureau of Publications?

Answer: February 1 to 28, 1935, inclusive.

- (2) What was his salary?

Answer: \$1,800.00 per annum.

- (3) What duties did he perform?

Answer: Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Publications.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Parker:

- (1) Has the Government or any department of the Government received an application for seed oats relief from the country north of the Beaver River in the Athabaska Constituency?

Answer: The Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch has received through its district inspector a request for 3,500 bushels of seed oats to be shipped to Beaver Crossing for this district.

- (2) If so, what action, if any, has been taken with respect to this application?

Answer: 3,500 bushels of seed oats have been ordered to be shipped to Beaver Crossing.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What employees of the Liquor Board received increases in salary since January 1, 1936?

Answer: One: P. Langlands, Vendor, Liquor Board Store, Golden Prairie.

- (2) What was the amount of the increase?

Answer: \$15.00. (Mr. Langlands' salary was formerly at the rate of \$65.00 per month. On April 1, 1935, it was reduced to \$50.00 per month, at which amount it continued until December 31, 1935, and, commencing January 1, 1936, was restored to the former amount of \$65.00).

- (3) What are the positions held by the employees who received an increase in salary since January 1, 1936?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (4) What was the salary paid for these same positions in 1929?

Answer: Store was not open in 1929.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) What remuneration was paid to P. W. Westlake, druggist, at Ceylon, as road supervisor as (a) salary; and (b) mileage, from the time of his appointment to date?

Answer: (a) Salary — \$11.25
(b) Mileage — \$14.28

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Estey:

- (1) Has Mr. W. Brennan been appointed school inspector?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Has this appointment been made through the Public Service Commission?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Is Mr. Brennan a returned man?

Answer: No. He was ten years of age at the outbreak of the Great War.

- (4) Was Mr. Brennan principal of a school at the time of his appointment?

Answer: No. He was a member of the staff of the Collegiate Institute, Battleford.

- (5) Has he ever taught in other than high schools in this Province?

Answer: He was principal of Dundurn School District, No. 344, before going to the Collegiate Institute, Battleford.

- (6) How long has he taught in the Province?

Answer: Between eight and nine years.

- (7) How many applications for the position of school inspector have been filed?

Answer: Twenty-eight applications have been filed with the Public Service Commission.

- (8) What are the names of those on the committee which make such appointments?

Answer: The Public Service Commission assumes responsibility for such appointment.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) Did the Department of Highways have snow plows engaged in opening No. 1 Highway between McLean and Regina in the latter part of January and the early part of February, 1935?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, was the work done at the request of an operator of a truck and did he promise to pay the costs of opening the road?

Answer: Yes. (Other interested parties also requested opening road from Regina to McLean).

- (3) If so, what was his name?

Answer: A. Lennox.

- (4) Was a bill for the expense sent to him and did he pay it?

Answer: Account was submitted, but the Department to date has been unable to collect the amount due.

- (5) How long did the road remain open?

Answer: Road was kept open intermittently until blocked by heavy snow on March 2 and 3, 1935.

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Is Gordon B. Brown, of 805 McCallum Hill Building, Regina, now in the employ of the Government or in the employ of any Commission or Board responsible to the Saskatchewan Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was the said Gordon B. Brown employed by a Department of the Government, or any Commission or Board responsible to it, since the present Government took office in July, 1934? If so, to which Department, Commission or Board was he attached?

Answer: Yes, to the Department of Agriculture.

- (3) What were his duties?

Answer: To advise regarding purchases and sales of seed and feed grain.

- (4) What was his term of employment?

Answer: October 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935.

- (5) What were the terms of his remuneration? (If salary please state rate per month and total paid. If commission please state rate and total amount paid).

Answer: Honorarium of \$4,500.00.

- (6) What travelling expenses were paid to him?

Answer: None.

- (7) On what date and for what reason were his services discontinued?

Answer: June 30, 1935. His term of employment was completed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Dunn:

- (1) How many engineers are in the permanent employ of the Department of Highways?

Answer: Nineteen.

- (2) What are their names and addresses?

Answer:

		March 1, 1935 to March 1, 1936		
Name	Address	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses	(c) Mileage
Carpenter, H. S.	Regina	\$4,200.00	\$ 9.45	\$ —
MacKenzie, H. R.	"	3,750.00	255.15	492.21
Weekes, M. B.	"	3,312.42	32.90	—
Linton, A. P.	"	3,312.42	200.55	148.12
Perrie, W. W.	"	3,000.00	172.80	1,314.79
Small, F. H.	"	2,200.00	400.90	974.28
Phillips, H. G.	"	1,800.00	676.11	680.00
Patton, J. McD.	"	2,110.79	129.00	329.66
Davies, D. C. M.	"	2,200.00	509.85	885.85
Taylor, J. A.	"	1,749.96	—	—
Meadows, W. W.	Maple Creek	2,199.96	638.75	690.00
Murray, E. W.	Regina	2,199.96	676.60	840.00
Creighton, L.	Sw. Current	2,175.00	249.27	1,645.40
DeSavigny, H. J.	Weyburn	2,212.50	258.34	420.77
Kennedy, M. S.	Saskatoon	2,181.66	219.84	1,398.64
Todd, J. C.	Rosetown	2,200.00	406.24	—
Stevenson, M. H.	N. Battleford	2,200.00	394.26	—
Hermanson, H. J.	Prince Albert	1,997.49	383.93	1,426.54
Denley, W. E.	Carlyle	2,200.00	651.20	890.17

- (3) What was paid to each as (a) salary; (b) expenses; and (c) mileage from March 1, 1935, to March 1, 1936?

Answer: See answer to Question (2).

- (4) Are they all actively employed at the present time?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, what are they employed at?

Answer: Regular Departmental duties in connection with their positions as follows:—

Carpenter, H. S.—Deputy Minister.

MacKenzie, H. R.—Chief Engineer, Acting Deputy Minister, Member of Highway Traffic Board.

Weekes, M. B.—Director of Surveys, Controller of Surveys, Department of Natural Resources.

Linton, A. P.—Chief Bridge Engineer.

Perrie, W. W.—Construction Engineer, Maintenance Engineer, Member of Highway Traffic Board.

Small, F. H.—Resident Engineer on Construction Moose Jaw Bridge.

Phillips, H. G.—Loaned to Northern Settlers' Re-establishment Branch of Department of Municipal Affairs.

Patton, J. McD.—Assistant Bridge Engineer.
 Davies, D. C. M.—Superintendent of Ferries.
 Taylor, J. A.—Office Engineer.
 Meadows, W. W.—District Surveyor.
 Murray, E. W.—District Surveyor.
 Creighton, L.—District Engineer.
 DeSavigny, H. J. “ “
 Kennedy, M. S. “ “
 Todd, J. C. “ “
 Stevenson, M. H. “ “
 Hermanson, H. J. “ “
 Denley, W. E. “ “

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Did Gordon Brown, acting on behalf of the Government, sell any of the wheat options held by the Saskatchewan Government as a hedge in December, 1934, January, 1935, February, 1935, or March, 1935?

Answer: Yes. At a time when purchases of cash wheat were being made from elevators for feed purposes.

- (2) If so, in what months, how many bushels, and at what prices?

Answer:

January — 700,000 bus. at an average price of 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ c per bushel.

February — 100,000 bus. at an average price of 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.

March — 258,000 bus. at an average price of 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.

- (3) What experience and qualifications did Mr. Brown have in the grain business previous to being employed by the Government?

Answer: Mr. Brown has been a student of grain marketing for many years and is well informed regarding world production and marketing of grain.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) What amount of oats, in bushels, did the Government own at the lake head (Fort William or Port Arthur), on August 31, 1935?

Answer: 2,452,604 bushels oats held by the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for account of the Saskatchewan Government.

- (2) Were these oats taken over as a result of optional purchases made in anticipation of seed or feed oat requirements?

Answer: The Central Selling Agency contends that these oats were taken in exchange for options for seed and feed requirements. The Government's position is that this transaction was not conducted in accordance with instructions given on its behalf.

- (3) What amount, in bushels, of these oats, or any oats, was sold to the Quaker Oats Company of Saskatoon?

Answer: Nil.

- (4) What price was received for same?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) On what date did this sale take place?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (6) What did the oats sold to the Quaker Oats Company cost the Department?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (7) What was the amount of storage or elevator charges per bushel paid, due, or accruing due, on these oats from the time delivery was taken by the Government up to the date of sale to the Company?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (8) Did the Saskatchewan Government have in storage at the head of the Lakes (Fort William or Port Arthur) any oats as at December 31, 1935? If so, what amount in bushels?

Answer: Yes. 338,167 bushels.

- (9) Did the Department of Agriculture, in accepting delivery of oats at the head of the Lakes as a result of settlement

on option purchases during 1935, take delivery through cheques of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool? If so, why?

Answer: This account was handled by the Central Selling Agency and the Government has no record of details.

- (10) What was the average price charged to the individual farmers receiving relief, for grains supplied to them for seed purposes in the winter and spring of 1935? (Give the price for wheat, oats, barley, and flax, if any).

Answer: Wheat\$.76 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel
 Oats50 per bushel
 Barley56 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel
 Flax 1.22 per bushel

- (11) Did the price paid by farmers vary from day to day in the same grade of grain?

Answer: With the exception of seed oats handled under seed control certificate, prices varied from time to time.

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) How much rent is paid for the premises in which the Milk Control Board is situated?

Answer: \$73.20 per month.

- (2) To whom is it paid?

Answer: S. C. Burton, Receiver and Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited.

- (3) How does the Milk Control Board arrive at the prices they set for fluid milk to

(a) the producer?

Answer: According to The Milk Control Act, the board, before fixing prices to producers or consumers in any locality must hold an inquiry into matters relating to the production, supply, distribution or sale of milk. The board may, after considering the evidence submitted, establish temporary schedules of prices at which milk shall be supplied by producers and distributors, having regard primarily to the interests of the public and to the continuity and quality of supply. It is necessary to analyze each local situation in detail to determine what prices are in the public interest and will safeguard the continuity and quality of supply.

(b) the consumer?

Answer: See answer to (a).

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Are beer store vendors selling wine in beer stores?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Have representations been made to the Government, or any member of the Government, protesting that the sale of wine in beer stores is illegal under the Act?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Kemper asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) How many Commissioners are there on the Milk Control Board?

Answer: Three. A Chairman, who devotes his full time to the work of the Board and two members, who devote such time as may be required for carrying out the duties of the Board.

- (2) What are the qualifications of each Commissioner for the position he holds?

Answer: All members of the Board have extensive experience in dairy farming and in dealing with public matters connected with dairying and agriculture generally.

B. A. Cooke, Chairman of the Board, was raised on a dairy farm and, with the exception of time spent in war service and in completing his technical training after his return from overseas, has been connected with dairying in Saskatchewan since 1914. In addition to his technical training he has, since 1921, been constantly associated with the production, distribution and manufacture of dairy products in a supervisory and administrative capacity.

Dr. William Allen, head of the farm management department of the University of Saskatchewan, is a recognized authority on agricultural economics.

D. J. Sykes operated a dairy farm for some years and has had long experience in public administration.

- (3) Did any of them pass a civil service examination?

Answer: The Milk Control Act provides that the members of the Board be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; no civil service examination necessary.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (4) Were any of them dairy farmers in the sense that they made their living from the sale of dairy products?

Answer: Yes. See answer to Question (2).

- (5) Had any of them practical experience in operating a dairy plant or milk distributing organization?

Answer: Yes. See answer to Question (2).

- (6) What is the salary of each Commissioner, per annum?

Answer:

B. A. Cooke, Chairman (full time) ..\$3,000.00
 D. J. Sykes, Member (part time)..... 500.00
 Dr. Wm. Allen, Member (part time) 10.00 per diem

- (7) What has each received since the date of his appointment to date as (a) salary; (b) expenses?

Answer:

Name	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses
B. A. Cooke, Chairman.....	\$2,750.00	\$370.30
D. J. Sykes:		
Member	\$ 458.26	
Employee	1,375.00	1,833.26
		89.70
Wm. Allen, Member	195.00	239.05
Total	<u>\$4,778.26</u>	<u>\$699.05</u>

- (8) Is the Board financed entirely by the Government or does it derive some of its income from the milk shippers coming under the jurisdiction of the Board?

Answer: The Government provides office space and furniture; otherwise the entire cost is borne by the industry. Both milk shippers and distributors contribute.

- (9) If the latter, explain how much comes from milk shippers and how collected?

Answer: The producer, or milk shipper, pays a *pro rata* assessment calculated upon the butterfat contained in all milk sold to a distributor. The distributor pays an assessment calculated upon the quantity of butterfat contained in all milk purchased from a producer and processed, distributed or sold in fluid form.

The distributor deducts from his settlement to the producer, the amount for which the producer has been assessed, and forwards this amount, together with his own contribution, to the Board.

The distributor further pays an annual license fee based on the number of vehicles employed by him to deliver milk to the consumer. Of the total amount contributed by the industry, the producer or milk shipper pays approximately 40 per cent.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

Mr. Williams asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Taggart:

- (1) Upon what basis did the Government purchase feed oats in the fall of 1934?

Answer: Feed oats were purchased at Fort William spot price, less Fort William freight, plus two cents per bushel basis Government grade. On March 14 the basis was changed to four cents per bushel over spot price for 3 C.W., Extra One Feed, One Feed, less Fort William freight.

- (2) On what date did the Government discontinue the original arrangement of purchasing feed oats and commence buying at a fixed set price?

Answer: April 19, 1935.

- (3) How many bushels of oats were purchased at this fixed set price?

Answer: Approximately 2,006,000 bushels.

- (4) Were oats purchased at this fixed set price used for feed or seed?

Answer: Feed.

- (5) At the time the Government were purchasing oats for feed at a fixed set price were they carrying any oat options? If so, were these options exchanged against the purchases of the oats? If not, when were these oat options sold and what profit or loss was shown?

Answer: Yes. Options were exchanged on some purchases. Option account is not closed, hence profit and loss statement is not available.

- (6) Did the Government discontinue to furnish grain for relief purposes in the fall of 1935?

Answer: Deliveries were discontinued in July except for small quantities for poultry feed.

- (7) On what date did the Government start to supply grain for relief purposes in the fall of 1935?

Answer: September 18, 1935.

- (8) Was the option exchanged on all feed oats purchased prior to the time the Government arranged to buy feed oats at a set fixed price?

Mr. Stork asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) What employees of the Liquor Board received increases in salary since November 1, 1935, and what was the amount of the increase?

Answer:

Answer: No.

		From	To
S. J. Kramer	Vendor	\$150.00	\$179.16
C. Siller	Cashier	116.66	130.00
S. Pukesh	Clerk	108.33	116.66
Peter Langlands	Vendor	50.00	65.00
N. Pickersgill	Storage Supervisor	150.00	175.00
C. Cull	" "	150.00	175.00
G. G. G. Walker	" "	150.00	175.00
J. Harbottle	" "	150.00	166.66
W. Fisher	" "	150.00	166.66
G. M. Fox	" "	150.00	158.33
J. H. Sills	" "	150.00	158.33
D. A. Grant	Superintendent Storages	170.83	190.00
Mrs. M. Baumber	Stenographer	90.00	100.00

- (2) What are the positions held by the employees who received an increase in salary since November 1, 1935?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What was the salary paid for these same positions in 1929?

Answer:

S. J. Kramer	Vendor	\$160.00
C. Siller	Cashier	125.00
S. Pukesh	Clerk	125.00
Peter Langlands	Vendor (not open in 1929)	
N. Pickersgill	Storage Supervisor	175.00
C. Cull	" "	175.00
G. G. G. Walker	" "	175.00
J. Harbottle	" "	175.00
W. Fisher	" "	175.00
G. M. Fox	" "	175.00
J. H. Sills	" "	175.00
D. A. Grant	Superintendent Storages	200.00
Mrs. M. Baumber	Stenographer	110.00

Mr. Hantelman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Davis:

- (1) Is William McIntyre still an Inspector of Highways for the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, is he an employee of the Government at the present time?

Answer: Wm. McIntyre is an employee of the Liquor Board.

- (3) If so, in what capacity is he employed and with what department?

Answer: Employed by the Liquor Board as Supervisor.

- (4) What is his monthly remuneration as (a) salary; and (b) expenses?

Answer: Monthly salary \$150.00. No monthly allowance for expenses. Travelling expenses paid as incurred.

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TO
JOURNALS

SESSION 1936

Second Session--Eighth Legislature
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
A.—Assent.	

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The Debt Survey, 1934-35

SPEECH DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE J. W. ESTEY, B.A., LL.B., K.C.
(MINISTER OF EDUCATION)

in the Debate on the
ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

in the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 AND 18, 1936

Session 1936

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in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 AND 18, 1936

Mr. Speaker:

In rising to make a few remarks on the motion now before the House, I should like, at the outset, to associate myself with all other honourable members who have preceded me in making appropriate reference to the resolution passed by this Assembly referring to the passing of our Gracious Sovereign, King George V, and to the other resolutions which have been mentioned in the House.

There is one particular matter that occurred during the reign of King George of which mention might be made and upon which we, as citizens of the British Empire, might reflect.

He was, as we know, a gracious king, a noble statesman and a kind and considerate citizen and friend of our country. As he lived with us, we learned to esteem and love him, and now that he has passed from us, we respect and revere his memory.

A few years after he came to the Throne, came the Great War and the problem of carrying that war to a successful conclusion. At the close of the war, he and his Government were confronted with the problems consequent upon the conclusion of that war. But what I am concerned with at the moment in this discussion is a particular development that indicated how definitely we are moving forward.

The Imperial Conferences initiated prior to the war were continued thereafter, and it was suggested from time to time, and motions passed, that, as conditions had changed within the Empire itself as the result of participation in the war and other events of importance, the question of the status of the Dominions within the Empire should be settled. The result was the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 by which it was acknowledged that the Dominions could make treaties with other

countries irrespective of, and without consultation with, England or other parts of the Empire.

The point I want to call to the attention of the House is that, important as this change was and far-reaching in its consequences, it was attained not by threat, or display of force, or anything of that nature. It was asked for by the Governments of the different units and granted by the Government of Great Britain on the basis of trust, confidence and goodwill which had been developed throughout the Empire and had reached a point where no one opposed the granting of the request.

The bonds so created, because of their nature and basis, become the more binding, and the more agreeably so, the longer they are practised and adhered to. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that other countries and other nations fail to understand just what it is that holds the British Empire so tightly together, and makes it so much a unit. When I think of the measure of liberty and freedom extended to every subject, and when I think of the spirit of democracy that permeates the whole of the Empire, I cannot but contrast it with conditions in other parts of Europe where they have Nazis, Fascists and Bolsheviks in control. We have men even in our own country who take up doctrines of that kind, and men who take up doctrines such as my friends opposite profess—and I do not wish to be misunderstood in that connection; they have a right to their opinions—but there is that in all these doctrines which is not compatible with democracy. There is control starting with the dictator at the top, and there is the taking away of personal liberty and freedom which we enjoy within the framework of the British Empire.

I particularly wish to congratulate at this time the mover (*Mr. Culliton*) and the seconder (*Mr. Gerrard*) of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. As has been appropriately said, an undertaking such as that upon their first entry to the House presented much difficulty and called for considerable thought. I congratulate them both on their material and on their manner of delivery in the House.

I also wish to associate myself with the honourable member for Yorkton (*Mr. V. R. Smith*) in regard to the motion (re "Previous Question") moved, a few days ago, by the honourable member for Kindersley (*Mr. Hantelman*). I do not know what motive prompted the motion. It was certainly within his rights as a member to move it. No one could deny that; but, surely, as he did so he failed to appreciate the purposes and objects, or at least one of the purposes and objects, of this debate. After all, this House is conducted under certain rules and orders. Members come from their respective constituencies to express their views on the questions of the day and to express the views they think ought to be expressed on behalf of their constituents. Under the rules of the House, there are only two occasions during each Session—

the debate on the Address and the Budget debate—when a member can freely and fully exercise this right; and it seems to me that, to cut off discussion and bring the debate to a conclusion at that time, was to deny members of this House the opportunity to perform one of the duties for which they come here—that is, to express their views and enter into all discussions that here take place.

One cannot help but congratulate our Premier upon the leadership he has given to the House upon this, the first occasion he has met the House as Premier of the Province. Not only has his selection as Premier been well received by those belonging to the Liberal party, but, as has been well and truly said by members who have preceded me, throughout the province his selection has been well received in all parts by the citizens of the province, irrespective of the political party with which they may be affiliated. He is, therefore, to be heartily congratulated.

Perhaps the main reason why I have taken occasion to speak at this time is that, last year, the Government appointed a committee to make a survey of the debt situation in this province. The Government realized (and I am sure all our people realize) that throughout the years of what has been termed “the depression,” a good deal of debt has been created, and that our public finances are not in the shape we would like to see them. It was, therefore, felt (and rightly so) that one of the first duties of the Government was to review the whole situation and, so far as possible, make available a statement setting forth the debt of public bodies in this province.

There was appointed, therefore, a committee consisting of Mr. N. C. Byers, Mr. George F. Edwards, and myself (as Chairman) to undertake this duty, with Mr. R. H. Milliken, K.C., as Secretary. Mr. Byers and Mr. Edwards brought to the committee different points of view—points of view which ought to be represented on any committee appointed for such a purpose. Mr. Milliken had had a great deal of experience in this particular matter, and the work he did and the effort he put forth has been well received not only by members of the committee but also by all those who have reviewed the work of the committee since making its report. I wish to express publicly in this House our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Milliken conducted his work and the splendid service he rendered to the committee. I also wish to express appreciation of the work of the other members of the committee.

The work was undertaken in this wise: it was felt that it should not be at too great expense, and it was believed (and experience subsequently justified the belief) that if we brought together all the material and information we had available in departments of the Government and in organizations outside the Government, we could get some idea of what the situation in the province actually was.

We, therefore, approached all the departments of the Government,

making particular use of the records of the Land Titles Offices and court houses. We went to the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Local Government Board, the Treasury Department, the Department of Education, the Department of Telephones; and we also went to the Department of Agriculture. Wherever statistics were available which would be of help in the survey, we went to that department for a report.

The report of the survey covers some 339 pages, and I am not going, today, to discuss the report in detail nor give you a very great number of figures.

MR. WILLIAMS: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: I would call the honourable gentleman's attention to Rule 293 in Beauchesne. I do not wish to interrupt, but we wish to have the report tabled if he is going to quote it. The Minister is not permitted to quote a document in the House unless the document has been tabled.

HON. MR. ESTEY: I have a copy of the report here. Some 200 or more copies of the report were printed, but they were all distributed and this is the only copy I have left; but I have no objection to tabling it. I have not quoted from it yet, nor have I said that I intended to quote from it. I may say there has been quite a demand for copies in the last few days, and I gave my own copy away and this one I have was obtained a few days ago; and, as I said, I have no objection to tabling it. In fact, I am going to table it now. (*Report tabled.*)

The Leader of the Opposition, a few days ago, asked for a copy, and I have other requests which I have not been able to comply with. We are taking steps to get a further supply stencilled, however, and, when that is done, copies will be sent to the Leader of the Opposition and to any other member of the Legislature who wishes to have one.

In conducting the survey, we first enquired into the indebtedness of the rural municipalities. There are some 302 rural municipalities in Saskatchewan, and the total liabilities of these 302 municipalities as at December 31, 1933, amounted to \$19,648,094.45, while their assets amounted to \$37,866,720.37, therefore showing a very splendid surplus. Let me put it this way: the assets were \$37,866,720.37, and if you deduct from that total liabilities (other than bank loans for relief, seed grain and binder twine, which are all guaranteed by the Government) amounting to \$15,402,298.45, you have a surplus of \$22,464,421.92 for all the municipalities throughout the province.

Of course, those municipalities vary, and when you speak broadly of a conclusion that affects the whole 302, I do not think you get an accurate picture of the one municipality that may be of concern to you.

Let me analyse the situation in the rural municipalities in this wise:

Of our 302 rural municipalities, only 127 have debts in excess of

\$50,000—and I am sure it must be of general interest to learn that, on December 31, 1933, only 127 of the 302 rural municipalities in the province had a total indebtedness in excess of \$50,000. Further, of this 127, only fifty-two municipalities had debts in excess of \$100,000.

May I go further and draw the attention of the House to this fact: Our province has been divided, for statistical purposes, since 1916, into nine Crop Districts, and the Crop Districts known as 3A, 3B, and 2, are perhaps the areas more particularly affected by the drought conditions of the past few years. So, when we proceed further, we find that, of the fifty-two municipalities with debts in excess of \$100,000, only sixteen have indebtedness in excess of \$200,000 and of the sixteen, fifteen are located in the extreme drought area known as 3A and 3B situated in the south central part of the province.

When I go a step further and analyse these 16 again, while on paper they seem to be in a very unfortunate financial position, if we deduct the relief items included in their assets and the relief items included in their liabilities, we find that, excluding relief, these sixteen municipalities have a net asset of over \$3,585,000 and a net liability of only \$2,434,000, or a surplus of \$1,151,000. In other words, these sixteen municipalities which are in the worst condition financially, and situated in the extreme drought area of the province, if they could be relieved of their relief burden, would be back in good shape from a financial point of view.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, you will realize the importance of looking into matters of this kind when you are considering a debt adjustment scheme that will adjust debts; and, therefore, you will see the force of the argument when the Government stressed that relief was a national problem (and I am glad to say they succeeded in convincing the Dominion Government of that fact) and should be considered as such, in order that municipalities might be relieved of the burden and so enabled to function in a normal way.

I would also point out another fact: The total debenture indebtedness of the 302 rural municipalities is \$211,544.93, a comparatively small amount when you consider the number of municipalities there are in the province, the activities of those municipalities and their requirements. Yet they only showed an outstanding debenture indebtedness of some \$211,000; and you will be interested to know that, out of this amount, only \$108,595.32 was in arrears at December 31, 1933. That speaks very well for the municipalities of this province and of the kind of management they have had. It also speaks well of the type of control exercised for many years by the Local Government Board. It shows how sound has been the policy of having a Board which gave particular study to municipal finances with whom the municipalities could consult in matters of this kind, as by law they were required to do. All the experience of the Board, arising out of their contacts, was available to the municipalities so that, had it not been for the drought,

our municipalities, in spite of other features of the depression, in spite of low prices, while they may have had to curtail their expenditures and services, and while they may not have had the ready cash because they were unable to collect their taxes, would have been in a rather favourable financial position today. Their condition is all the more significant when you contrast it with the condition in other provinces where (as we know) municipalities are in default and receiverships are being appointed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are, of course, large areas outside the municipalities which look like municipalities upon the map of Saskatchewan, known as Local Improvement Districts; and their affairs are managed by the Department of Municipal Affairs. There are 168 local improvement districts, eighty-six of which are practically unsettled and do not present very much of a problem. The remaining eighty-two are active units.

It has been the practice in the local improvement districts to impose a general tax of $3\frac{1}{8}$ cents per acre or \$5.00 per quarter section, and this has produced the revenue used by the Department of Municipal Affairs to provide the necessary services in the particular local improvement district from which the tax was collected. Then, too, it has been the practice that no money is spent in the local improvement district until the taxes are collected and the money is available.

Therefore, may I stress that there would be no indebtedness so far as local improvement districts are concerned, under normal circumstances. Here again, however, the drought conditions and other conditions well known to us have made it necessary to provide relief in local improvement districts; and, to provide relief, and hospital and doctors' bills, it was a necessity that money should be spent and not a question of whether the money was in the Treasury or not. Therefore, indebtedness has been incurred and on December 31, 1933, we found a debt of some \$45,000 was owing on relief, and for hospital and doctors' bills; again emphasizing to the House the importance of this question of relief and the necessity of dealing with it if we are going to give thought to municipal finances.

While dealing with this matter of debt in the municipalities, I might for a moment turn to the individual debt. It would be a very difficult thing, a very expensive thing and an enormous undertaking to determine every individual debt or the debt of every farmer. According to statistics submitted to us, there are approximately 145,000 farmers in the province; and from statistics of the Land Titles Offices, some 240,000 titles have been issued in this province. These figures indicate the magnitude of the task.

However, we did make a search of Land Titles Office records in order to determine the mortgage indebtedness as indicated by the mortgages registered in the Land Titles Offices. When you go to these records all you get is the original figure on the mortgage. You cannot

tell how much has been paid on it, or whether it is in arrears; but you do get information as to the mortgage against any parcel of land subject to the provision that it may be paid, or partly paid, and may be in arrears.

In searching the titles it was found that original first mortgages registered in the Land Titles Offices totalled over \$172,000,000, and that subsequent mortgages, second or third, were in excess of \$35,000,000. To verify the present amount owing on these mortgages would be an enormous task, and an undertaking that would have taken altogether too long. We did, however, interview some of the mortgage companies and did obtain some information, interesting and enlightening, but showing some variations.

Generally speaking, we found that loans made prior to 1929, even in the drought area, showed a decrease, that is, the amount outstanding as at December 31, 1934, was less than the original mortgage. Loans made in other parts of the province prior to 1929 showed a distinct decrease.

Loans made after 1929, however, generally speaking, showed a larger amount owing than that on the face of the original mortgages. Therefore, it is a fair conclusion to say that people under normal conditions were paying their debts, discharging their obligations and have been prevented only by circumstances not under their control.

Let me take the statement of one mortgage company which had loaned over \$8,000,000 for the most part in the southern portion of the province:

Loans made prior to 1929 showed an amount owing fourteen per cent. less than the principal of the mortgages; but loans made since 1929, or in 1929, showed fourteen per cent. more owing than on the original face of the mortgages. So you get from the experience of that company something of a picture of the additional burden which conditions of recent years have imposed on farmers of this province.

MR. WILLIAMS: For the information of the House, would the Minister tell us if this increase was found to be general, that is, in the north and south alike, since 1929?

HON. MR. ESTEY: Naturally, there is more owing in the south, but it is true even in the north where they realized some crop, because the prices were low; and because the farmers did not get the prices, they were not able to liquidate their debts. I would not like to leave the impression that the increase was uniform. It was more in the south.

MR. WILLIAMS: This company to which you have referred gave the impression this company's loans since 1929 had increased while those made prior to 1929 had decreased?

HON. MR. ESTEY: Yes; that is, speaking generally; but, of course, that might not be true of any particular mortgage.

Another company had loaned over \$5,000,000, very little of that amount being in the southern or drought area of the province; and the amount owing today from all mortgages, regardless of where the land is situated, is six per cent. less than the original amount loaned, and that in spite of the low prices received in areas where they had crops. That gives the picture the honourable gentleman wanted for the whole province except the drought area. This company has very little of what we would call the drought area on their books, and they show six per cent. less, even during the low-price period.

Another company, which has made no loans since 1928 but whose loans are spread all over the province, showed the principal of the mortgages had decreased four per cent. In other words, this company either was actually collecting not only interest but part of the principal during the difficult years, or (the other conclusion possible) it had collected a great deal prior to 1928 and even the interest accruing had not worked the amount owing back to the original amount lent.

I have been speaking of registered mortgages; but there is another type of mortgage where a man takes his title and deposits it with the lender and the man puts a caveat against the title. That is what is known as an "equitable mortgage." We obtained an estimate of these equitable mortgages, and the estimate placed the amount at \$5,000,000.

It was impossible in the time at our disposal to search the land and study the land in every municipality in the province. We, therefore, selected forty municipalities scattered all over the province, but did not select one in the extreme south-west where ranching conditions prevail. We picked forty, the selections being geographically; and we tried to get typical cases. We then searched all registered encumbrances in these forty municipalities, and tabulated them.

We found in the forty municipalities, a total of 12,297½ sections of land. Of these 12,297½ sections of land, it will interest you to note, we found 5,777½ sections with titles clear of encumbrances. That is a fact of which not much is heard—namely, that almost half the total was clear title land. We found 4,534⅜ sections with undischarged mortgages registered against them, and 1,985⅝ with undischarged encumbrances, other than mortgages registered against them. In other words, 47½ per cent. of the land in the forty municipalities searched was clear title land.

Now, let us take the clear title land: Of the 5,777½ sections, 1,924⅞ sections, or sixteen per cent., were clear title but sold. In other words, the man who owned the land has sold it to some person who may be operating the land. The remaining 3,852⅝ sections, or thirty-one per cent. of the whole, were actually clear title and had not been sold.

It may have occurred to you, particularly from the remarks made from time to time, that a great percentage of the clear title land had passed into the hands of the mortgage companies. We ascertained the facts in the forty municipalities, and found that only $767\frac{1}{8}$ sections were in the name of the mortgage companies. In other words, only thirteen per cent. of the clear title land, or only $61\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of all the land searched in the forty municipalities, stood in the name of the mortgage companies.

We made use of (and I am now going to call attention to) a report published by Dr. Allen of the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Allen went into three different areas of this province and studied farm indebtedness by interviewing individual farmers. He selected three districts: first he went into the Wolseley and Grenfell districts; then he went into the Humboldt district, and then to the Rosemount and Reford district which, I understand, is near Wilkie. In Wolseley-Grenfell district he examined 131 farms; in Humboldt, 278 farms, and in the Rosemount-Reford district, 243 farms, and so got a fair picture from his examinations. He analysed the debt of the individual farmers, and his calculations are reported in the following figures:

Mortgage debt: Wolseley-Grenfell district, 32.3 per cent.; Humboldt district, 31.1 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford district, 16.3 per cent.

A very interesting comparison can here be made between the mortgage indebtedness and the vendor and purchaser indebtedness; in other words, to compare the amount owed by the purchasers on agreements for sale with the amount owed on mortgages. Dr. Allen found the purchaser indebtedness in the three districts to be as follows: Wolseley-Grenfell, 47.3 per cent. as against 32.3 per cent. of a mortgage debt; Humboldt, 46.3 per cent. as against 31.1 per cent., and Rosemount-Reford, 60.3 per cent. as against 16.3 per cent.

That is to say, in every case the debt owing on land sold under agreements for sale was considerably higher than in the case of mortgaged land.

Dr. Allen found the implement debt in the three districts as follows: Wolseley-Grenfell, 3.4 per cent.; Humboldt, 4.7 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford, 7.0 per cent.

Taxes owed: Wolseley-Grenfell, 3.4 per cent.; Humboldt, 2.6 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford, 2.5 per cent.

Chattel mortgages: Wolseley-Grenfell, 2.2 per cent.; Humboldt, 0.8 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford, 0.2 per cent.

Bank obligations: Wolseley-Grenfell, 3.4 per cent.; Humboldt, 3 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford, 3.6 per cent.

Sundry obligations: Wolseley-Grenfell, 8 per cent.; Humboldt, 11.5 per cent.; Rosemount-Reford, 10.1 per cent.

In other words, he gave a picture of the farm indebtedness in three particular areas, and if you generalize on the basis of the three districts you will probably be able to get a fair picture of the whole.

MR. STORK: Have you got the average debt of the farmers under that investigation?

HON. MR. ESTEY: No, I have not. I am not going over the whole report of Dr. Allen as published, merely the part used by the committee. Probably you will find that stated in the report itself; and if it is not stated there, if you take the time probably you can compute it. I may say that, in our report, we have included Dr. Allen's analysis of these three districts. But the difficulty is this: Dr. Allen picked out certain farms and did not deal with all the farmers. I cannot tell you the number of farmers in these districts and so cannot make the contrast.

MR. STORK: The three investigations, as I understand it, were made at random. There was no method used in selecting the individuals. He did not pick them out so as to make a black picture, or to make a rosy picture. I think had we the average of the whole three districts, we might have a fair line-up of the province.

HON. MR. ESTEY: I was not a member of the Allen committee and do not know how it was done. But Dr. Allen is a gentleman who has gone some distance in the academic field and is very highly regarded in university and other circles in the province. Further than that, he himself was a homesteader and today owns the land that he homesteaded; and when he went out on this survey, I think it can be depended upon that he went out with a view only of getting the facts, and that he would not pick out only those that would give a rosy picture or only those that would give a black picture. He would pick those which would serve the purpose in view, and that was to get facts of value and of service to the province.

Mr. Speaker, as it is now 6 o'clock, I would move adjournment of the debate.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

Continuing his address, Hon. Mr. Estey said:

Mr. Speaker, when I adjourned the debate, yesterday, I was dealing with rural municipalities and their indebtedness, setting out their assets and liabilities, and I drew attention of the House to the fact that the rural municipalities in the southern portion of the province were now showing a greater liability than those in other parts of the province. I

indicated that drought and other adverse conditions had more to do with this condition than any other factor.

I have here the 28th Annual Report of the Secretary of Statistics, and on page seventy-nine there are tables showing, in a concrete and statistical way, the effect of the drought years in the province. I propose to give a few of the figures and compare average wheat yields in the different crop areas in the years 1928, 1931 and 1934:

Crop District No. 1 (South Eastern):

1928	20.2	bushels	per	acre
1931	4.8	"	"	"
1934	4.8	"	"	"

Crop District No. 2 (Regina-Weyburn):

1928	21.8	bushels	per	acre
1931	1.8	"	"	"
1934	4.8	"	"	"

Crop District No. 3 (South Central, sometimes referred to as 3A and 3B):

1928	25.8	bushels	per	acre
1931	3.1	"	"	"
1934	3.6	"	"	"

Crop District No. 4 (South Western):

1928	27.1	bushels	per	acre
1931	5.7	"	"	"
1934	4.3	"	"	"

Crop District No. 5 (East Central):

1928	21.9	bushels	per	acre
1931	10.6	"	"	"
1934	18.1	"	"	"

Crop District No. 6 (Central):

1928	22.3	bushels	per	acre
1931	8.4	"	"	"
1934	8.2	"	"	"

Crop District No. 7 (West Central):

1928	24.0	bushels	per	acre
1931	13.0	"	"	"
1934	8.6	"	"	"

Crop District No. 8 (North Eastern):

1928	20.9	bushels	per	acre
1931	22.0	"	"	"
1934	16.7	"	"	"

Crop District No. 9 (North Western):

1928	20.5	bushels	per	acre
1931	23.4	"	"	"
1934	18.1	"	"	"

There you find, in brief and concrete form, a picture that indicates what some of those areas have suffered during a five-year period of drought, and when you add to it the districts which have had fairly reasonable yields, but where prices have been low, you have a fairly clear picture of the condition throughout the whole province.

I do not want to weary the House with figures (I may have used too many already); therefore, I am going to pass hurriedly over the

figures relating to towns and villages as shown in the report of the Survey Committee.

We have in this province some 386 villages. On paper, if you take their total liabilities and assets, you will find they have a surplus, and a fairly substantial surplus, too; but in many cases land has reverted to the villages, and they are substantial holders of title to land and tax sale certificates. If you look at their debenture indebtedness, however, you will find some encouragement. Total unmatured debentures of the villages amounted to \$229,210.44, and some \$64,290.76 of these were overdue or in arrears.

When you come to the towns, you find something of the same picture, a fairly substantial surplus, and a great deal of land has reverted to the towns and title taken thereto. They also hold a considerable amount in tax sale certificates; but, on paper, they show a substantial surplus.

Here again, the situation with regard to debenture indebtedness is fairly encouraging. The eighty towns in the province have a total unmatured debenture indebtedness of \$2,824,292.06, and of this amount only \$319,371.90 is overdue and in arrears. In other words, matured debentures which have not been met amount approximately to \$320,000.

Over against the debenture indebtedness, however, you find that the towns, in many instances, have set up sinking funds, and, in many cases, the amount of the sinking fund is more than the amount overdue. There was a total of \$391,021.51 in town sinking funds as at December 31, 1933.

We have, in Saskatchewan, eight cities. I do not propose to deal with them at this time as the survey report deals with each city separately, and in a rather definite way. I am not going to say anything about them because they are all large bodies, and it is harder to draw conclusions from them than from the others, which might be of interest in a general debt survey.

I do want to say a word with regard to schools, however, because schools cover the entire province and involve taxation; and the question of taxation affects all citizens.

We have four classes of schools in the province: rural, village, town (including cities) and collegiates.

First, let us take the rural. We have 4,509 rural school districts situated in rural municipalities, local improvement districts and in some villages. The total indebtedness of all rural school districts is \$4,361,117.00, and of this amount \$2,625,010.00 is unmatured debenture indebtedness, so that the net current liabilities amount to \$1,736,107.00.

The total assets of the 4,509 rural school districts, however, amount to \$5,660,931.00, of which unpaid taxes amount to \$4,592,393.00, leaving a balance in cash on hand and Government grants due and owing of \$1,068,538.00. The reason for the last amount shown as owing by the Government is that the figures were taken as at December 31, 1933; the schools had closed the week before the term returns had come in, and, therefore, the school grants had not been paid.

Of these 4,509 rural school districts, 2,229 might cancel all outstanding taxes and still pay all current liabilities from cash on hand and the Government grants owing on December 31, 1933. That is, nearly half the schools could cancel all outstanding taxes and still be able to liquidate their current liabilities.

An additional 1,052 of these school districts could pay all their current debts without having to realize more than half their outstanding taxes; 271 have no outstanding taxes, and of these 210 have no current liabilities. Some 976 have overdue debentures, and 3,510 have no overdue debentures, while another 3,055 have no debentures at all. Some 1,631 have no current liabilities, while 1,368 have no liabilities whatever.

So, when you analyse the rural schools in that way, you find that, while they have some current liabilities, they are, on paper, in a good position financially. This is due to the fact that they have curtailed expenditures in every possible way.

Turning now to village schools, we find we have 391 village schools in the province. Their current liabilities amount to \$845,154.00, and they have cash in hand or Government grants due and owing of \$376,787.00. Analysing these village schools in the same way we did the rural schools, we find that 154 could pay all their current debts from cash in hand and grants owing by the Government, without having to realize anything from unpaid taxes. An additional 113 of these schools could pay all their current debts without having to realize more than half their outstanding taxes, while another nineteen must realize all outstanding taxes in order to pay their current liabilities. Eighty-eight village school districts have no unmatured debentures, while sixty-two have no debentures at all and 128 have no past due debentures.

When we come to town schools (including city schools, also), we find we have ninety in the province. They, too, on paper, show a very satisfactory standing. Their total indebtedness amounts to \$1,425,808.00, and their unmatured debentures to \$1,023,277.00, thus leaving current liabilities of \$402,531.00. Their total assets amount to \$1,136,085.00, including unpaid taxes, \$971,475.52; cash on hand, \$74,362.55; Government grants, \$65,148.89, and accounts receivable \$25,098.17.

Thirty-two town schools might cancel all outstanding taxes and

still pay all current liabilities from cash on hand and grants due and owing by the Government. An additional thirty-nine could pay all current debts without having to realize more than half of their outstanding taxes. Some thirty-nine have no overdue debentures, nineteen have no unmatured debentures, seventeen have no debentures at all, while fifteen have no current liabilities and five no liabilities at all.

I am going to omit a reference to collegiate boards, because these are larger bodies as in the case of the cities.

I do not think I shall continue further to deal with the debt survey. I have tried to point out the situation we found in some of the matters we were asked to deal with. In addition, we were asked to deal with rural telephone companies, rural hail insurance and other matters, all of which are contained, and available here, in the report. I am sure that, if members take the opportunity of perusing the report, they will find much that will inform them, and much that will enable them to come to different conclusions from those which some of us have to listen to from time to time, particularly from individuals belonging to the party of my friends opposite.

Let me again stress that the Debt Committee was not appointed for the purpose of spending a lot of money in going about the province asking questions, but rather to correlate and consolidate information available from one source or another. A good deal of information is being collected by different organizations, all over the province. A good deal is available in the building here—specific information that is furnished to the different departments. I think this committee has demonstrated that, when a problem is brought to your attention, the first thing to do is to make use of the material at hand.

We were particularly delighted with the co-operation we received from the companies and individuals from whom we sought information, all of whom went to a good deal of trouble and, I am sure, expense, to give us the information they had. Again, I say, there is a good deal of information available that, if correlated and put together, would be good reading and help us to form a picture of what conditions are.

I have not painted too rosy a picture; I have not tried to do that—and I do not think the report is that. But I do think the report has brought to our attention that the situation is by no means hopeless. We have been hearing far too much to the effect that the soil is all blown away, the land exhausted and become a desert. Last year did away with that line of argument. It is true we did not produce a large crop, but that was not due to land conditions, but to the rust. When we might have realized a good crop, the rust came and the yields were greatly reduced.

The report does demonstrate, too, that we have on our hands a new problem, and that is the indebtedness incident to relief. There is also the fact that much of the debt was incurred by farmers and citizens

generally at times when we had a good deal of hope, and when the purchasing power of the people was higher than in the last few years. In addition, the interest rates on this debt were high considering that we have had low yields in many parts and in some parts no yield at all, and that, over a period of time, we have had a very low price and a very low yield.

We have in this province, however, a very splendid asset in the land which is all we ever said about it in the past; and land which can produce the same crops and the same type of yield we had in the past, can produce the same prosperity we had in the past. Realizing that, it became necessary, in the meantime, to deal with this debt question and deal with it in a definite way: and this Government has dealt with it in three ways.

We first set up a Debt Adjustment Board with Mr. N. C. Byers as Chairman. The work of the Board was dealt with by the Attorney General a few days ago, and a good deal has been given by way of answers to questions, so I shall not enlarge upon it.

The Attorney General has asked me to mention one particular phase, however. A good deal has been said about the personal covenant in mortgages and agreements for sale. If you refer to the statutes of last year, you will find it there dealt with in a definite way. Last year, we restricted the personal covenant so far as litigation is concerned, and I am satisfied the fact this legislation was passed has had a good effect in the province up to the present time, has accomplished much and has been of considerable assistance to debtors.

It has been asked what is the Debt Adjustment Board doing with respect to personal covenant clauses, and how many have made application to be allowed to proceed under the personal covenant. You have heard, today, how many items have come before the Board, and I am sure all members will be surprised to find that of all the items (17,470) coming before the Board, only thirty-three notices of intention to take action under the personal covenant have been filed since January 1, 1935. And it is interesting to note that, of those thirty-three, in only three cases were requests granted, only three actions permitted. Not only that, but the Debt Adjustment Board has interested itself on behalf of the debtor in one of those three cases, and is working out an agreement that will be satisfactory to the debtor and creditor alike, so that in only two cases did the Board find conditions such as would warrant proceedings. In other words, in only three cases in the whole of Saskatchewan were requests granted by the Board allowing a creditor to proceed under the personal covenant.

Then the Government went into a second field: I have been dealing a good deal with the indebtedness of local governing bodies—the municipalities—cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities, then school districts, local telephone companies, rural hail insurance and so on. Last year, we brought in *The Local Government Board (Temporary Special*

Powers) Act whereby we empowered the Local Government Board to go to the municipal or other governing bodies mentioned, and there function as a debt adjustment tribunal. The Local Government Board, under the powers vested in it, has gone into ninety-two municipalities and exercised its powers. Many letters have been received from individuals commending the Local Government Board on the work accomplished in this regard. In addition to that, I wish to point out that the Local Government Board, when it goes into the affairs of a municipality, town or village, necessarily deals with school boards, rural telephone companies, hospitals and all governing bodies functioning in the municipality; so that, when it goes in, it has to deal with the finances of telephone companies, schools and other governing bodies and make adjustments accordingly.

Then the third feature of Government policy in the matter of debts is the scheme of voluntary debt adjustments wherein the municipality constitutes the unit. The work is done by the Debt Adjustment Board, assisted by Mr. Grosch, chairman of the Local Government Board, and, when he found he had not the time because of other duties, Mr. Wells, chairman of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission, was asked to take his place. In this scheme, the municipalities are asked to co-operate. They are asked first for a statement of all first mortgages in the municipality. Then the relief indebtedness of the municipality is tabulated, and then the taxes. So, taking these three items, the first mortgages, the relief indebtedness and the taxes, the mortgage companies, the municipal officials and Mr. Wells sit down and work out an adjustment in the case of the individual.

What has been accomplished, you may ask? I have the figures of individual accounts in fourteen municipalities. The tribunal has dealt with 1,388 accounts and has effected a saving to the individual farmers of \$1,119,320.00. That is what has been saved to the farmers by voluntary debt adjustment. Mortgage companies have been asked to give discounts, the municipalities have been asked to rebate taxes, and relief debts have been adjusted accordingly. That, as I say, has been done in fourteen municipalities.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that debt adjustment is not an easy matter. The Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Williams*), in the course of his address a few days ago, read some letters from people objecting to some adjustment as not being to their satisfaction. I am satisfied anyone can find dissatisfied people. You can find dissatisfied people on both sides. I have a letter on my desk this afternoon expressing appreciation of what has been done, and I also have a letter from a mortgage company protesting vigorously against what was done in a particular adjustment. So you must recognize that you cannot satisfy both sides in all cases; but it is extremely trying and exacting on any person charged with the work, and all he can do is to satisfy the reasonable parties. I don't need to tell members of this House that you cannot satisfy individuals who will not be satisfied with anything; and

if we come here with individual cases and ask legislation to cover these individual cases, we will work hardship on more people than we will help. What we have to do is pass legislation setting up procedure and indicating principles, and give discretionary powers to deal with particular cases.

In addition to the fourteen municipalities I mentioned, there are fifty-four other municipalities in which a good deal of information has been gathered and a good deal of work accomplished. But debt adjustment is a very difficult task, as I have said, and the more you do the more difficulties you encounter. This was found during the last year. We found we needed additional legislation if we were to accomplish all we set out to do. So, in the legislation brought down, members will find we are asking for additional powers to the end that the work may be carried on with more benefit to the people of the province.

I do not think I can say more at the moment, which might be of value to the House, with respect to the debt survey or to the matter of debt adjustment. Perhaps I have already taken more of the time of the House than is justified, and, therefore, I do not propose to deal with other matters at this time.

I shall just say this, in conclusion: it seems to me, when you canvass the entire situation, that, after all, the hope of this province (a hope that will be justified) is to be found in the statistics to which I have made reference. With return to normal and reasonable conditions, and with farmers on the land working to realize the same type of crop this province has produced and will produce, this province will enjoy the prosperity of before. This is a temporary condition; and this Government is doing all it possibly can to relieve the debtor of the burden placed on him because of conditions over which he had no control. If we can assist the debtor over this period, we shall have accomplished great things for the province; and it seems to me, the legislation and the board have already done a great work for the debtor and have had the goodwill of the creditor. If we accomplish that much for the debtor, having the co-operation of every citizen regardless of what that citizen's position may be, then we have accomplished a great deal and have preserved the foundation in order that the future may be well built thereon.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the motion.

BUDGET SPEECH

(Session 1936)

DELIVERED BY

The Honourable W. J. Patterson

PREMIER AND PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

SASKATCHEWAN

Tuesday, March 3, 1936

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BUDGET SPEECH

(*Session 1936*)

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE W. J. PATTERSON
(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE BUDGET

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Tuesday, March 3, 1936

Mr. Speaker: In moving that you do now leave the Chair, that the House may go into Committee of Supply, it becomes my duty to present to the House a résumé of the financial affairs of the Province. Just six years ago this same duty was mine, but unfortunately conditions have altered very materially during the interval and I cannot today present as favourable a report as on that occasion.

In the past it has often been the practice to include in the Budget Speech elaborate details of agricultural and other production in the Province during the previous year. I do not propose to do that today but would ask permission for a detailed statement containing this information to be published as a schedule to this address.

This statement reveals that agricultural production for 1935 had an estimated gross value of \$153,000,000 as compared with a total of \$132,000,000 for 1934. Every branch of farm products shows an increase over the preceding year but the largest increase is in field crops.

Owing to the very serious crop failure in 1934, together with general economic conditions, the past year saw very little in the way of construction or other development work except that which took place in the Lake Athabasca district. No railway mileage was added, but building construction increased from \$1,563,000 in 1934 to \$3,841,000 in 1935. Figures for mineral production are not available, but preliminary estimates indicate a considerable increase over 1934. Forest production also increased.

Considerable activity took place at Lake Athabasca and a number of the companies interested in that field, particularly Consolidated Smelters and Athona, pressed development very energetically. The coming summer will see even greater activity and will probably definitely determine the possibilities of the field. At Flin Flon, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company has been working to capacity and has under consideration an enlargement of its plant during

the current year. Until recently this company has been securing a comparatively small proportion of its ore from the Saskatchewan side; but it is expected that from now on the production from Saskatchewan will be considerably increased. Between these two fields lies a great area of similar formation and in which, no doubt, mineral formations are to be found. The very size of the pre-Cambrian area in the northern half of the province, together with the difficulties of transportation make prospecting and subsequent development slow, arduous and expensive. There is no reason, however, why we should not expect in time to have the same experience as Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, where the production from a territory formerly considered worthless has steadily grown in value and importance.

Last year, Mr. Gardiner, when introducing the Budget, made a very complete survey of the financial history of the province and for that reason it will not be necessary for me to go over the ground he covered. I propose to confine my address to a study of the three fiscal periods now under review: (1) the fiscal year ended April 30, 1935; (2) the current fiscal year which will end April 30 next, and (3) the fiscal year 1936-37, the estimates for which are now on the members' desks.

Dealing first with the records for the last completed fiscal year, that is, the period ended April 30, 1935, a reference to the Public Accounts which are already before you, shows that for that year Revenue receipts were \$13,686,733, while expenditures on Revenue Account totalled \$16,395,914, creating a cash deficit on Revenue Account of \$2,709,181. As compared with the previous year, revenues showed a decrease of approximately half a million dollars, while expenditures increased about seven hundred thousand.

The increase in expenditures includes—Elections and Plebiscite, \$215,000; Public Debt, \$85,000; Loans to School Districts, \$100,000; Health and Social Services, \$150,000. The deficit for 1934-35 added to previous deficits, makes a total accumulated deficit on Revenue Account to April 30, 1935, of \$14,657,902. When it is remembered that the province had an accumulated surplus over its whole history up to the end of the fiscal year 1928-29, it will be realized how serious the situation is. Balancing the Budget at the earliest possible date is absolutely of first importance if the financial stability and integrity of the province is to be maintained.

For the current fiscal year the position at this date is very much better than at the corresponding date last year. Although no new taxes were imposed, revenues are considerably higher with expenditures held as closely as possible to those of last year. The increase in revenues is due largely to improved administration, the work of the Board of Revenue Commissioners and some improvement in general conditions. It is impossible as yet to predict what the figures will be when the books are closed at the end of the year; but unless something quite unforeseen occurs the deficit will be very greatly reduced from what it was last year and we are hoping that it will be under a million dollars.

The estimates for 1936-37 show an estimated Revenue on Revenue Account of \$17,062,991 and expenditures of \$17,434,068, an estimated deficit of \$371,077. Two criticisms of these estimates will probably be made, that the revenues are overestimated and that expenditures have been considerably increased.

The revenue estimates are based on two factors: one, the results that have been obtained during the current year, and second, the large amount of unpaid taxes owing to the Government. During the current year revenues to date are over a million and a half dollars better than at the corresponding date last year and this with only slightly better crop returns than in the previous year. With any normal crop at even present price levels the revenues of the province should be very substantially increased. In addition there is a sum of over \$17,000,000 owing to the province for unpaid taxes and accounts receivable. The experiences of 1935 in those areas of the province where crops were fairly good give us justification for believing that we can anticipate substantial payments of arrears if crops are even reasonably good.

The estimates of expenditure, while apparently one million dollars greater than those for the current year, are not increased by anything like that amount when the supplementary estimates, which will be brought in shortly, are taken into account. I might also say that the main estimates have been very fully checked by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, every possible reduction made and the amounts as presented are based on actual expenditures for the last fiscal year considered with the expenditures to date during the current year.

The increase in the estimate for Public Works is largely in connection with the Mental Hospitals at Weyburn and Battleford. The increase in the number of patients at both these institutions has made it necessary to construct a dormitory at Battleford and to undertake the construction of a similar building at Weyburn. At both institutions repairs are needed and renewal of furnishings is necessary.

In the Department of Education increases are required for the Correspondence School, Grants to Soldiers' Dependent Children, and for an increase in School Inspection.

In the Department of Public Health, Hospital Grants, Maternity Grants, Cancer Services, together with Treatment of Mental Cases at the Mental Hospitals are responsible for the increases, while items such as Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, etc., follow the natural tendency of continued increase from year to year. Public Debt charges are increased by \$190,000, of which \$100,000 is interest and \$90,000 is Sinking Fund charges.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year have not been completed, but it is estimated that when these are added to the original estimates voted at the last session, the estimates for the coming year will show only an actual increase of approximately \$135,000.

The estimates as presented do not provide for any material increase in any existing service, nor does it appear possible that such

increases can be made except by one or both of two methods. New taxes might be imposed to produce additional revenue or some present statutory expenditure might be drastically reduced or both these things might be done.

The Government has carefully considered possible sources of new revenue. Manitoba has a Wages Tax that brings in over a million and a half dollars per year, and in addition they charge back to the municipalities a portion of the amount paid by the province for old age pensions. In both Manitoba and Alberta the province levies an amusement tax, but in this province that revenue is left to the municipalities. Study of the possibilities of a Wages Tax in Saskatchewan shows that as compared with Manitoba our salary and pay rolls are comparatively small and the revenue from such a tax would realize very much less in this province. Arguments can be advanced why a proportion of old age pensions, mothers' allowances, and similar services should be charged back to the municipalities; but under present conditions and in view of the large amount of Public Revenue and other taxes now unpaid, assessing further charges on the municipalities would not appear to be of any immediate value in increasing provincial revenues.

A Sales or Turnover Tax has also been studied, but without Federal Legislation empowering the province to levy this tax on goods shipped into the province, its imposition would be decidedly unfair to our local business people. It is anticipated that the Federal Government will enact the necessary legislation to empower the province to impose a Sales or Turnover Tax on all sales and in that event serious consideration will have to be given to the advisability of utilizing this source of revenue.

Speaking of taxes, it may be of interest to the members to know that the provincial taxes imposed in Saskatchewan are the lowest per capita in any of the four western provinces. I have not the exact figures for British Columbia, but last year Manitoba collected in provincial taxes \$11.28 per capita, Alberta collected \$8.98, while Saskatchewan's collections amount to only \$5.94 per head of population. These figures include motor licenses, gas tax, provincial land taxes, and all other taxes of general application.

When we come to consider expenditures, no material reduction can be suggested which does not involve the elimination of some important service. A careful study of the estimates does not reveal any service which it appears expedient to reduce or dispense with at the present time. Under better conditions some items could be reduced or eliminated without creating any hardship.

The largest single item of expenditure is Public Debt charges. This, including interest on Farm Loan securities and providing for Sinking Fund requirements, totals \$7,063,594. When we deduct the interest revenue to be collected the net charge for Public Debt is \$4,765,494. Many people have advocated that on this item a material reduction should be made. Some would arbitrarily reduce the rate of interest being paid on provincial bonds and debentures, saying to

the holders of these securities, "notwithstanding that you hold the promise of the Province of Saskatchewan to pay you a stipulated rate of interest we propose to pay you only, say, 3 per cent." Others would accomplish the same purpose in a more subtle way by paying the bond holder the interest his bond calls for and then levying on him a special tax of the amount which the interest paid to him exceeds, say, 3 per cent. Both methods are the same in effect and both of them mean the same thing—REPUDIATION.

Let us first examine the immediate result of taking such action. The gross funded debt of the province is \$128,000,000 at rates of interest varying from 3½ per cent. to 6 per cent. A reduction of interest rates to 3 per cent. would mean a reduction in the annual interest to be paid of approximately \$2,258,000. However, the province would not benefit to anything like this amount. First, our own Sinking Funds amount to approximately \$8,700,000 and their earnings would be reduced by \$163,600. The benefit of the reduced interest rate would also have to be passed back to the Power Commission, the Farm Loan Board, the Telephone Department, and the Wheat Pool. In addition, considerable amounts of provincial bonds are held by the School Lands Trust Fund, the Telephone Department Superannuation Fund, the Teachers' Superannuation Fund, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and similar trusts. When these items are taken into account the saving to the Province would be reduced by at least a million dollars. Two further factors must also be taken into consideration. Our School Lands Trust Fund holds a Dominion of Canada debenture for \$17,800,000 on which the Federal Government is paying us interest at 5 per cent. If we are to arbitrarily reduce the rate of interest we pay on our bonds to 3 per cent. we can only expect that the Federal Government will likewise reduce the interest they pay to us and on this item the reduction would amount to over \$350,000.

In addition to the provincial securities held by the Province itself a large amount, probably \$7,000,000, is held in the sinking funds of the municipalities and school districts of the Province, and some of the larger cities particularly would be very seriously affected. Under our provincial statutes these Municipal Sinking Funds must be maintained on a 4 per cent. basis and not only would the surplus earnings of the Sinking Funds not be available to the municipalities, but they would have to increase their levies to provide for their Sinking Funds the difference between the 3 per cent. received and the 4 per cent. required.

Not only the immediate, but also the ultimate, effect must be considered. Any arbitrary reduction of interest would be regarded by the investing public as repudiation and the taking of such a step will immediately destroy the credit of the Province and any possibility of selling or marketing any further issue of securities for many years to come.

Without arguing the right or wrong of such action we can discuss the practical result. By a forced reduction to, say 3 per cent., the Province would make a net saving of less than a million dollars; but we would have to be prepared from that time forward to conduct all

the business of government, maintain all governmental services and provide for all construction and development within the limits of the revenues we could collect. Only by imposing very heavily increased taxation could highways and public buildings be constructed or our provincially owned utilities be extended. Frankly, I do not think the Province is in a position to deliberately destroy its own credit.

There may, however, be a method of relief which would not have such serious consequences. At the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa last December the question of finances was very fully discussed and ways of providing for reduced interest rates for the provinces were considered. It is expected that the Federal Government will at the present session of Parliament put through legislation providing for the establishment of a National Loan Council or Councils, the idea being that there will be a separate Loan Council for each Province that enters the scheme. In each case the Loan Council will be composed of the Federal Minister of Finance and the Provincial Treasurer of the Province concerned with the Governor of the Bank of Canada acting as adviser, but not as a member of the Council.

The province entering the scheme may do either of two things. It may refund its entire outstanding funded debt, offering the present holders of bonds substitute bonds bearing a lower rate of interest but guaranteed by the Government of Canada, and future issues, after approval by the Loan Council, would also bear the Federal guarantee. Or if it prefers, it may refund outstanding issues as they mature by issuing and selling Dominion guaranteed bonds and obtain new moneys as required in the same way.

A province joining the Loan Council scheme, and no matter which of the methods it follows, will, of course, have to submit to some measure of financial control. It would not be allowed to issue and sell securities outside of the Council and any programme of construction or development requiring capital moneys would require the approval of the Council. Substantial and recurring Revenue Account deficits ultimately have to be funded and in that event Loan Council control might extend to internal financial administration. The province would also be required to pledge certain of its revenues, such as the Dominion subsidies and, perhaps, other revenues as security to the Dominion in the event of its having to implement its guarantee. As yet the legislation providing for the establishment of Loan Councils has not been introduced and until its terms and conditions are known we cannot pass definite judgment, but it is quite apparent that the provinces cannot expect the benefits of Dominion guarantees with resultant reduction in interest rates without submitting to some measure of supervision and control.

Much has been said about refunding and conversion in other countries and there is a great deal of misunderstanding, and, indeed, misrepresentation as to what has actually been done. A few years ago Great Britain refunded a large issue, but only a comparatively small part of her total debt. The issue refunded was callable on a certain date and the Government took advantage of a condition of the bonds,

in no way breaking faith with the holders who had purchased with a full knowledge that the bond could be called at the date specified.

Australia in 1931 refunded her bonds held within the Commonwealth, but only after receiving consent from 96 per cent. of the holders; this consent being granted on the condition that the Government would reduce salaries, pensions, and other expenditures, by a percentage approximately equivalent to the proportion bond interest was being reduced. There has been no forcible conversion of Australian bonds outside of Australia. Her bonds held in London have been refunded at lower rates of interest as they matured or when the bond became callable under the terms and condition of the bond itself. Australia had a comparatively small amount of securities held in New York, but these have not been touched in any way and interest has been paid on them at the rates called for in the bonds.

In Australia all of the States together with the Commonwealth itself belong to one Loan Council, which exercises real control over the finances of the several states. One of the states which showed itself disposed to disregard the decisions of the Council was very promptly dealt with. While the results in Australia appear to have been successful to date, there would be great difficulty in applying the scheme to Canada, where some of the provinces are able to borrow money almost as cheaply as the Dominion itself and are not disposed to subject themselves to outside control.

It is proposed to set up in Canada a National Finance Council and this must not be confused with the National Loan Councils. The Finance Council will consist of the Federal Minister of Finance and the Provincial Treasurers of the various provinces meeting in one body. Its purpose will be to arrange for delimitation of the fields of taxation as between the Dominion and the provinces, working out methods of avoiding duplication, arranging where possible for the collection by one unit of taxes imposed by both Federal and Provincial Governments and generally to work out the many problems of government taxation and finances.

Since the last Budget was presented to this House the Province has sold four bond issues as follows:

May 15th, 1935—\$1,500,000 at 4%, due 1958, at 86.50, yielding 4.99.

June 1st, 1935—\$1,000,000 at 3½%, due June 1st, 1936, at 99.27, yielding 4.25.

August 1st, 1935—\$4,000,000 at 4%, due 1960, at 88.45, yielding 4.80.

Nov. 1st, 1935—\$3,500,000 at 4%, due 1960, at 86, yielding 4.99.

The last issue was to provide for a maturing issue and the other three were required to retire Treasury Bills and Relief obligations. Up until about midsummer of 1935 the Government had been able to secure a steadily decreasing interest rate on securities sold. This

was due to increasing confidence in the province and a realization that its affairs were being administered on a sound business basis. Due to a number of occurrences the market from that time forward became somewhat more difficult and our last issue had to be sold at a somewhat higher rate than preceding ones.

There has been criticism of the policy of the Government in selling 4 per cent. debentures at a discount. This policy was adopted with a view to establishing 4 per cent. as a standard rate for provincial securities. The actual cost to the province was not any greater than selling, say, a 5 per cent. debenture at a premium, and but for certain events entirely outside of this province and which had a decidedly unfavourable effect, there is no doubt but that we could have gone a considerable way in reducing the interest expected to be secured from provincial securities.

The Public Debt of Saskatchewan as at December 31, 1935, was \$186,550,507.83, but from this must be deducted approximately \$8,997,838.47 of accountable advances from the Federal Government representing expenditures in the drouth area during the relief year 1934-35, leaving the debt at \$177,552,669.36. Of this amount \$128,159,166.59 is funded and the balance is in Treasury Bills and bank overdrafts. Of the Treasury Bills outstanding the Federal Government holds a total of \$42,415,508.57, over and above the approximately nine millions of accountable advances referred to above.

It is the intention of the Government at this session to repeal the Wild Land Tax, but in doing so, the rural municipalities will be given authority to impose such a tax for their own purposes. Several reasons exist for making this change. In the first place, the reasons for originally imposing the tax have largely ceased to exist. The returns from the tax have dropped very rapidly and, instead of coming largely from the large land holding companies, are now being paid mostly by the municipalities in securing title to tax sale lands. The Rural Municipal Association has repeatedly asked for the repeal of this tax and insofar as the Provincial Government is concerned it has reached the stage where the costs of administration and collection are nearly as great as the returns received.

Other than this, it is not proposed to make any changes in the tax structure of the province. The Government has under consideration the appointment of a committee to make a complete study during the coming year of the whole matter of provincial and municipal taxation.

While the province has accumulated large deficits during recent years it also has a very large amount, approximately \$17,000,000, owing for unpaid taxes, interest on Farm Loans and Land Sales, accounts receivable and other items. While much of this will no doubt prove uncollectible, still, a return to normal conditions will see a considerable portion of this amount paid and any amounts so collected will to that extent help to restore our financial position.

RELIEF

Relief and agricultural aid continues to be the most serious problem facing the province. Following the serious crop failure of 1934, it became necessary last spring to supply the largest quantity of seed and seeding supplies ever required in the history of the province.

The total cost of seed and seeding supplies was approximately \$8,000,000.

Winter feed, *i.e.* grain and fodder, was also a very large item of expenditure, running into a total of \$5,400,000. A portion of this expended in the drouth area will be assumed by the Federal Government.

Last summer assistance for summerfallowing was given to the extent of \$730,000, all of this being supplied from provincial funds.

Owing to the serious and widespread damages caused last summer by rust, the supply of seed grain for the coming spring is again a very heavy financial problem and it is estimated that a total of over five million dollars will be involved. Negotiations with the banks, the loan companies, and the Federal Government have been under way for some time with a view to securing the moneys required for this purpose.

Direct Relief is considerably reduced this winter as compared with a year ago, but is still a very large item. I do not propose to go into details at this time. The Minister of Municipal Affairs later on in this debate will give a detailed account of Direct Relief expenditure. You will, however, get some idea of the enormous problem Relief and Agricultural aid has been when I tell you that the expenditures for these purposes by the province from September 1, 1929, to January 31, 1936, total \$86,689,357. Of this amount the Dominion Government contributed \$23,091,030, to which must be added the accountable advances of approximately \$9,000,000, already referred to.

Had Saskatchewan suffered only from the general economic depression with its resultant unemployment, we could probably have come through the period of depression with less difficulty and with less financial strain than most of the Provinces of Canada. Unfortunately, the depression was coincident with a period of crop failures and we have had to provide not only for those who were unemployed, but also for thousands who, although fully employed, received no returns for their labour.

Although the hopes for a material improvement, which we entertained during the early part of 1935, were not fully realized, there has been a distinct betterment not only in Saskatchewan but throughout Canada. The 1935 crop, though seriously damaged by rust, demonstrated that our soil has not lost its fertility and that, blessed by a kindly Providence, Saskatchewan will be restored to its position as a leader in agricultural production.

But, better still, our people have demonstrated their courage, capacity and resourcefulness. Despite drouth and depression they have

maintained their morale and face the future with undiminished confidence and hope.

The people of Saskatchewan and the Government of the province itself face, at this time, many serious problems, many serious responsibilities and many serious duties. But, sir, the people of Saskatchewan have demonstrated their capacity, and the soil of the province has demonstrated its capacity. Taking these two factors into account, the fertility of the soil and the capacity of our people, there is no reason, today, why any of us should not be optimistic as to the future of the Province of Saskatchewan, and why we should not still regard it as quite as desirable a place to live in as any under the canopy of heaven.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE I

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1934 AND 1935

	1934		1935	
	Bus.	Value	Bus.	Value
Wheat	114,200,000	\$69,662,000	135,000,000	\$ 81,000,000
Oats	64,288,000	17,358,000	131,951,000	22,432,000
Barley	12,403,000	5,829,000	23,149,000	4,861,000
Flax	542,000	612,000	1,055,000	1,213,000
Rye	1,320,000	607,000	4,967,000	1,120,000
Other Crops		2,424,400		3,697,200
Total Field Crops ...		\$96,492,400		\$114,323,200
Live Stock production...		13,106,000		13,659,000
Other Produce		22,412,800		25,229,100
Total		\$132,011,200		\$153,211,300

Note.—The above figures represent the estimated gross value of production, no deductions being made for grain retained on the farm, for seed, feed, etc.

SCHEDULE II

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE, 1934-1935

	1933—34		1934—35	
	Percentage		Percentage	
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT	25.5568		27.0501	
(a) Subsidy	17.4709	\$ 2,128,889.00	18.1428	\$ 2,144,975.00
(b) School Lands	8.0859	985,302.25	8.9073	1,053,077.80
2. PUBLIC DOMAIN	3.5402		4.0815	
(a) Provincial Lands.....	1.2555	152,982.21	1.1735	138,742.90
(b) Forests and Fisheries .....	.9587	116,821.25	1.3814	163,318.32
(c) Mines .....	.4012	48,892.60	.4311	50,967.80
(d) Water Rights.....	.1834	22,350.06	.3492	41,279.50
(e) School Lands Administration.....	.7414	90,343.25	.7463	88,229.52
3. TAXATION	37.6544		35.5506	
(a) Public Revenue (Less Commission)..	11.5800	1,411,071.55	12.5582	1,484,724.09
(b) Wild Lands (Less Commission).....	.3941	48,024.27	.3460	40,905.50
(c) Supplementary Revenue (Less Commission) .....	.0030	360.74	.0022	257.46
(d) Relief Income Tax	3.0501	371,660.21	2.5114	296,919.21
(e) Inheritance Tax	1.2224	148,943.56	1.8880	223,210.59
(f) Corporation Tax	5.7860	705,045.63	4.9737	588,031.66
(g) Railway Tax	3.3154	404,000.00	.....	.....
(h) Fur Royalties .....	.6422	78,255.67	.5934	70,152.67
(i) Gasoline Tax	11.6612	1,420,963.35	12.6777	1,498,842.84
4. LICENSES	13.4810		12.2583	
(a) Auctioneers .....	.0357	4,355.00	.0320	3,787.00
(b) Peddlers .....	.0544	6,626.70	.0440	5,206.30
(c) Marriages .....	.1311	15,972.00	.1356	16,032.09
(d) Motors	11.4376	1,393,716.17	10.1414	1,198,984.99
(e) Motors—Operators .....	.4661	56,790.64	.4750	56,154.58
(f) Gasoline .....	.0028	340.00	.0020	247.00
(g) Moving Pictures .....	.2325	28,323.90	.2824	33,383.56
		\$ 3,114,191.25		\$ 3,198,052.80
				482,538.04
				4,203,044.02
		4,588,324.98		1,449,262.07
				1,642,707.15

(h) Company .....	.0967	11,780.00	.1018	12,034.50
(i) Insurance .....	.6020	73,356.84	.6164	72,871.20
(j) Fur Dealers .....	.0951	11,587.25	.0839	9,919.00
(k) Game .....	.1456	17,745.02	.1487	17,581.28
(l) Trappers .....	.1069	13,028.79	.1283	15,167.85
(m) Dog Trainers .....	.0032	390.00	.0019	220.00
(n) Slaughter House .....	.0099	1,204.00	.0085	1,008.00
(o) Plumber .....	.0002	29.00	.0004	51.00
(p) Undertakers .....	.0027	326.00	.0019	220.00
(q) Steam Boilers .....	.0224	2,730.00	.0188	2,220.00
(r) Cow Testing and Creameries.....	.0268	3,269.84	.0247	2,919.22
(s) Collection Agents .....	.0002	20.00	.0002	20.00
(t) Electrical Licenses .....	.0074	906.00	.0082	974.50
(u) Book Agents .....	.0001	10.00	.0005	60.00
(v) Detective .....	.0016	200.00	.0017	200.00
5. FEES	5.2230		5.1771	612,074.43
(a) Notary Public .....	.0144	1,750.00	.0137	1,622.00
(b) Commissioners for Oaths.....	.0033	408.00	.0060	710.00
(c) Police .....	.0921	11,217.26	.0787	9,307.12
(d) Succession Duty Fees .....	.0246	2,996.00	.0282	3,338.00
(e) Land Titles	1.4399	175,462.14	1.4096	166,647.33
(f) Court and Sheriff .....	.6582	80,209.72	.6480	76,605.66
(g) Company .....	.0816	9,944.00	.0923	10,907.00
(h) Examination (Education) .....	.5709	69,570.28	.5197	61,448.12
(i) Teachers' Certificates .....	.0195	2,378.86	.0235	2,779.99
(j) Normal Schools .....	.3580	43,617.91	.3414	40,366.90
(k) High School Correspondence Instruction .....	.1611	19,630.94	.1439	17,010.25
(l) Brands .....	.0166	2,020.38	.0148	1,753.69
(m) Stallion Examination .....	.0103	1,259.00	.0049	576.00
(n) Stallion Registration .....	.0198	2,411.05	.0133	1,574.00
(o) Vital Statistics .....	.0659	8,030.22	.0859	10,152.23
(p) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent .....	.0779	9,497.27	.0757	8,951.01
(q) Steam Boilers Act.....	.0957	11,662.49	.0944	11,165.07
(r) Liquor Permits .....	.0102	1,242.00	.0117	1,386.00
(s) Inspection Fees .....	.0344	4,193.15	.0512	6,052.96
(t) Service Fees .....	.0182	2,221.48	.0152	1,801.27
(u) Security Frauds Prevention Act .....	.0133	1,615.00	.0144	1,711.00
		636,446.99		

SCHEDULE II—Continued

5. FEES (Continued)					
(v) Public Utility Board Fees .....	.9938	121,101.17		1.0924	129,157.25 (Highway's Traffic Board)
(w) Debt Adjustment Fees .....	.1621	19,747.72		.1217	14,371.75
(x) Miscellaneous .....	.2812	34,260.95		.2765	32,679.83
6. MISCELLANEOUS	14.5446		1,772,314.51	15.8824	1,877,736.15
(a) Repayment of Advances and Loans..	.7147	87,091.97		.8010	94,702.96
(b) Institutional Revenue .....	.7940	96,750.11		.9173	108,451.27
(c) Fines, Forfeitures and Estreated Bail	.2513	30,618.13		.2532	29,939.53
(d) General Interest	1.4547	177,255.78		1.7798	210,422.62
(e) Sale of Publications, Materials, Liquor Profits, Etc.	8.3138	1,013,070.72		9.4778	1,120,534.60
(f) Relief Deductions from Salaries of Public Servants	2.6678	325,086.09		2.0097	237,599.57
(g) Casual Revenue .....	.3483	42,441.71		.6436	76,085.60
	100.00		\$12,185,374.25	100.00	\$11,822,707.51

SCHEDULE III

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES, 1934-1935

	1933—1934		1934—1935	
	Percentage		Percentage	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE	3.5997	\$ 488,817.73	3.3458	\$ 486,209.22
2. LEGISLATIVE	1.2308	167,139.78	2.5149	365,466.98
3. PROTECTIVE	9.7695	1,326,617.40	8.5110	1,236,804.81
(a) Police	1.7495	\$ 237,556.35	1.6389	\$ 238,165.71
(b) Courts	2.4383	331,094.04	2.1468	311,953.49
(c) Gaols	2.0104	272,986.49	1.5676	227,806.51
(d) Land Titles	1.8310	248,647.03	1.6121	234,271.69
(e) Miscellaneous	1.7403	236,333.49	1.5456	224,607.41
4. DEVELOPMENTAL	61.4582	8,345,640.74	59.3784	8,628,800.24
(a) Education	20.5502	2,790,585.90	20.2499	2,942,697.28
(b) Public Health	10.9485	1,486,731.44	10.8908	1,582,628.97
(c) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
(a) Agriculture	7.1345	968,822.45	7.5017	1,090,144.07
(b) Highways	18.6200	2,528,474.37	17.3895	2,527,029.03
(c) Labour	1.0740	145,842.83	.5407	78,572.17
(d) Natural Resources	3.1310	425,183.75	2.8058	407,728.72
5. SOCIAL SERVICES	12.5680	1,706,656.56	12.6366	1,836,338.12
6. MISCELLANEOUS	11.3738	1,544,494.81	13.6133	1,978,269.41
	100.00	\$13,579,367.02	100.00	\$14,531,888.78



THE BUDGET DEBATE

Session 1936

SPEECH DELIVERED BY
MR. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, M.L.A.
(Wadena)

Leader of the Opposition
in the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

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SPEECH OF
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(Leader of the Opposition)
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THE BUDGET DEBATE
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Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

Mr. Speaker: In rising to reply to the Budget Address, I wish first to congratulate the Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. Mr. Patterson*) on his presentation of the case. I recognize, of course, that he has made no attempt in his Budget Address to outline a balance sheet for the Province.

The Premier's Address, like most, or perhaps all, Budget Addresses, deals almost exclusively with current estimates of income and expenditure and makes no attempt to analyze the broader aspect of just where we are financially and where we are going.

Before listening to the Budget Address of last year I thought (and I think I held the view in common with the average citizen) that a Budget Address was an analysis of the balance sheet of our Province, and I was somewhat surprised to find that, except for some generalizations such as comparing annual value of production with annual interest payments, the Budget merely consisted of a résumé of estimated revenue and estimated expenditure for the coming year, and was not a stock-taking of our provincial position at all.

I think that, when we state we are going to balance our budget, the average person imagines that we are going to show a provincial balance sheet of assets and liabilities in which the assets will be equal to the liabilities, and they never dream that what we are really talking about is our current income and current expenditure.

After last year's Budget, I decided I would try to make as reasonable an analysis as possible of our actual position with respect to assets and liabilities. With this in view, I have made numerous enquiries into the figures contained in the Public Accounts as at April 30, 1935, which were tabled in the Legislature a short time ago, and which show our last balance sheet.

I have made every possible effort to be accurate, Mr. Speaker, and I trust honourable gentlemen will realize that, in presenting the

case in the way I do, I am earnestly endeavouring to avoid party bias and to present to this House as near an accountant's picture of our balance sheet as I am able to do. I recognize, of course, that it would take years to become thoroughly conversant with all the intricacies of provincial financing. Nevertheless, I have had some experience of accountancy, both in theory and practice, and will endeavour to be as accurate as care can make it so.

May I also say this, Mr. Speaker, as I proceed with my figures, questions are bound to occur to honourable members opposite. I hope they will realize that, in discussing a balance sheet, many approaches are possible. For instance: in recent years, we have had two check-ups by well-known and reputable firms, namely, Price, Waterhouse and George Touche & Company. A layman examining the two balance sheets presented by these two firms might form the conclusion that they are not in agreement; but closer inspection will show that it was merely the method of approach that was different and that the basic condition as reported by both firms is in agreement. If, therefore, questions occur to honourable gentlemen opposite as I proceed, I would request that they refrain from asking them until I have completed my submission of figures. I believe that if honourable members will do this, they will find that the questions they intended to ask will be answered by some later figure or statement as I proceed with my analysis.

It is my intention, Mr. Speaker, to present to this House a picture of our financial position as revealed by the figures contained in the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1935, tabled (as I have said) a few days ago.

I wish, first of all, to read the Auditor's report contained in those Public Accounts—for it is the general practice for an auditor, when submitting a balance sheet to a Government or any other organization, to sign a general statement as to what the balance sheet contains. The auditor in this case, had this to say:

"Regina, Sask., November 16, 1935.

"To the Hon. W. J. Patterson,
Provincial Treasurer,
Regina, Sask.

"Sir:

"The accompanying Balance Sheet, with explanatory schedules A to W, has been prepared from the books, records and vouchers of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended at the 30th April, 1935.

"As in former years, no provision has been made for depreciation on the items 'Public Buildings and Public Improvements' included in Schedule A, nor for losses which may, and probably will, occur in the realization of 'Loans and Advances to Provincial Boards, Commissions, etc.' listed in Schedule B.

"Substantial provision is made for estimated losses on the Taxes and Receivables included in Schedules N, P and P-1, but not for any of the items shown in Schedule W, 'Contingent Liabilities.'

"The securities shown as composing the various Sinking Funds, Schedule D, those making up the investments of 'School Lands' funds, Schedule G, and 'Drainage District Sinking Funds,' Schedule L, were examined twice in the twelve months, with coupons, where such were attached, and those of The Official Guardian's Trust Account, Child Protection Trust Account and Teachers' Superannuation Fund after the close of the year and all were found correct. Balances at the various banks were verified.

"You will note that Funded Debt, Treasury Bills, Sinking Funds and Sinking Fund Reserves are included in the Capital Section, so as to make the totals under these particular headings more readily available.

"Any information and explanations asked for were readily forthcoming and, subject to the foregoing remarks, I certify that the attached Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the province at 30th April, 1935, according to the best of my information and as shown by the books, records and vouchers submitted.

"Your obedient servant,

"G. L. HOPKINS,

"Provincial Auditor."

Now let us turn to the Balance Sheet itself and first examine the entries we find on the asset side of the Balance Sheet in an effort to obtain a clear picture of where we are financially.

The first entry is a figure of \$53,950,455.73, covering Public Buildings, Public Improvements, Roads and Bridges, Investment in Cancer Commission and improvement in certain Natural Resources.

The public buildings of Saskatchewan, including the University of Saskatchewan, have been shown in the Balance Sheet at their original construction cost. It is noteworthy that, in spite of the fact that many of these buildings were put up years ago, no allowance has been made over the years for depreciation and the valuation still stands at the original figure. In defence of this practice it may be said that the \$3,924,117.26, shown as Sinking Fund Reserves on the liability side of the Balance Sheet, might possibly be regarded as depreciation on buildings, improvements, roads and bridges and that the depreciation is constantly being taken care of by replacement and reconstruction year by year, the cost of which is carried in each year's current expenditure.

I think we should remember, however, that a depreciation of less than \$4,000,000 on almost \$23,000,000 worth of public buildings, some of which have been standing for from 20 to 25 years, is, after all, a very small allowance for depreciation, and, as for replacements, I am sure the Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Spence) must agree with me when I say we have been getting along without replacements which should have been made years ago. Perhaps this applies particularly to boiler-room equipment of some, at least, of our public buildings as well as applying to reconstruction which ought to be undertaken. I note the Premier in his Budget Address also made reference to the need for replacements.

In this figure of \$53,000,000 we find \$30,000,000 for roads and bridges; and again no allowance has been made for depreciation in spite of the fact that roads and bridges suffer a very great natural depreciation. Particularly is this true of highways in wet seasons.

To justify showing this asset at a figure equal to the original cost of construction, highways and bridges should, of course, be maintained in a continuous state of repair and efficiency equal to their condition at the date of completed construction. The Minister of Highways (Hon. Mr. Dunn) will agree with me, I think, when I say that, do all he may, roads and bridges do depreciate and are never as good as new until they are either rebuilt or reconstructed. The maintenance of this figure in the Balance Sheet at the original cost of construction is, therefore, open to question.

The figure \$121,973.95, which is part of the \$53,000,000, is money invested in the Cancer Commission for radium and equipment, and while it may possibly be accepted, within limits, as non-depreciable, it is, of course, not strictly so. Radium, as we know, does not depreciate—except over a very lengthy period of time.

The item of \$32,706 shown as improvement to natural resources in this figure of \$53,000,000, possibly may be regarded as not necessarily subject to depreciation because it represents improvements constructed in some of our parks such as Watrous and Waskesiu, and probably may be regarded as a permanent enhancement of the value of these resources, particularly so if reasonable replacements are made.

This policy of carrying fixed capital assets year after year at the original value, however, is one which would not be tolerated in any business institution and, in spite of the possible defences of the practice which I have mentioned, cannot be regarded without misgivings.

Our next item on the assets side of the Balance Sheet is \$50,937,390.06 on which the Auditor makes this very significant comment:

"As in former years, no provision has been made for depreciation on the items 'Public Buildings and Public Improvements' included in Schedule A, nor for losses which may, and probably will, occur, in the realization of 'Loans and Advances to Provincial Boards, Commissions, etc.' listed in Schedule B."

Examining Schedule B on page xiv of the Public Accounts we find it consists of eleven items. Some of these may reasonably be regarded as good, such as the \$12,000,000 advance to the Department of Telephones and, in spite of criticisms to the contrary, I think we may also regard the advance to the Power Commission as sound. The advance to drainage districts is repayable out of land whose value has been enhanced by the project and possibly may be regarded as sound also. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool item also may be regarded as good as payments on principal and interest have been met regularly and promptly each year.

The \$15,000,000 item shown as an asset, being advances to the Farm Loan Board, will eventually show a loss; just what that loss will be is hard to determine. The Weston report shows it to be \$2,500,000, while the Farm Loan Board report of 1935 shows a loss of \$626,153.17. At the very least, it would seem that this asset should be depreciated by the amount of the loss or estimated losses sustained by the operations of the Board to date.

It might be well, at this point, to give a short résumé of the operations of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. It will be remembered by honourable gentlemen opposite that, when the Board was first set up, it was primarily created as an organization to bring competition into the field to lower interest rates, but during the war years, the Board followed the policy of making loans to farmers not adjacent to centres where ordinary loan facilities were available. The declared policy was to assist production so as to win the war. This policy undoubtedly led the Farm Loan Board into a field of loans which ordinary companies would not risk, and where losses were inevitable and expected. Under the war conditions, however, this policy was probably quite justifiable in spite of the probable losses.

At the end of the war, the Board went back to its original policy and began to make loans in direct competition with other loan companies, with the avowed intention of lowering interest rates. Unfortunately, the amount of money available to the Board for loaning purposes at any time has never been large enough to have any appreciable effect on the money market.

Some criticisms have been levelled at the Board accusing it of making poor loans and of unsound business practices. The Weston report was very outspoken in this regard. Whether or not these criticisms were justifiable is an open, or perhaps it could be better termed a "political", question.

The difficulties the Board has had to combat were partially outlined by the present Premier in 1928 when, as Provincial Treasurer, he had this to say:

"The Board operates under several handicaps. It does not have local appraisers, as the private companies have. The local appraisers, by their recommendations in placing loans and aid in collections, are of material assistance to the loan companies. The private companies can select the districts in which they will operate, can loan in large or small amounts without criticism, and by having a large number of loans in choice and particular districts, can materially reduce the overhead cost of administration. On the other hand, the Farm Loan Board is required to consider applications from every part of the Province, is expected to favour the smaller loans although the cost of inspection, supervision and office administration is thereby increased."

Wherever rests the blame it does not affect the ultimate result, namely, that losses have been, are being, and will be sustained in connection with the operation of the Farm Loan Board, and it would seem only reasonable that, in setting up an asset, we took into account

existing and probable losses with respect to that asset, as any commercial company would do, and provide for them in the balance sheet.

With respect to the \$2,500,000 advanced to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries against which we hold securities, and which is shown here as an asset, it is estimated that a loss will likely be sustained, or, may I put it this way: it may be advisable for the Government to take a loss.

I believe honourable members of this House will recollect the manner in which the Province became involved in this particular transaction.

In the early days, the Government had no direct liability in the Co-operative Creameries, although it acted as a clearing house for quite a number of small co-operative creameries. My understanding is that the Government paid the accounts payable and collected the accounts receivable for these co-operatives, and charged them a small percentage on the net earnings for the service rendered. A little later on, these companies amalgamated into a company called the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. The Government ceased to administer the affairs of the newly amalgamated companies but, about this time, however, in order to assist the company and the dairy producers, the Government agreed to help finance the erection of cold storage plants by making loans up to 75 per cent. of the appraised value of such plants, taking a first mortgage as security. It had formerly been hoped that the Dominion Government would subsidize the erection of these cold storage plants as a war measure, but the Saskatchewan Company was unable to have it arranged and the Provincial Government had to come to the assistance of the company.

In the session of 1926, indeed for the years immediately preceding that year, the price of dairy products had been for the most part unsatisfactory, and an agitation had arisen that something should be done about it. Into the stage so set up stepped Mr. Joe Caulder, of the Caulder Creameries of Moose Jaw. Mr. Caulder promoted a merger between the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries and the Caulder concern, whereby the Caulder Creameries were sold to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. This agreement, signed by J. A. Caulder on behalf of the Caulder Creameries and by J. A. Gregory on behalf of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, was validated by Statute and was in many respects a remarkable document.

The agreement which termed the Caulder Creameries the "vendor" company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative as the "purchasing" company provided for the issue to the preferred stock holders of the Caulder's Creamery of preferred shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative, carrying the same value and the same privileges as the stock they formerly held in the Caulder's Creamery, and also called for the issue to the Caulder voting common stock holders of a new amalgamation "Series A" shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative of the same value

as the Caulder stock and with privileges which this stock did not formerly enjoy in the Caulder's Creamery.

The agreement provided that this new Series A stock could be redeemed. This arrangement can best be described by reading that portion of the Act. I quote:

"The purchasing company may at any time prior to March 1, 1932, call in and pay off the said amalgamation shares, Series A, such calling in and payment off to be at par, plus a premium of \$2.50 upon each of the said shares if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1929; at par plus a premium of \$3.50 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1931; and at par plus a premium of \$4.00 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1932. Shares so called in and paid off shall not be reissued."

The agreement also provided that the former Caulder common stock holders, which was the voting stock in the Caulder organization, should elect an equal number of directors to those elected by the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries to the first Board of Directors following the amalgamation. When this Board first met, they appointed Mr. Caulder as general manager and a little later on appointed him as president. Just how this happened I cannot say except that Mr. Caulder is a very persuasive gentleman and, possibly, his persuasiveness had something to do with it.

Later on, the Government, under pressure from the dairy producers, decided to buy in Mr. Caulder's personal shares in order to remove the Caulder influence and control. Mr. Caulder thus retired from the company with \$55,000.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I should like to ask, Mr. Speaker, where the honourable Leader of the Opposition got the impression that Caulder's share was purchased under pressure from the dairy producers?

MR. WILLIAMS: It was common knowledge at the time, and Caulder had become president of the Dairy Corporation of Canada, and the producers wanted his influence removed. I was at that time President of the United Farmers of Canada and in a position to know where the pressure came from.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I think you are wrong. I think the pressure came from Mr. Caulder himself, not the producers.

MR. WILLIAMS: I do not suppose Mr. Caulder was averse to taking \$55,000, but without going into the arguments for and against the procedure, the result of paying Mr. Caulder this \$55,000 added to the capital load the Company was carrying.

Today, the liability of this Company to the Government stands at \$2,558,812.44, made up as follows:

\$870,131.82 outstanding on a mortgage, the face value of which is \$900,000, held by the Government;

\$355,083.35 owing by the Company to the Government, and covered by redeemable shares issued by the Company to the Government, and

\$1,333,597.27, a sum which the Company obtained as a loan from the Bank of Montreal. The Government guaranteed this loan and eventually paid it.

Thus the Company now owes the Government \$2,558,812.44, and what the eventual loss will be is difficult to estimate at this time. To be quite fair to the Company, however, it must be said that, under its present management, it is making a better showing than it has made for some time.

It must be remembered, however, that this capital overhead places the Company in a difficult position in competing with other dairies, in that, if the interest is to be paid, let alone any payments on principal, the money must be found either by curtailing costs or by making better sales. Except for plant efficiency, lower costs in the butter industry are generally obtained by paying less for milk and cream, which is a policy the Government and the Company are both very reluctant to adopt.

It is also to be remembered that the purchase and sale price of fluid milk is now fairly well regulated by the Milk Control Board which tends to create a more or less rigid price structure in that field.

So far as butter is concerned, this is a highly speculative field in which even the most experienced dairymen sometimes suffer the most unexpected gains and losses. Taking it all in all, it would seem that in the interests of the Company and its patrons, both producing patrons and consuming patrons, some part of this capital overhead will have to be assumed by the Government.

HON. MR. DAVIS: What do you mean by "assume part of the overhead"?

MR. WILLIAMS: I hardly think the Government can expect this Company to meet the whole of this two and a half million liability to the Government and expect it at the same time to compete on a reasonable basis with other dairies. If we are to expect this Company to compete with other dairies, we shall have to put the Company on a basis where it can compete. This Company has to meet interest and principal payments on this sum, and these payments can only be made by taking the money out of the farmer by paying him less for his produce, or by taking it out of the consumer by making him pay more, or by increased plant efficiency.

HON. MR. DAVIS: The Company has to buy and sell on the market, so they cannot take it out of the farmer or the consumer.

MR. WILLIAMS: My honourable friend may be a good lawyer, but he apparently does not know much about the dairy industry.

In connection with the smaller item of \$415,200 there will undoubtedly be a loss and a fairly heavy one. This item, I am informed, covers sale of live stock of some years standing to farmers, supplies of blackleg vaccine and some equipment in the Matador Ranch. Again, Mr. Speaker, there is no provision for depreciation.

The item of \$48,146.36 covers the northern settlers' relief payments of 1931-32. It is now admitted that some of the settlers took up marginal lands and a loss seems inevitable in this connection, but again no provision has been made for depreciation.

With respect to the two items, "Implementing of Guarantees for Seed Grain on account of Municipalities" of \$324,099.92 and "Local Improvement Districts" of \$55,194.60, here also a loss seems inevitable.

Speaking of similar guarantees in 1921, Hon. Mr. Dunning, then Provincial Treasurer, had this to say:

"Seed grain guarantees to rural municipalities for \$639,681. It has been necessary for the Government to stand behind the municipalities in the way of guarantee and in my judgment there will be an ultimate loss. I cannot estimate it but there is no question in the mind of any member of this House that, as a result of the conditions which have prevailed in the last year or so, there will be some ultimate loss.

"Local improvement districts seed grain and fodder account for \$146,589—this is the only case where we guarantee the individual—there being no local administration it is necessary to do so and the credit of the individual is guaranteed at the bank. An attempt is made each fall to reduce the amount and collect as much as possible. I expect there will be a considerable ultimate loss in connection with this. At the present time the banks are carrying these advances, which are being reduced gradually but in some local improvement districts the crop has again failed and these people cannot pay and I expect there will be some loss."

The last item of \$386,122.02, being amortized bond discount of Provincial debentures issued for advances to the Farm Loan Board, should be realized on provided the losses of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board are not too large. As to whether this will happen revolves around the question of whether or not these are normal times. A farmer friend of mine, who attended the Agricultural Society's Convention, told me that he gathered from the address of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to that body that the Deputy Minister seemed to think that these were normal times. It is, of course, a highly controversial question, but in view of the fact that we have had these conditions for six years and still are experiencing them, the argument that capitalism can come out of its nose-dive is losing a great deal of its force. It would seem that a reserve for bad debts should have been created against this asset, of a fairly substantial percentage.

The next item on the balance sheet is cash in bank, \$260,449.12. This is actual cash in the bank.

Then we find a figure of \$1,026,880.92 as due from current account, being proceeds from debentures and some capital repayments which were paid into the consolidated fund. There is a cross entry for the sum showing on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Then we have on the asset side of our balance sheet sinking funds to the value of \$8,449,761.57 against which we have set up a sinking fund reserve of \$3,924,117.26. This latter sum, as I have already mentioned, may possibly be regarded as depreciation on buildings and improvements, that is, on capital account.

The next two items on our balance sheet are both offset by cross-entries as liabilities. They comprise \$16,306,701.17, being money raised by loans to take care of revenue deficits and, therefore, owing from current account to capital account, and a further item of \$45,086,457.07, being money raised by loans for relief purposes and, therefore, owing from the relief account to capital account.

The next item listed as an asset amounts to \$2,856,087.29, and is unamortized debt discount and expense. I am informed that this is nearly all unamortized discount—in other words, losses sustained in selling our bonds. For instance, if we sell \$100,000 worth of bonds and get only \$85,000 for them we sustain a loss of \$15,000; but, it is argued, this \$15,000 loss need not be charged up against the year in which the bonds were issued but can be spread over the whole period covered by the bonds. Consequently, we find that the practice is to put items of this kind into the balance sheet as “deferred charges” instead of showing them as an immediate loss. But, nevertheless, it is an ultimate loss.

In the School Lands account, we have an asset of \$38,153,516.68, which includes an item of \$8,107,500, being the capitalization of a certain sum of money received each year from the Dominion Government as an allowance in lieu of debt. To make it clearer: we receive each year from the Dominion Government the sum of \$405,375 as a payment in lieu of debt. When Confederation took place, the provinces then in existence all had debts which were absorbed by the Dominion Government. When Saskatchewan came into being in 1905, however, this province had no debts so, in lieu thereof, we get this annual payment from the Federal Government, the figure having been agreed upon and set forth in Section 19 of the *Saskatchewan Act* of 1905. This figure of \$8,107,500, therefore, was placed on the asset side of the balance sheet as a capital asset, because we are drawing interest on a sum equal to that amount, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. This is a purely arbitrary arrangement, of course, for we could not realize on the capital sum at any time and apply it, say on our debt.

In this same item we have also anticipated the balance payable

over a period of years on outstanding sales of school lands as being \$12,008,024.49. This, of course, may or may not be actually received. Adjustments are going on from year to year; some sales are not carried through and there are constant cancellations and adjustments being made. It should be said, however, that there are some six million acres of unsold school lands which, if realized on, should more than provide for any losses due to such adjustments, though it happens that some four of the six millions lie in unsurveyed areas of the north country and, presumably, are of little value. The remaining figure included in this item, \$18,037,992.19, covers actual bonds and cash on hand from sales of school lands. Thus, roughly, some \$20,000,000 of this asset arises from the capitalization of payments expected to be received over an indefinite period of years.

In our trust accounts, we show trusts to the value of \$1,997,851.25. Of this, \$1,849,847.06 is in actual cash or investments and accrued interest; \$102,245.13 is deposited in general sinking fund and \$45,759.06 is owing to trust fund from current account. This latter item is covered by an entry of an equal amount on the liability side of the balance sheet, as a liability to current account.

Turning to the current account, here we show an asset of \$4,678,419.12 on account of uncollected taxes. Of this, \$4,717,656.66 is unpaid public revenue taxes. (I am rather amazed the Attorney General does not question me on this. You will note that the last figure I quoted is larger than the original figure.) The ultimate payment of this sum depends entirely on the future strength of the taxpayer. If the municipalities continue to be unable to collect we cannot realize on this asset. In this respect I join with the honourable member for Kerrobert (Mr. Laing) in being quite unimpressed by the rosy picture painted by the Minister of Education (Hon. Mr. Estey) with respect to the municipalities. The fact is this item has increased during the past year—and I am not blaming the municipalities; this thing is growing on us all the time.

However, returning to the balance sheet we find the remaining \$39,237.54 of the \$4,678,419.12 assets of uncollected taxes covers:

Wild Lands Tax	\$264,056.62
Supplementary Revenue Tax	44,056.62
Relief Income Tax	46,150.90
Timber Tax	19,644.18
Gas Tax (less commissions and estimated allowance for refunds)	97,745.50

With the exception of the last item where a reserve has been created, only \$511,146.42 has been provided to take care of cancellations or remissions. It seems to me that this amount is altogether inadequate in view of the condition of the municipalities and in view of the fact that a large percentage of this amount has to be obtained from the municipalities as public revenue tax which has been in arrears for years and, naturally, from municipalities which are in the poorest condition.

Our next asset consists of a figure of \$3,688,413.24. With the exception of the \$133,294.41 of accrued interest payable from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries on advances and which is of doubtful value, the soundness of the asset largely depends upon the ability of the Farm Loan Board to take care of advances for administrative purposes and interest on capital advances, in that the Farm Loan Board items account for \$2,213,325.54 of the entire amount.

It should be noted that the \$121,600 reserve set up for bad debts in connection with this item is really a 20 per cent. reserve on the \$608,000.14 payable from the Farm Loan Board to cover advances made to this Board for administrative purposes, and no reserve has been created against the larger item of \$2,605,325.40 payable to the Treasury from the Farm Loan Board on account of interest on capital advances. It is also interesting to note that last year the Board granted a remission of interest to its patrons; that is to say, those operating under the Board last year were forgiven a certain percentage of interest. If this practice continues, the income is going to be less and, therefore, the payments to the Treasury are bound to be less.

The next item of \$2,800,608.94 should be a sound asset, having been very heavily discounted, some items even being discounted as heavily as 100 per cent. This may seem an unreasonable discount, but when one analyses each item one is convinced that the allowances made are justifiable. For instance, there is an item, "Advances to Debt Adjustment Cases," which has been discounted 100 per cent. This was money advanced by the Government to enable a debtor under the old Board to clear off some account. And again, at one time the Government undertook to finance foreign students at the University.

PREMIER PATTERSON: At the Normal School.

MR. WILLIAMS: All right . . . at the Normal School. These accounts date away back, fifteen or twenty years, and, therefore, to discount them 100 per cent. is quite a justifiable procedure.

The asset, \$331,690.74, listed as materials and equipment is, I am told, a sound asset, being supplies and equipment actually on hand.

The next figure, \$2,306,812.88, shown as an asset on the balance sheet as "Deferred Charges," is really not an asset at all but a probable loss that is being taken up over a period of years. The man in the street would naturally ask, why not show it as a loss then? There have probably been more arguments over the practice of showing deferred charges as an asset than any other bookkeeping practice. The theory is, of course, that the loss, although inevitable, has not yet occurred, therefore cannot be shown as a deficit nor can it be shown as a liability for it is not something we have to pay but rather something we should have received and, in slang language, "just ain't agoin' to get." Therefore it is shown on the asset side of the balance sheet in the same way

as a deficit is shown on the asset side of a balance sheet to denote the amount we are short in actual assets to balance our liabilities.

Then we have an item of \$6,212,661.27 shown as an asset as School Trust Income Receivable, but we also have a counter entry on the liability side of the balance sheet of the same amount, because if and when this money comes in it is merely held in trust by the Treasury and really belongs to the school district and is earmarked to be used for educational purposes, such as restoring the school grants to their former figure.

The next item of \$731,082.96 is another one of these deferred charges and is shown as Debt Discount and Expense rather than as a deficit, although it is really a loss.

The next asset of \$110,000 is counterbalanced by a cross-entry on the liability side of the balance sheet of the same amount, being money that was used out of the consolidated revenue account for relief purposes. The one entry cancels out the other.

The next item is the recognized deficit in current account as at April 30, 1935—\$6,581,994.58.

The last account on the balance sheet, that of Relief, we show as an asset of \$1,864,581.81, being cash on hand in the Relief Account. A second item of \$8,177,255.52, representing Accounts Receivable which have been fully discounted, should be sound. As a matter of fact this particular schedule has been discounted from \$20,433,419.45 to \$8,177,255.52, which seems to be a very heavy discount, but an examination of the accounts themselves show that the writing down is probably quite justified.

The last item on the asset side of the balance sheet is a recorded deficit of \$37,919,421.47 in this account.

I have given you, Mr. Speaker, what I believe to be a fair analysis of the asset side of the balance sheet, let us turn now to the liability side.

On the liability side of the balance sheet we find a liability recorded of \$174,714,386.79, being the Funded Debt and Treasury Bills outstanding on which we paid \$6,323,371.09 in interest last year. In this connection it is interesting to note that the total amount paid into sinking funds from all sources, last year, was roughly \$748,000. Even taking into account the Wheat Pool payments which came a little after the close of the financial year, the annual payments into the sinking funds do not come within \$5,000,000 of being equal to the annual interest we pay on the funded debts and outstanding Treasury bills, yet these are the sinking funds that are supposed to retire or assist in retiring the various items of our public debt at maturity!

Perhaps for the benefit of those in the galleries who are not accustomed to and, perhaps, do not understand, the term "Treasury Bill," I should explain . . .

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS: You are not speaking to the galleries. You can't do that.

MR. WILLIAMS: Possibly there are some Government members who do not understand either. Treasury bills are not dollar bills. They are promissory notes of the Provincial Government given to banks, or sometimes other organizations, for goods or cash received and must be paid off when they fall due with interest payable thereon, or else they must be renewed.

The next item on the liability side is a small one, \$1,230.52. This is a liability for capital expenditure, being an amount due and payable for current construction.

Then we have an item of \$3,924,117.26, which is really not a liability but a cross-entry to a similar entry on the asset side of the balance sheet, thus creating a reserve which may be regarded as depreciation on buildings, bridges and roads. Next we have an item of \$237,213.93, being a surplus in the capital account.

We also show a further surplus in the capital account amounting to \$38,153,516.68, only \$18,037,992.19 of which represents actual cash or bonds, the balance, some \$20,000,000, being that arbitrary figure I have already referred to, made up of realization value of school lands we have sold under agreement for sale and the arbitrary figure fixed as the capitalization of the annual debt payment of \$405,375 from the Dominion Government—and, for the life of me, I cannot understand why we should capitalize one Dominion subsidy and not the other. The explanation may be that this subsidy in lieu of debt is the only one we could arrive at a figure on, and so we show it and not the other.

In the trust account we show a liability as trustees of \$1,997,851.25 as actual value of trusts held in either cash, bonds or other securities.

The only other items on the liability side of the balance sheet which are not cancelled out by cross-entries on the asset side are:

Bank overdraft	\$801,737.50
Accounts payable	75,466.83
Interest accrued on public debt	1,967,560.93

This interest, although accrued, is not yet due. For instance, let us suppose that the last interest payment on a certain bond issue was in June, 1934, and the next falls due in June, 1935; then at April 30, when this statement was prepared, there would be interest accrued for July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March and April, but not due to be paid until June, two

months later. This item, therefore, represents the interest payable accrued in that manner.

Another item of accounts payable, \$3,537,929.30 is on account of relief materials purchased by the Government but not yet paid for as at April 30, 1935. Then we have another item of \$1,004,916.07 standing as a liability. Of this amount, \$148,925.34 is in dispute and probably will be taken over by the Federal Government, being advances for seed grain outstanding for some years. The remainder, \$855,990.73, represents payments due by the Government to the University of Saskatchewan, and the total liability of the Government due to the superannuation account in respect to claims for superannuation shall all be called for at one time.

Then, in addition to that, we have a contingent liability of \$32,779,710.42, which we may, or may not, have to pay and which we do not show on the balance sheet at all although, with respect to some of these items, we most certainly will have to make good on them eventually.

The big item of \$27,392,910.66 probably will be taken over by the Dominion Government, as it represents guarantees to the old Canadian Northern and G.T.P. Railways, now the Canadian National.

There may possibly be a loss, however, on the \$333,517.95 guarantee with respect to principal and interest on drainage districts.

Then there is \$4,508,406.16 of a guarantee given on advances in connection with agricultural aid where, probably, a heavy ultimate loss, estimated as from 50 to 75 per cent., will be shown. The same applies to the \$230,098.36 item respecting educational guarantees.

We must also remember that, under *The Seed Grain Advances Act* of last year, we have created another contingent liability which will probably reach up into the millions, some of which the Government will have to make good, later on, to the mortgage companies and others who have advanced money to buy seed under the provisions of this Act. The Government will have to repay these advances if the farmer does not pay—and in this respect we must expect to have another liability created.

Summing the whole situation up, we find that we have two assets of over \$50,000,000 each (taken at their face value), one of which should, and in any ordinary commercial business most certainly would, have been depreciated, namely, buildings, roads and bridges; and the other composed of items on which losses are bound to occur—and yet no depreciation or reserves set up, no provision at all for bad debts.

We find probable and, in most cases, inevitable losses shown as deferred charges amounting to \$6,667,110.71, and we find also admitted

deficits amounting to \$44,501,416.05. Against this, we show a reserve on the capital account of \$3,924,117.26—and if we take it as an asset, we cannot at the same time take it as a reserve; and we show a surplus in the same account of \$237,213.93. Then we show a further surplus arising out of capitalization of school lands and of certain amounts receivable from the Dominion Government over a period of years of \$38,153,516.68.

Let us add the two up and see where we stand.

Take first the deficits:

Deferred Charges	\$ 6,667,110.72
Acknowledged deficits	44,501,416.05
Total deficits	<u>\$51,168,526.77</u>

Now let's take the surpluses:

Reserves in Capital Account from Sinking Fund	\$ 3,924,117.26
Surplus in Capital Account	237,213.93
Surplus largely arising out of capitalizing school lands ..	38,153,516.68
Total surpluses	<u>\$42,314,847.87</u>

Thus we find we have a net deficit of \$8,753,678.90, and this would have been \$28,000,000 had we not capitalized our school lands and one of our Dominion subsidies. Against this we have a net sinking fund of \$4,525,644.13. In other words, not only have we a public debt of \$174,714,386.79, but we also have additional net liabilities of another \$7,239,915.81.

Exclusive of money we hold in trust for other people, our total assets, even after failing to provide for depreciation on buildings, roads and bridges and failing to provide a reserve for bad debts on certain loans and advances with respect to which we must certainly expect to suffer losses, do not come within \$8,700,000 of balancing our liabilities. Even to reach this figure, it was necessary to capitalize our school lands, anticipate our Dominion subsidy in lieu of debt, ignore contingent liabilities and fail to provide for bad debts in some accounts which may reasonably be expected to show a loss; and our net sinking fund, after providing a reserve of \$3,924,117.26 is only \$4,525,644.13.

It must be remembered, however, that we have certain unrealizable assets not shown on our balance sheet, such as unsold school lands, unsold provincial lands, mineral and oil rights undeveloped. The area of unsold school lands as at April 30, 1935, is estimated at a little over 6,000,000 acres of which some 4,500,000 is in the unsurveyed area of the north country—and this is largely marginal land. It is estimated that the area of unsold provincial lands as at April 30, 1935, was a little over 79,500,000 acres, and again, much of this is marginal land. In fact, some 65,000,000 acres is unsurveyed land which is regarded, at present, as being of little value. The Government is also pledged to

a free homestead policy which materially reduces the sales value of its land.

In the absence of data of an authoritative nature, I do not wish even to hazard a guess as to the value of our, at present, unrealizable assets in oil and mineral rights. I do believe, however, that the analysis I have made discloses a condition serious enough to warrant serious consideration of every member of this House.

In the year ended April 30, 1935, we paid \$6,323,371.09 in interest on our capital debt; and it should be remembered that, on this basis in the current fiscal year ending April 30, 1936, we will pay fairly close to \$7,500,000, which is dangerously close to 50 per cent. of our entire current revenue per year. This is a state of affairs which can be viewed only with alarm.

So serious is this situation that I regard it as my duty (and am going to take the Attorney General's advice) to make some suggestions to the Government as to policies which might be adopted to ease the strain.

MR. PROCTOR (Moosomin): Would the honourable gentleman permit a question, that is, if you are through with your figures?

MR. WILLIAMS: Certainly.

MR. PROCTOR: Where on the asset side would you place municipal roads, schools and other improvements, and why would you not include the principal on which we get our Dominion subsidy in lieu of lands and the moneys found due the province by the Bigelow Commission?

MR. WILLIAMS: How would it be if we take them one at a time as they apply to different accounts?

MR. PROCTOR: All right.

MR. WILLIAMS: Municipal roads, not being a purely provincial asset, would go in municipal accounts.

MR. PROCTOR: Not treated as a provincial asset?

MR. WILLIAMS: No. In no system of bookkeeping that I know of do you find that you can place anything in as an asset that you did not pay for and that does not belong to you.

With respect to the other questions, you will find one subsidy in capital assets, capitalizing the revenues received from the Dominion Government in lieu of debt.

MR. PROCTOR: Where would you put the others in?

MR. WILLIAMS: There again you are entering the realm of bookkeeping, and the general practice is that you cannot put in as a capital asset something you cannot realize on. Some take the other view, of course; and for the life of me I cannot see why they should have capitalized the one and not the other and, as I have said, the only explanation appears to be that the one they did capitalize was the only one they could arrive at a figure on as that sum is set forth in Section 19 of the *Saskatchewan Act*.

I said I was going to take the Attorney General's advice and offer some suggestions to the Government which, if adopted, would do something to relieve the serious situation confronting the province. In this connection may I again refer to the policies adopted in Socialist Sweden, and for fear some of the honourable gentlemen opposite may not know the actual composition of the Swedish Government, I quote from "The World Almanac," a copy of which may be procured by members interested from the Legislative Library:

"The result of the election of the Second Chamber on September 18, 1932, as compared with the election of 1928, was as follows:

Party	1928		1932	
	Votes	Seats	Votes	Seats
Socialists	873,931	90	1,939,249	104
Communists	151,567	8	206,386	8
Agrarian	263,502	27	351,150	36
Conservatives	692,434	73	582,843	58
Peoples	303,995	28	250,379	20
Liberals	70,824	4	40,958	4
National Socialists .....	.....	....	15,160	....

You will note, Mr. Speaker, that the Liberals, both elections, did not even elect "quintuplets"—only four each time.

"Per Albin Hansson, editor of a Socialist newspaper and leader of the Social Democratic Labor Party since 1925, as Premier, made up a Socialist Cabinet on Sept. 26 by a combination with the Agrarians and Communists"

He did not even put the Liberals in.

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. But he put in the Communists.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, that's the party the Liberals try to say are advanced Liberals.

". . . Stringent economies were put in effect and taxation increased. A broad programme of public works was voted on June 21, 1933, which was planned to put 74,000 men to work for one year at a cost of 288 million kroner of which the National Government will provide 180 millions. Raising 125 million by short term loans, 24,000,000 by long term loans and 10,000,000 from the ordinary budget and 20,000,000 from the extraordinary budget. The short term loans were met from the proceeds of steeply increased inheritance taxes. Normal wages were paid."

Note that last sentence, Mr. Speaker. Not \$10 a month, not \$15 a month—"Normal wages were paid."

"The Riksdag, on May 30, 1934, passed the Social Democratic Unemployment Insurance Bill. By paying weekly instalments for two years to the insurance fund, about 700,000 Swedish workers will be entitled to unemployment support for 20 weeks, the amount received by each worker varying with the sum contributed."

PREMIER PATTERSON: The workers made contributions to this fund, did they?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. They contributed.

"When fully organized the fund will total about 36,000,000 kroner of which the insured will supply 21,000,000 kroner and the Government the remainder. Some 300,000 Swedish workers are already insured against unemployment through trade union schemes which under the new system will be augmented with Government funds and supervised by the State.

"The old age pension law was broadened by the Riksdag on June 8, 1935, so that after Jan. 1, 1937, all men and women over 67 years of age will receive annual pensions based on a sliding scale of incomes and contributions."

With respect to the Swedish budget, the "World Almanac" has this to say:

"The public debt on March 31, 1935, was 2,490,200,000 kroner (\$646,954,000 at par of exchange). The debt, nearly all funded, was contracted mostly for productive purposes, therefore representing not net liability but investment."

This figure of \$646,954,000 stands out in sharp contrast with the public debt of Saskatchewan of just a month later in the same year, namely \$174,714,386.79; in other words, Saskatchewan with a population of one million has a public debt which is over one-fourth that of a country with a population of seven million. One million people in Saskatchewan carry a provincial debt burden of 174 millions of dollars while seven million people in Sweden carry a burden of only 647 millions. Our provincial per capita debt is \$174.00. On top of this we have a national debt of over two billion dollars, while Sweden has a per capita debt of only \$92.42. Each man, woman and child in Saskatchewan is carrying a provincial debt alone of \$174, while in Sweden each person carries a debt of only \$92.42. Every member of this Assembly should burn these figures into his memory and vow that they must be changed. We on this side again insist that there must be a drastic cutting down of debts and lowering of interest rates.

Now let us examine how Sweden arrived at this enviable position. First, a Socialist Government; then stringent economies and increased taxation—but not stringent economy and added taxation to pay interest to bondholders, but rather to put into operation a broad plan of public works in which normal wages were paid, financed not by taxes on consumption or wages, but taxes on inheritance and earnings from public enterprises.

For years Sweden has gone forward in the direction of public ownership, government control of national industries and natural

resources. For years the Swedish Government has regulated prices and supervised banking activities. This policy, coupled with a new unemployment insurance policy and an adequate old age pension scheme, has already been so effective as to make it possible for the Swedish Government to reduce taxation by 10 per cent. in the last budget . . . and if my friends opposite still say the Swedish Government is like a Liberal Government then I say to them, "Go thou and do likewise."

MR. LOPTSON: Would my honourable friend tell me—you mentioned industries—what industries does the Swedish Government own?

MR. WILLIAMS: I have a clipping here. There is also this book which you can obtain from the Legislative Library. That answers your question.

MR. LOPTSON: But name some of the industries.

MR. WILLIAMS: Industries such as the Coal Mines Co-operative . . .

MR. LOPTSON: Co-operatives are independent in Sweden.

MR. WILLIAMS: The Government of Sweden at least shows a sympathetic attitude to Co-operatives.

HON. MR. DAVIS: Do they own the coal mines in Sweden?

MR. WILLIAMS: You also own them here . . .

HON. MR. DAVIS: Private ownership here.

MR. LOPTSON: We would like to know what industries the Swedish Government owns.

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, Mr. Speaker, if the honourable gentleman wants a list of the industries owned and controlled by the Swedish Government, he will have to get his information from the Swedish Government.

MR. LOPTSON: But, surely, my honourable friend knows some, having made the statement he did. Just name us one!

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, then, the lumber industry.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS: No. No.

MR. WILLIAMS: That clearly shows the Government knows nothing whatever about the principles of Socialism. However, in view of the fact that honourable gentlemen opposite will pay no attention to recommendations based on the policies of a Socialist government . . .

MR. DANIELSON: What of the railways in Sweden, are they Government-owned?

MR. SPEAKER (to Mr. Williams): You do not have to answer.

MR. WILLIAMS: No. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to honourable gentlemen opposite yell at us to "sit down" when we have asked questions, and when they have the courtesy to answer ours we shall be pleased to answer theirs.

In view of the fact honourable members opposite like to take suggestions from capitalistic countries rather than from Socialistic countries, I am going to turn to some policies which have been followed in capitalistic countries. We have had our difficulties in this country and other countries have had similar difficulties. I believe it is generally recognized that the two things Canada suffers most severely from are over-capitalization in industry and mortgage indebtedness in agriculture. Other countries have suffered from these same maladies and have met them by state legislation such as some of the industrial Acts of Great Britain and other similar Acts which gave the British Government power to reorganize vital industries of general public interest.

With respect to farm mortgage indebtedness, the experience of Finland and the State of Bhavnagar in India is interesting. I am indebted to Mr. Eliason, Secretary of the United Farmers of Canada, for this information. I quote from his letter:

"Recently I had an opportunity to discuss debt adjustment legislation with the leader of the dairy co-operative in Finland, an organization with 90,000 members. He said that, following the Russian revolution the various armies had criss-crossed Finland time and again and robbed the farmers of nearly all that they possessed with the exception of the mortgages which, of course, were left.

"The Government found it necessary to rebuild the farming industry. They, however, allowed the creditors a free hand to foreclose but organized a state agricultural finance corporation. A representative of that finance corporation attended all mortgage sales and purchased the land at approximately 25 cents on the dollar. The mortgage companies, or moneylenders as they are called, received a cash settlement and the finance corporation resold the land to the farmer, son or widow; advanced whatever money was necessary for immediate needs and accepted a long term mortgage of from 20 to 36 years with 4 per cent. interest charges. Agriculture has flourished during the last five years and Finland is the only country in the world that we know of that has paid their war indebtedness.

"There is a similarity between the India and Finland land redemption scheme. I thought I would call this to your attention and hope that it will be of some help to you."

Speaking of India, this is from *The Times Weekly* of London:

FARM DEBTS IN INDIA

"Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. E. Mosse, in an article in the Times, describes a bold reform carried out in the State of Bhavnagar, by which the State has taken over the debts of the cultivators of the soil to the moneylenders and provided easy terms of repayment.

"The Maharajah of Bhavnagar has been visiting England, and was received by the King at Buckingham Palace last week.

"In the course of his article Lieutenant-Colonel Mosse says:

"It is commonplace that one of the main factors in the unsatisfactory economic condition of the Indian ryot cultivator is his chronic indebtedness to moneylenders. This is found alike in British India and the States. At the instance of Sir Prabashankar Pattani, a Brahmin administrator, one Indian State has started a remarkable experiment amongst its subject ryots.

"During the minority, between the years 1918 and 1931, of the present ruler, the Maharajah Krishna Kumarsinghi, the administration of Bhavnagar was vested in a council of four members, of which the president was that veteran Brahmin statesman, Sir Prabashankar Pattani, who will be remembered as a familiar figure at the Round Table Conferences.

"A committee appointed by the council to examine the question of agricultural indebtedness, reporting in 1929, after an exhaustive investigation, revealed a serious state of affairs. While nearly one-half of the Khatadars (holders of State land) were indebted to Sowcars (moneylenders) no less than 30 per cent. of the whole number had no prospect of ever getting rid of their obligations.

"It should be explained that the land is, generally speaking, the property of the Durbar. The Khatadar holds his land on lease as a practically permanent tenant.

"The committee came to the conclusion that for the khedut whose debt to sowcars did not exceed twice the amount of his annual assessment there was some hope. One-third of the number were in this position. The rest, amounting to 30 per cent. of the revenue payers, had no prospect but that of getting deeper and deeper into the toils. The debt in some cases amounted to as much as 15 years' assessment. Whatever the origins, in many cases quite small, of the khedut's debts, the committee found conclusive evidence that "the alarming extent of agricultural indebtedness is the result of the peculiarly grasping and extortionate methods of moneylending of which the khedut has been the victim."

"Was it possible to liquidate the indebtedness to sowcars of the kheduts as a body? It remained for Bhavnagar, aided by certain favourable circumstances, to provide a solution, based upon the view that it would be greatly to the advantage of the khedut could the State take the place of the sowcar as his sole important creditor. This solution took practical shape in the Khedut Debt Redemption Scheme.

"That the scheme did not at first commend itself to the sowcars is hardly surprising; but tactful persuasion and judicious propaganda, aided by the bait of a cash sum down in settlement of bad debts as well as good, had their effect. The work begun in April, 1930, was concluded in March, 1934.

"The conclusion, expressed in round figures, amounted to the complete liquidation of a nominal indebtedness of Rs. 86 lakhs (£645,000) by means of cash payments, totalling Rs. 20 lakhs (£150,000) advanced by the Durbar. By this latter amount the debts of the agricultural classes to the State had been augmented, but the whole of their fourfold indebtedness to moneylenders had been wiped out.

"Granted that, from the khedut's point of view, the State is a more desirable creditor than the sowcar, is there a real transformation in his financial position? I believe there can be no doubt about the answer. The old debt was a permanent and increasingly heavy millstone round the neck of the unfortunate khedut which, in many cases, killed all live interest in his work. The new debt is, on the average, but a fourth of the old one; its repayment within a reasonable time is more than a practical possibility. And, provided the light interest charges be paid, it does not grow. The results in the case of

Khatadars in those areas first dealt with are, it is reported, already manifest, both in the greater heart the cultivator is putting into his work and in improved recoveries of land revenue.'"

Now, Mr. Speaker, let's go back over this and translate it into language and terms which all can understand—and I hope the Government will pay attention, for when the people elect a Provincial Government they really expect something, not just laughter.

A committee appointed to examine the question of agricultural indebtedness, and reporting in 1929, found a serious state of affairs. Nearly one-half of the farmers were in debt to mortgage companies and no less than 30 per cent. of the whole number had no prospect of ever getting rid of their obligations. The committee came to the conclusion that the farmer whose debt to the mortgage companies did not exceed twice the amount of his annual assessment had some hope—and one-third of the number were in this position. The remainder, representing 30 per cent. of the revenue payers, had no hope of working their way out and faced the prospect of getting deeper and deeper into debt. Whatever the origin, in many cases quite small, of the farmers' debts, the committee found conclusive evidence that "the alarming extent of agricultural indebtedness is the result of the peculiarly grasping and extortionate methods of the mortgage companies, of which the farmer has been the victim."

HON. MR. DAVIS: What report are you quoting from?

MR. WILLIAMS: This is from *The Times Weekly*, of London, England.

HON. MR. DAVIS: But that last statement was not in *The Times*.

MR. WILLIAMS: I am just supposing the Liberal Government woke up?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Oh, just supposing?

MR. WILLIAMS: Was it possible to liquidate the indebtedness of the farmers as a body? It remained for the Government, aided by certain favourable circumstances, to provide a solution based on the view that it would be greatly to the advantage of the farmer could the State take the place of the mortgage company as his sole important creditor. This solution took practical shape in the Farmers' Debt Redemption Scheme.

That the scheme did not at first commend itself to the mortgage companies is hardly surprising; but tactful persuasion and judicious propaganda, aided by the bait of a cash sum down in settlement of bad debts and good, had their effect. The work begun in April (shall we say 1936) was concluded in March, 1940.

The conclusion, expressed in round figures, amounted to the complete liquidation of a nominal indebtedness of £645,000 by means of cash payments totalling £150,000 advanced by the Government. By this latter amount the debts of the agricultural classes to the Government had been augmented, but the whole of their fourfold indebtedness to the mortgage companies was wiped out.

I think our honourable friends opposite might pay attention to some of the things done in other capitalistic countries to meet situations somewhat similar to our own here in Saskatchewan; but, of course, the members of the Government will say: "We cannot do these things. We have neither the power nor the money to follow out these policies adopted in Finland and India." I think the general public feels that, with Liberal Governments both here and in Ottawa elected by overwhelming majorities, the Liberal Party has all the power that the people of Canada can give and should it fail to use that power to solve Canada's economic problems, the Liberal Party, and it alone, must accept the blame.

Now that these conferences are going on between the Provinces and the Dominion, one of the prime matters before these conferences should be the solving of Canada's economic problems and the reconstruction of its economic structure. I believe that the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan would be quite justified if, instead of pledging the taxes of the taxpayers of Saskatchewan to mortgage companies to guarantee advances made to sow land covered by mortgages held by these companies, they insisted that the mortgage companies accept the full responsibility of the partnership they entered into with the farmer, which should include the acceptance of a fair share of all losses sustained to date and a fair proportion of the risks of the future. Should the mortgage companies refuse to accept this responsibility then, in my opinion, the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada would be quite justified in launching forth into a debt redemption scheme such as has been put into effect in Finland, India and some other countries, and wipe them out.

With respect to industrial rehabilitation, our friends may argue that an income tax would do us no good, an inheritance tax would do us no good, because we have no millionaires here to tax. Mr. Speaker, I submit it is high time we began to develop a national consciousness in Canada. It is high time we realized that Canada is a unit and that we cannot forever exist as the wealthy East and the poverty-stricken West. The East must be made to realize that the wealth of the East came largely from the West and inheritance taxes imposed in the East should not be for the benefit of the East alone, but rather for the benefit of Canada as a whole.

Turning to the Budget address of the Premier, in his remarks on estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming fiscal year, he intimated that the Government would probably be criticized for under-estimating expenditures and of over-estimating income. I believe the

Premier's fears will be fully justified in 1938 when the Public Accounts reveal what actually transpired in the fiscal year for which the estimates have just been tabled, and the pencil of time makes its red markings on estimated revenue and expenditure of 1937. In any event, the estimates admit we will go still deeper into the mire of debt in 1937. We are not going to crawl out; we are going to crawl farther in.

The thing which disturbed me most in the Premier's address, however, was not the possibility of errors in connection with estimated income and expenditure (and it does exist) but rather the attitude of defeatism exhibited. He seemed to take the attitude that little or nothing could be done about our interest rates and our debts, because it would rebound against us. There was the suggestion that something might be done, some slight reduction made, through the operations of a loan council, but even then there would have to be a *quid pro quo* and our Dominion subsidies might be regarded as security and most, if not all, of our financial activities brought under supervision of the Dominion Government. The Premier takes the attitude that nothing could be done—that the problem was hemmed around by difficulties and these difficulties of so serious a nature that nothing could be done. Mr. Speaker, may I say that, so long as that attitude of mind persists, nothing will be done. That is one of the reactions of human nature. If we think we can do nothing, we attempt to do nothing.

We, on this side of the House, will not oppose the Budget, but may I say, Sir, that we are not satisfied with the lack of action shown by the Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Liberal Government here in Regina, in tackling some of these really big problems which face our country and which face our province today.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you.



PUBLIC HEALTH

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

The Honourable J. M. Uhrich, M.D.

Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Friday, March 13, 1936

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PUBLIC HEALTH

SPEECH OF

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(*Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary*)

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

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Mr. Speaker: At this particular stage in the proceedings of the Legislature—the occasion of the debate on the Budget—it has been my custom in previous years to review, in as concise a manner as possible, some of the activities of the Department of Public Health. Therefore, this afternoon, may I ask your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, and that of the members of the House, as I once again present in this Chamber details of a Governmental activity which in point of importance stands second to none—the safeguarding of health.

The definition of the term “public health” is not a mere matter of wording: it is one of fundamental concept. An interpretation of the term is not nearly so simple as the general use of it would indicate. The expression is a comparatively recent one, and is not so old in usage as the words “religion”, “medicine”, “law”, etc. There are so many activities embraced in the term “public health”, that workers in these various fields may be expected to view the whole from their own particular lines of endeavour.

A prominent public health worker has defined “public health practice” as “the organized effort of society to eliminate disease, elevate the standard of health and well-being and increase the span of life.” Its scope of activity deals not only with the causes and conditions of disease but also with the causes and conditions of health. It is the science and art of conscious physical and mental adjustment between man and his surroundings. It is hygiene and sanitation applied to individuals, *en masse*, with special attention to the interrelations of individuals. Public health is the health of the community considered as a whole. It is that which conserves health and lengthens life by means of community activities organized to secure environmental sanitation, communicable disease control, early discovery and preventive treatment of disease, and the education of the public in the principles of healthful living. The interests of the people, as represented by Government, are equally affected by helpless individuals, whether made so by heart disease, rheumatism or paresis, or by smallpox, plague or poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

The ideal for which we strive is the utilization of every available means for the prevention of disease or injury. The problem is how this ideal may be attained with the greatest good to the common weal.

The people of European and American countries came out of the Great War feeling that the old order had changed, and that all things were new in the social and political world. Nations and individuals were torn from their moorings, swept away from their courses. Scientists and sociologists entered into a decade unparalleled in its feverish activity. The veil of mystery was rent from many secrets of chemistry and physics, and the habits, the very thoughts, of people underwent change. History and experience were regarded with contempt by large groups of individuals, and the warnings of the thoughtful were but voices crying in the wilderness. Many are paying the price of this revulsion, not only in fortune but in health.

As a result of recent discoveries in the field of science and their application to public health, and no less as a consequence of the realization of the truth (evident more than ever before) of the interdependence of individuals and even of nations—that no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself—that the strength of the people depends upon the moral, mental and physical health of its individuals—there has come a realization that public health is influenced by environment, heredity, industry, economics, morality and education. The unsanitary dwelling, the malarial stream, the syphilitic parent, the hazards of dust or poisons, the living wage, the temperate life, a knowledge of diseases and how to avoid them—all come within the scope of the present public health movement.

I give this definition to the House in order that its members may have a fundamental understanding of what really is meant by the term, "public health."

The Department of Public Health—as I mentioned in my address, last year—is divided into various activities:

(a) Sanitation; (b) Communicable (and venereal) disease; (c) Laboratory; (d) Maternal and child welfare, including public health nursing; (e) Mental hygiene; (f) Cancer clinics, and, last but by no means least, (g) Vital Statistics.

So far as sanitation is concerned, this is the substructure of public health. The individual possesses such health as his environment will permit. Activities of this Division are directed towards ensuring that the health of the people shall not be undermined by polluted water supplies, infected milk, impure food or air, or unsanitary surroundings.

Our population, perhaps more than that of any other province of Canada, is essentially a rural one. It is often stated that at least seventy-five per cent. of our people live on farms or in rural districts of the province. In spite of the fact that the population is practically

wholly rural, urban municipalities have expended approximately \$6,000,000 in sewage disposal plants and sewage treatment, and it is to the credit of our urban population that this expenditure has been made. Cities and towns realize their responsibility in maintaining the purity of the water courses of the province, which is a very vital factor in connection with the everyday pursuits of a large portion of our rural population.

In addition to that, the cities and towns have invested \$10,000,000 in safe water supplies, deep wells, reservoirs, filters, sterilizing apparatus, etc., to provide clean water to our centres of population.

These works, both water and sewage, must be maintained at a high point of efficiency, however, if we are to have no water-borne disease such as frequently takes heavy toll in many cities of the United States and Eastern Canada; and the supervision of such municipal efforts is entrusted to the engineers and inspectors of the Division of Sanitation. The very fact that epidemics caused by polluted water made their last and, we hope, final appearance in this province twenty-five years ago, suggests that the vigilance of the department in the matter of protecting the water supplies of the province against infection has been effective.

This supervision has been exercised not only in the cities, towns and villages, but equal attention has been given to the water supplies in rural districts. During the past year, 1,153 individual written opinions regarding the safety of water supplies (wells and so on), were furnished to farmers by the Division of Sanitation, and recommendations were made as to the method of improving the health quality of these sources of supply.

I should like to say a word with respect to artificial swimming pools, a matter which also is engaging the attention of our sanitation officers at the present time:

Many people have the impression that artificial swimming pools are absolutely devoid of danger. Such is far from being the case. There is danger attendant upon the recreation of swimming in artificial bathing places, if proper supervision be not exercised. Bathers who frequent these places are exposed to several kinds of infection—eye, ear, nose and throat—and every endeavour should be made to afford protection in this regard, and thus to add as much as possible to the enjoyment of the sport, particularly where children are concerned.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sure the people of Saskatchewan realize—and I am sure members of this House realize (because I have mentioned it time and again)—that the sanitarian's greatest contribution to the public health of the province in the past has been the reduction of the incidence of typhoid fever to an almost irreducible minimum. Twenty-four years ago, the death rate from typhoid fever was 33 per 100,000 of population, whereas today it is two! This change has been

accomplished through the installation of water-works, and sewage disposal and treatment plants.

Now that these plants have been installed, our urban municipalities cannot sit back and think they will work effectively without supervision. Vigilance must never be relaxed; constant supervision must be exercised over them in order that our people may be safeguarded from epidemics of water-borne diseases.

If strict supervision is necessary with regard to water supplies in cities, towns, villages and in rural districts, it is infinitely more so in connection with the milk supplies of urban municipalities. A public water supply to a city usually is obtained from only one source; the milk supply to the same city may come from several hundred sources. The water supply mains leading to a city are only a few miles in length: they are underground and completely protected, whereas the channels by which milk is brought from its sources to the consumer may be more than 100 miles long, exposed to contamination, and often to infection, at numerous points *en route*. Bacteria tend to die in water, whereas in milk they multiply at an alarming rate. Milk is the finest culture medium for the bacilli of diphtheria and typhoid. Like water, it is consumed in every home in the province, and is one of life's essentials. Such being the case, the supervision of milk supplies in cities, towns, villages and rural districts necessarily becomes one of the most important functions of the Division of Sanitation, since supervision must be exercised from the moment the milk leaves its source to the time it reaches the consumer, and this work must be continued throughout the year; but it also should be the responsibility of those immediately charged with the conduct of affairs and the protection of health in our municipalities.

On previous occasions, in reviewing our public health efforts, I have taken the opportunity of referring to the necessity for pasteurizing milk. May I again stress this important method of protecting milk supplies against infection. All city milk supplies in the province should be scientifically pasteurized before they are offered to the consumer. What does *pasteurization* mean? Milk is pasteurized when it is heated to a certain degree so that bacilli are destroyed without the destruction of certain of the properties of the milk—enzymes and so forth. Pasteurized milk does not mean boiled milk. Let me cry to the far corners of the province, "If you want to have safe milk, use pasteurized milk"!

Municipalities have power under *The Public Health Act* to pass bylaws requiring all milk sold to citizens to be pasteurized, and where the enforcement of such a bylaw is practical, as in cities, I would urge the urban population to create an enlightened opinion favouring pasteurization, for I am sure that if the people demand pasteurized milk, every city council will see to it that the necessary bylaw is passed. A few years ago I paid tribute to Saskatoon as the first city in Canada to pass a bylaw requiring that all milk consumed in the city be pasteur-

ized. Several other cities followed suit, but in some of the towns and cities the bylaw has not been enforced, and there is always present, in greater or lesser degree, the danger of infection from the milk supply of the latter. Pasteurization may not be practical in smaller centres, in rural districts, because the plants cost money, but the individual can readily pasteurize his own supply. It is not difficult to pasteurize milk in the home. All that need be done is to heat the milk up to 150 degrees, using an ordinary thermometer as a guide; and then let it cool. The milk will not have been boiled, nor will its properties have been destroyed; but the organisms of diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, undulant fever, and so on, which may lurk in the milk, will have been destroyed. It would be wise for mothers to follow this practice if they wish to be sure their children have pasteurized milk.

The co-operative effort between officials of the Division of Sanitation and the inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the matter of testing cows for tuberculosis and contagious abortion is being maintained. I was much interested in a debate in this connection that took place in the House of Commons ten days ago, and was particularly pleased to note the knowledge the present Federal Minister of Agriculture has of Bang's disease. I also was gratified to learn that there would be no shipment of dairy herds to the United States without their having first been tested against this disease.

Two hundred and thirty towns and villages in the province have passed bylaws requiring tuberculin testing of cattle, and thirty-eight towns and villages acted under last year's amendment to *The Public Health Act*, and passed the necessary bylaw providing for the testing of cattle against contagious abortion or Bang's disease.

Though I mentioned this disease in my address a year ago, I feel it will bear repetition for I consider it a matter of great importance. Twenty-five years ago, Bang's disease was unheard of on the American continent. This disease is known as contagious abortion in cattle, but when it infects the individual, it is known as undulant fever which, in its critical stage, resembles typhoid fever; and is caused when the bacillus of Bang's disease gets into the milk. Up to twenty-five years ago, as I said, the disease was unknown on the American continent; when I was a student in hospital, I never saw a case. It had, however, been endemic in certain Mediterranean countries for hundreds of years, and had been given the name "Malta fever." The people in the Island of Malta got their milk supply from herds of goats, and from them the disease was disseminated all over the world, and I dare say there are many dairy herds in Saskatchewan infected with it. The time actively to combat this disease, therefore, is right now before it gets a hold on many people in the province. In 1933, we had six cases in the province and no deaths; in 1934, twenty-eight cases were reported with two deaths, and in 1935, thirty-five cases with four deaths. It will be noted, therefore, that the disease is gaining ground.

Here, again, I must stress the value of pasteurized milk. If it is used in the home for children and adults alike, they will never get undulant fever, because pasteurized milk does not contain the bacillus of undulant fever. I, therefore, feel justified in reiterating my advice to the people of Saskatchewan: use pasteurized milk and no other!

I was very pleased to hear the honourable member for Willow Bunch (*Mr. C. W. Johnson*) bring up the matter of tuberculin testing of dairy herds. I wish other members when out in their own districts would draw this matter to the attention of their people. As was pointed out by the Minister of Agriculture, a great deal of work has been done, but still we have many communities in the province wherein the herds supplying milk for human consumption have not been tested against tuberculosis or Bang's disease.

I come now to the Division of Communicable Disease, which includes within the scope of its activities maternal and child welfare, hospital management and public health nursing. I should like to say a word or two about public health nursing, but, before doing so, I wish to express my thanks for the appreciative words spoken the other day by the honourable member for The Battlefords (*Mr. Gregory*), in connection with this service.

Public health nursing is, after all, one of the chief agencies in the control of communicable disease.

The work of the public health nurse has been continued without interruption throughout the year 1935, and the increasing number of requests for her services indicates public appreciation of her efforts.

The public health nurse is essentially a health teacher, and as such she is becoming more and more a recognized asset in the modern public health programme. Her close contact with people gives her unlimited opportunity for health instruction. Her contact with municipal councils, with members of the medical and dental professions, school trustees, service clubs, women's organizations and so on, gives her a definite place in the control of communicable disease. We all know that a good deal of education is necessary in regard to communicable diseases so far as our people are concerned—and our people are no different in this respect from the people of any other province. After all, is there among the householders in small localities—or even in larger ones—an informed opinion regarding the actual means by which the common communicable diseases of childhood are spread? The need for individual instruction is a crying one. How many mothers fully understand the purpose behind isolation and quarantine? Do they realize that it is the practical application of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you"? I know, from my own experience in private practice, that when the quarantine card goes up the complaints come in; but when children from a quarantined home mingle with other children—you ought to hear the objections then! After all, that is the only way—the enforcement of quarantine and

isolation—to control communicable disease; and though to post up a card may appear an arbitrary thing to do, it is merely an application of the Golden Rule to which I have referred. We must have more sense and less non-sense in connection with our efforts to protect the health of the public.

How many mothers realize that measles and whooping cough are especially fatal diseases among children under three years of age? Are they beginning to comprehend the value of artificial immunization? Here is the opportunity for individual instruction on the part of the public health nurse, and she is continually demonstrating her effectiveness. Proper training is important, but the successful nurse has, in addition, a reputation for accomplishment plus the peculiar ability to make friends, not only for herself, but for the organization she represents.

I wish now to bring to the attention of the House the services performed by the public health nurses during the past year. Though we have only eleven in the field (and I wish we had double the number) they have done a prodigious amount of work:

Over 400 schools were visited during the year, and over 15,000 children were given a health inspection. Since about four per cent. of the school time is devoted to health teaching, the nurse consolidates all the health work in the school, making it a practical force in the everyday life of the child.

In addition to this, our nurses made 5,500 home visits during the year. The health of the children, whether represented by the infant, the pre-school or the school-age group; the importance of breast feeding; the preparation of artificial feeding diet for children of all ages; the formation of health habits; the home care of the sick child—these are some of the subjects in which instruction is given in the home. Prenatal care for the mother is especially stressed.

Assistance to medical health officers in providing immunization was given in 111 schools. Every municipality is compelled by law to have a medical health officer. Our nurses come in contact with the medical health officer and assist him in providing immunization. In many cases this work is organized by the nurse through contact with women's organizations in the district she serves. The importance of immunization against diphtheria and smallpox is invariably stressed.

During the year, 116 dental clinics were held, twenty of which were organized by our nurses. In all, 2,629 children were treated. I may add that a dental fund of \$1,500.00, composed of contributions from the Saskatchewan Dental Society, the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council and the Department of Public Health, and administered by representatives of these three bodies, was at our disposal, and, during 1935, a total of ninety-six schools in thirty municipalities and four local improvement districts, all in relief areas, were assisted. These

districts themselves contributed \$678.00 towards the expenses of the dental work.

Speaking of dental clinics, let me draw to the attention of the House what was said of dental clinics in Saskatchewan in the annual report for 1935 of the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council—and may I right here pay tribute to one of the members in the Legislature today, the honourable member for Humboldt (*Dr. J. C. King*), who last year was president of the Saskatchewan College of Dental Surgeons, which gave us valuable assistance in the work mentioned. I quote an excerpt from the report of Dr. Harry S. Thomson, Field Secretary of the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council:

“I wish I had space here to show a report of the Dental Clinics in Saskatchewan, which I received in this morning's mail. This report is so comprehensive and well tabulated that it brings you a picture as real as a photograph of the actual work accomplished. It shows:

Number of children treated	1,786
Teeth extracted	2,821
Number of fillings	2,485
Special treatments	138
Total amount expended on clinics	\$2,114.50

“Surely we should take time to ‘stand and stare’ at this—close to 2,000 children receiving dental treatment! Diseased teeth eliminated, diseased mouths made healthy again, at a cost of \$1.20 per child! And while we ‘stand and stare’ let us endeavour to visualize what this means in just this one Province of Saskatchewan alone. There has not been included in this the expense of organizing these clinics, the hours that have been devoted to it by the Director of Public Health Nursing and the District Nurses as well as the Committee of Dentists, the unselfish attitude of the dentist who conducted the clinics, his patience with these children, dispelling their fears and telling the health story to many of them who had never before seen a dentist. The Canadian Dental Hygiene Council is very glad to have had a small part in this noble work, and desires here to pay a tribute to those who have organized it and given it assistance.”

True, somebody may say the work was simply a drop in the bucket; however, all I wish to do is to bring to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and to that of the House, the service which is being rendered and the fact that it is receiving appreciation from people outside the province.

Let me briefly summarize the work accomplished by the Public Health Nursing Division during the period January 1 to November 1, 1935:

As already stated, we have eleven nurses; six are engaged in full-time district work; three in giving trachoma treatments and in part-time district work; one at Cumberland House and one here in the office.

Speaking of trachoma, may I be permitted to make this observation: We have still a few places in the province which are foci of infection and continuous care must be exercised to prevent this disease from becoming rampant. Trachoma is not difficult to control if proper supervision is maintained; but take the supervision away and the

disease flourishes. We had a fine demonstration of that fact a few years ago, when the number of trachoma cases increased from 20 to over 1,000 in one year. Three of our nurses regularly visit the communities where this disease is known and give treatments.

School Work: During the period mentioned, the nurses visited 405 schools, inspecting 14,923 pupils. 558 health talks were given in schools.

Pre-School Work: Number of weighing centres conducted, 118; number in attendance at weighing centres, 1,437; number of pre-school examination conferences held, 10; number of children examined by doctor, 318.

Assistance with Immunization: Number of schools concerned, 111; number of children vaccinated, 640; number of children given diphtheria toxoid, 4,031; number of children given scarlet fever toxin, 435.

Home Nursing Instruction: Number of senior classes held, 25; number in attendance at these classes, 790; number of junior classes held (school girls), 82; number in attendance, 2,165.

Assistance with Remedial Work: Number of dental clinics, 116; number of children treated, 2,629; number of bedside care visits (Cumberland House), 320.

Trachoma Work: Number of treatment centres attended, 396; number of treatments given, 1,836; number of home calls, 495.

Summary of Home Visits: Number of homes visited, 5,682. Services rendered in these homes: Pre-natal, 156; infant welfare, 680; pre-school, 1,555; school, 4,322; tuberculosis, 30; other communicable diseases, 88; special cases, 582.

Official calls and consultations: Medical health officers, 188; school officials, 485; municipal officials, 118; women's organizations, 179.

Number of meetings addressed: 28.

Office service: Number of parcels of health teaching material sent, on request, to teachers, 314; health literature sent to mothers: Pre-natal books, 3,142; post-natal books, 2,747; pre-school books, 981; miscellaneous, 2,111.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we all know that eternal vigilance is the price of safety—and I for one want to express my appreciation of the service of the public health nurse in exercising this vigilance so faithfully.

In reviewing the activities of the Division of Communicable Disease, we must realize that the primary objective of any health

department is the prevention of those diseases which are communicable from man to man or from animals to human beings: consequently, the control of epidemic disease depends upon many interrelated factors and activities. For instance, any outbreak of communicable disease necessitates inspection of water and milk supplies and disposal of waste, and also the conditions surrounding the food, water and milk in the home. This situation calls for the co-operation of the Division of Sanitation. Furthermore, diagnosis is necessary, and here the laboratory comes into play. Then, too, we must have accurate knowledge of morbidity and mortality rates of such epidemic disease, and this we secure through the Division of Vital Statistics.

But there is another factor in disease control—perhaps the most important one—prompt and concerted action on the part of local health officers and boards of health. I have stated that every municipality is compelled by law to have a medical health officer; and the council of every municipality is, *per se*, the local health board. Through these continuous contact with the Division of Sanitation is maintained. If a member of a council comes into contact with a case of communicable disease, he passes the information on to the local health officer who, in turn, immediately notifies the Division of Sanitation. As a matter of fact it is the duty of every householder to report any case coming to his notice, in order that proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

At this stage I should like to express appreciation of the services of the local health officer out in the country. His is a thankless job—I know from experience. I wish, too, to pay tribute to the councils of the various towns and villages for their co-operation with the department. True, slips occur occasionally. The system is not foolproof. A case of diphtheria goes unreported and untreated; soon there are half a dozen cases in the community and then an S.O.S. comes in to the department. And when such calls are received due to emergency conditions,—the Department of Public Health is ready to assist, and the people out in the country know that this is the case.

The effectiveness of such co-operation is well illustrated by a recent statement from one of our largest life insurance companies, announcing an increase in the average span of life during the past 25 years—and after all, our insurance companies must know about these things; it is a matter of dollars and cents with them, and they do not make many mistakes. That increase in the average life span was brought about by the co-operation of which I have been speaking, among the local medical health officers, the councils and the Department of Public Health. Here is one paragraph from the statement:

“In this quarter century more than eight years (3,000 days) have been added to the average life span of the general population, and this vast ‘gift of days’ has gone chiefly to the young.”

Another paragraph is particularly significant, bearing as it does on what I have just said:

“No one agency working alone could have reached out to touch and

change the attitude and the practices of the millions of widely differing individuals of all ages and races who, in the last analysis, have made possible the magnificent public health accomplishments of the past quarter-century. This achievement is the work of a huge co-operative effort on the part of all agencies, public and private, whose programmes, either exclusively or in part, are dedicated to covering the health of all the people."

Well, now, that is exactly the picture and, in my opinion, it constitutes a very fine tribute to the work being done. As much as anybody, I like to give credit where credit is due, and, as Minister of Public Health, I wish to express my thanks for all the co-operative assistance we are getting throughout the Province of Saskatchewan.

The wholesome truth emphasized in the paragraphs which I have quoted focuses our attention upon the ever-changing picture of public health progress. Twenty-five years ago the public health picture was not what it is today. Twenty-five years ago our chief aim and purpose was the control of communicable disease; today the communicable diseases have been superseded as leaders among the greatest killers on our records. How has this change come about?

My medical colleagues in the House will remember that twenty-five years ago was the great day of Ehrlich and the discovery of anti-toxin; and that with that discovery diphtheria virtually disappeared. Its disappearance marked one of the greatest forward steps to public health progress. I could name many more—and I tend to get enthusiastic about this. Take typhoid, as another instance: I remember this particularly because, as a student in Chicago we could not get enough typhoid cases for teaching purposes. Chicago gets its water supply from Lake Michigan; but in the earlier days the people not only got their water supply from the lake, but they also threw their sewage into it—and typhoid was very common. Then they built a drainage canal, twelve miles long; and today the sewage is not discharged into Lake Michigan. They reversed the channel of the Chicago River, and sent their sewage down the Mississippi. Now they get their water from six miles out in the lake; and as a result the medical schools cannot get enough cases of typhoid for teaching purposes.

How many people realize that the building of the Panama Canal was absolutely a public health achievement? Goethals built the canal. We all know that; but we also know that the area had to be cleared of malaria before the work could be completed. De Lesseps, the man who built the Suez Canal, tried to build the Panama Canal, but could not do it. Why? Because the workmen were weakened with malaria; and the work had to be abandoned. When the malarial swamps and marshes had been cleared Goethals succeeded in building the canal. This is one more instance of the altered conditions which have been brought about as a result of increased knowledge; and let me say again, our public health programme is constantly adapting itself to the changes wrought by the science of public health.

How has it changed here?

I said a few moments ago that, in order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, we had to have accurate knowledge of their morbidity and mortality rates. These we get from the Division of Vital Statistics. After all, vital statistics are merely a photograph album of conditions actually existing. Not so long ago, our mortality records showed certain of the communicable diseases as the greatest killers in the province. Today, our mortality records indicate that the organic diseases of middle and later life, especially heart diseases and cancer, have superseded the communicable diseases, and are increasing from day to day, due to the fact that eight years have been added to the average span of life. As a consequence, more people are living at the end of the average scale than in the past. The record is written on the tombstones. Go to the graveyards; go to the cemeteries (I sometimes do): and a few years ago I used to be struck by the large number of children's graves I would find there. But that is not the case today; and the reason is because of the progress made by medical science. When science saves the lives of children, naturally more grow to adult life; consequently we find nowadays a higher mortality from the diseases of later adult life than heretofore. That is one of the reasons we have an increase in heart diseases, an increase in cancer, an increase in diabetes, and in other of the so-called "degenerative diseases," which manifest themselves in middle and later adult life.

Naturally, also, the communicable disease picture changes. The control of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and tuberculosis, is a phase of public health activity with which we are all familiar. We know how to deal with those cases; but there are some we do not know anything about—and we had a convincing demonstration of this fact in Regina, this last winter, during an outbreak of whooping cough and measles. Do you know that whooping cough and measles are causing more deaths in Saskatchewan each year than diphtheria and scarlet fever combined? The final reports for the year 1934 indicate that diphtheria and scarlet fever caused the deaths of 22 and 5 persons, respectively, whereas whooping cough alone caused 68 deaths and measles 16.

Whooping cough and measles are two of the most infectious diseases known to medical science, and are so infectious during the early period before definite clinical symptoms appear that, from an epidemiological standpoint, they are extremely difficult to control. Any one can make a diagnosis of measles when the rash appears, but not before; and I think mothers should be extremely careful of their children when measles and whooping cough are in the neighbourhood. If the child coughs, if there is coryza, a little malaise—the mother should call a physician who is capable of making a diagnosis before the rash appears; because, as already stated, these two diseases are infectious before clinical symptoms develop—and that is what makes them so extremely difficult to control.

I said we had had 22 deaths from diphtheria during 1934. Every one was a case of homicide or suicide. Surely it is the duty of every

parent to immunize his children against this dirty disease, diphtheria—for that is all it is, a dirty disease! Surely the assurance that their children will not get diphtheria is something parents should go to some trouble to possess! The same argument applies to the five deaths from scarlet fever. Let us not forget, however, the 68 deaths from whooping cough and the 16 from measles—and the fact that those diseases of childhood are difficult to control because they are infectious before clinical symptoms appear. Nevertheless, the control of whooping cough and measles is being attempted, and we look for success in this field.

I have mentioned these matters simply to illustrate that the health picture is continually changing, and that the science of public health must constantly adjust itself accordingly.

Today, as I have said, some of the organic diseases of middle and later adult life are superseding the communicable diseases as leaders among the greatest killers on our mortality records. Those so-called degenerative diseases, which bear such a close relation to the infections occurring in childhood and early life, and to the indiscretions in personal hygiene in which a man indulges, whether through ignorance or carelessness, are changing our health picture and require the application of new measures.

I wish, at this stage, to call the attention of the House to a portion of an address given some years ago by one of our foremost epidemiologists, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health for the City of Providence, Rhode Island, before the American Public Health Association:

“Science can never be a closed book. It is like a tree, ever growing, ever reaching new heights. Occasionally the lower branches, no longer giving nourishment to the tree, slough off. We should not be ashamed to change our methods; rather we should be ashamed never to do so. We should try new things, but should show common sense about it. The science which can point to its achievements against smallpox, malaria, yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid and typhus fever, tuberculosis, and a score of other diseases, as well as to a rapid lengthening of human life, and especially to the saving of vast numbers of infants from early death, need not be ashamed to acknowledge that some experiments have failed; neither should it hesitate to admit that we still are merely picking up pebbles on the shore of the sea of knowledge, and that what is not known about maintaining and perfecting the health of mankind is far greater than what is known

Let us not forget that

“ . . . The opportunities for discovery are as great as before the days of Harvey, Pasteur and Lister.”

There is the picture.

I have been talking of those diseases, known as degenerative diseases—heart disease and cancer. I would ask the indulgence of the House while I say a few words with respect to cancer, although I feel I covered this subject rather fully in my address on the Budget, last session, the address being subsequently printed and widely distributed.

We have in this province, as honourable members are aware, a well defined programme and definite policy by which early diagnosis and treatment for cancer are made available to all our citizens. Cancer, however, is only the second greatest killer in the province today. The greatest killer is heart disease—not cancer.

Why should heart disease occupy such a position? Heart disease as a rule is contracted in infancy, through the focal infections to which children are prone—the tonsils, teeth, etc.—at a time when resistance is low as it is in childhood. Later on, in middle life, when the stress comes, the results of the infection of childhood become apparent, and the adult discovers he has heart disease. Let me repeat, more people in Saskatchewan die from heart disease than from any other cause, and the infection contracted in childhood is one of the contributory factors—perhaps the main one. Then there is the tendency to overdo things, and here let me offer warning; if you cannot play 18 holes comfortably, play nine; and if you are 50 act like 50. Some people abuse food and drink. There again danger lies. You cannot get away from age—whatever the indiscretion and indulgence, you have to pay the penalty eventually.

The work carried on by our public health nurses in pre-natal and post-natal visits and the supervision of the health of school children, as well as departmental activities, generally, in the prevention of epidemic disease, including venereal disease, should have a definite bearing on the incidence of heart damage.

Turning now to cancer—no subject in the whole field of medicine is being subjected to more intensive investigation and study by medical science, today, than is cancer. Practically every cancer institute in the world is doing all that it is humanly possible to investigate and study this disease in an endeavour to discover its etiology and cure. Others are conducting varied serological and chemical investigations. For over thirty years, tumours have been transmitted and transplanted from animal to animal in the effort to add something to our knowledge of the behaviour of tumours in men. We are able to cultivate normal and cancer cells *in vitro*; and cancers are artificially produced in animals. Everything that the ingenious mind of man can devise is being undertaken in the hope that at last we may reach the crux of the problem—a knowledge of the actual cause of cancer. But, in spite of the investigations being conducted, in spite of the millions of dollars being expended on this particular work, the cause of cancer has not yet been discovered. When it is found, we may reasonably hope for the key to the prevention and specific cure of the disease. To many it appears that there is no such thing as a cause of cancer in the sense that the bacillus typhosis is the cause of typhoid fever; but that the genesis or cause of cancer is intimately bound up with the life and growth of the cell, and, like it, is one of the eternal mysteries.

Cancer differs from almost every other disease in that Nature has provided no cure for it. Left alone, the cancer patient is doomed;

sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly, the disease progresses and the end is death. Nor is it enough for the patient to present himself early. Early diagnosis is not enough. Up-to-date treatment must be instituted. When a patient afflicted with cancer steps into the doctor's consulting room, the doctor is faced with an emergency of the first order, and upon his ability to measure up to this emergency depends, as in no other instance, the life of the patient.

The problem reduces itself to two simple requirements:

1. There must be early diagnosis—the patient must not delay seeking medical advice; and
2. There must be accurate diagnosis, followed by the best possible treatment, should treatment be necessary.

Emphasis must be laid upon the curability of cancer in its early stage, and upon its incurability at a later stage. The unreasoning, blind terror we sometimes find should be transformed into a reasonable fear of being too late for effective treatment, into a force which will drive the cancer suspect to where he can secure immediate and expert advice. It should never be permitted to become an agent of delay.

Lastly, it should be made clear to everyone that quacks and their like have nothing to offer by way of a cure for cancer; and that their employment, while hopeless and pathetic in advanced cases, is tragic when it destroys, by loss of time, the brief opportunity for cure which is afforded during the early stages of the disease. Surgery and radiation, the X-ray and radium, are the only recognized treatments, and anyone promising a cure by other means should be avoided.

All this education, of course, is going to be difficult to accomplish. Much more than a few articles in newspapers will be required. It means the enlisting the interest and co-operation of everyone, making use of service clubs, church societies, homemakers' clubs, the preparation of articles for weekly newspapers, lectures, radio talks, movie presentations, and so on. By such means it may be possible to reach the consciousness of everyone in the province over middle age, and, by convincing them of the possibility of preventing and curing cancer, succeed in establishing a firm basis for cancer control. Without an informed public, the most efficient cancer clinic can do little; with it, the possibilities are unlimited.

I have said that much time and money has been, and is being, spent by competent investigators looking towards the cause and cure of cancer, and that research is being conducted on a large scale in all the medical centres of the world. I have also said that we do not know, as yet, the specific cause of cancer, nor have we, as yet, a specific cure.

Members of this Legislature may have heard, or read in the public press in the last few months, of certain cures for cancer, and more

particularly an announcement recently made in Eastern Canada. In the light of what I have just said, you will realize how very important this matter is, and, in order that I may not be misquoted, I am going to read a short statement to the House:

"At varying periods during recent years press announcements have been made of a 'cancer cure', and, consequently, false hopes have been engendered only to fade after a thorough investigation of the cure had been made.

"Early last fall the press again carried an announcement regarding the work being conducted at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, by Dr. Hendry C. Connell. Dr. Connell is an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and had been conducting experiments in the cure of cataract . . .

Cataract is an infection of the lens of the eye. A layer of fibrous tissue grows up in the lens preventing the passage of light to the retina. It is as if a plate were placed over the lens so that the light cannot be focused on the retina, and the patient cannot see. Dr. Connell was working on this problem, and the substance with which he was experimenting brought about the solution of this fibrous layer in the lens of the eye, and therefore he thought it could be applied to other growths:

". . . Shortly after the announcement was made Dr. Connell published a preliminary report regarding his work in the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association . . .

and I am sure my medical confreres in the House will have read that article:

". . . This report indicated that Dr. Connell was securing some beneficial results from the use of a product he called 'Ensol', but his trials had been confined to patients suffering from advanced cancer.

"In consideration of the auspices under which the work of Dr. Connell had been conducted and the favourable results being reported, the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission decided to have an investigation made of the Ensol treatment with a view to having it made available to residents of Saskatchewan, should it be determined that any definitely favourable results could be expected from Ensol, and without unduly arousing hopes of cures that could not be substantiated. Consequently, the Commission arranged with the Board of the Regina General Hospital to grant Dr. R. C. Riley, Pathologist to the Regina General Hospital and the Regina Cancer Clinic, leave of absence to visit Kingston on behalf of the Commission. Dr. Riley spent five weeks in the east, investigating the work being done and the results being accomplished in connection with the Ensol treatment. He has since submitted his report to the Commission, and while there is insufficient evidence available, as yet, to justify the statement that Ensol may not eventually prove of value, at the same time there is no doubt that, in its present form, it has still to be proven to be a specific cure for cancer.

"It is quite possible, however, that Dr. Connell may have taken a definite forward step in this connection and that the means he is using may only require further perfection in order to provide a valuable agent in the treatment of cancer, if not a cure. It is interesting to discover that the Biochemical Foundation of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, under the direction of Dr. Ellice McDonald, has undertaken to make a further study of Ensol, and that Dr. McDonald has been appointed to the Board of the Dr. Hendry C. Connell Foundation . . .

And right here, may I say, Dr. Ellice McDonald is a former Saskatchewan boy, a brother of a former member of this Legislature,

and born and raised at Qu'Appelle. Today, he is with the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia:

"... It is hoped that Dr. Connell is on the verge of a worthwhile discovery, and that with the co-operation of the Franklin Institute he may succeed in getting his product perfected and standardized. Even if the expectation of a positive cure in every case should prove impossible of realization, a valuable contribution to medical science will have been made if the treatment can be administered with the assurance of certain definite, beneficial results."

During the past year, 556 cases of cancer were reported by physicians and hospital officials, and of these cases 262 were referred to the clinics. The known living cases of cancer in the province, today, number 1,292.

Of the 584 patients admitted to the clinics during the first ten months of 1935, 274 (or 47 per cent.) pay their own clinic fees; 267 are having their fees paid for them by the municipalities; sixteen by the Department of Municipal Affairs, these being local improvement district cases; nine are having their fees paid by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; eight by the Department of Pensions and National Health; eight partly by the patient himself and partly by the municipality; one by the Bureau of Child Protection, and one by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

In the fiscal year 1934-35, we expended \$32,687.64, but we found our receipts amounted to a good deal less than that—\$13,628.74. This is due, of course, to the fact that municipalities cannot pay, and as result of the fact that they cannot pay there is a considerable deficit in connection with cancer operations so far as the clinics are concerned.

Certain changes may be made (I may go this far) in the personnel of the clinics. It is the belief of the Cancer Commission that certain changes should be made but, until they are made, it would not be fair for me to say anything further at this time.

I should like to say a word about our Provincial Laboratory—and I would suggest that members, while they are here, take occasion to visit the laboratory. They will find it well worth it; and I am sure Dr. McGill will be glad to explain how the work is done.

During the first ten months of the year, 44,206 examinations were made in the Provincial Laboratory, an increase of 31.8 per cent. over the number for the corresponding period of last year. This shows how the work is appreciated by the medical men out in the country, the hospitals, and so on. Of the 44,206 examinations, 15,921 were Wassermann tests; 448, throat swabs; 531, sputa; 823, widals; 1,430, bacillus abortus; 2,766, urinalysis; 8,311, examinations for gonorrhoea; 211, blood counts; 1,472 operation specimens; 8,089 miscellaneous; 1,370, waters; 752, first aid; 21, autopsies; 217, police exhibits; 1,824, chemical tests.

You will note in the list 1,430 examinations made for bacillus abortus, in connection with undulant fever. I may also add that during the year 1935, seventy-eight doses of poliomyelitis serum were sent out, to combat infantile paralysis, as against thirty-three doses for the corresponding period of 1934. Twenty-seven donors reported at the laboratory and the blood for the making of serum was taken there.

I cannot describe the anti-tuberculosis work which is being accomplished in Saskatchewan more emphatically and more fully than by quoting the first two sentences of the report of Dr. R. G. Ferguson, General Superintendent of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and the master mind directing it all, for the year 1934. Before quoting his remarks, I wish to say that I feel sure Dr. Ferguson is appreciated by the people of Saskatchewan, and, may I add, that he is recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on tuberculosis on this continent. To support that statement, let me remind honourable members that an international convention was held at Rome, in 1929, at which were gathered the leading lights from many countries of the world, including the European countries; and, as you know, some of those European medical men are fairly good. Nevertheless, it was the consensus of opinion that Dr. Ferguson was the outstanding man on tuberculosis attending that conference in Rome. I think the people of Saskatchewan are to be congratulated on having a man of his high calibre in charge of the work in this province. Here are the two sentences of his report to which I refer:

"Slowly but steadily, through the activities of the family physicians and the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and by general health measures, tuberculosis is being closed in upon in Saskatchewan, and this dread disease is being reduced year by year. This is very encouraging to all those citizens and organizations who have so generously contributed towards the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign, either by their services or by their funds."

From Dr. Ferguson's report we see there are still two obstacles standing in the way of the eradication of tuberculosis in this province. He emphasizes two factors, particularly, which have tended to retard the work, and one of these is that which was mentioned by my honourable friend from Willow Bunch the other day, when he made reference to the testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

Dr. Ferguson states that two-thirds of the population of Saskatchewan still consume milk from herds which have not been tested for tuberculosis. In spite of all the work which he, and we, have tried to do, in spite of all the work of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch, this is the situation Dr. Ferguson stressed in his address before the convention at Saskatoon a few weeks ago. Let us stress it, too: and surely it is not too much to ask that every person who wants to sell milk in the towns and cities of this province have his herd tested for tuberculosis!

The second reason why progress in connection with the eradication of tuberculosis has been retarded, according to Dr. Ferguson, is that

this disease on the Indian Reserves takes a tremendous toll each year in the absence of an effective method of control. The mortality of tuberculosis among Indians is twenty times higher than among the white people of the province, and, therefore, it necessarily follows that the Indian Reserves are foci of infection, menacing the surrounding white population. I would, consequently, ask my friend Chief Tatonkahonga, the member for Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Dundas*), to continue to take as live an interest in his people as he has shown during the past year.

The tuberculosis mortality among Indians is over 500 per 100,000 of population; whereas that among white persons is twenty-three per 100,000.

During the conference of provincial Public Health Ministers at Ottawa, last April, this problem was brought to the attention of the Department of Indian Affairs in no uncertain way, since practically every province in the Dominion is similarly concerned. At the same time, with the completion of the new hospital for Indians at Fort Qu'Appelle, which will provide accommodation for sixty-five patients, a step has been taken in the right direction; and I am sure the next few years will bring a considerable reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis among our Indian population.

Saskatchewan has set an example to the world in its anti-tuberculosis fight by making treatment absolutely free to the patient. Not only that, but Saskatchewan has established a world record in the treatment of this disease. It has not only the lowest mortality of all the Canadian provinces, so far as tuberculosis is concerned, but also has the lowest mortality of any country in the world. And right here, before I forget it, let me say that our general death rate is the lowest of any country in the world from which vital statistics are obtained. Of course, it costs money to establish a system and a record like that: yet not many years ago, a member of this Legislature described the system as "pernicious paternalism"—a description with which (I need not add) this Government is not in accord.

The mortality statistics of tuberculosis of the various provinces of Canada furnish ample proof of the efficiency of the system followed in Saskatchewan so far as treatment of this disease is concerned, and conclusive evidence that it has been well worth while. Here they are—and these statistics, which cover the year 1934, are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Prince Edward Island, 104 per 100,000 population; Nova Scotia, 88; New Brunswick, 66; Quebec, 88; Ontario, 37; Manitoba, 53; Alberta, 40; British Columbia, 78, and Saskatchewan, 30. When we find that the general mortality for the whole of Canada is 59 per 100,000 of population, we can appreciate what has been accomplished in the province of Saskatchewan with a mortality of 30.

Today, the biggest job in the anti-tuberculosis campaign is clearing

up the centres of infection, getting the sick people under treatment and having doctors, nurses, clinics, hot foot on the trail of all who may have been infected. A man infected and sickened last year is a tragedy that has happened and which can now be dealt with deliberately; but a little family circle which is now, today, in contact with open disease and being infected, is an emergency, like a child about to drown. The swiftest measures of prevention must be employed in order to effect a rescue. And here is where public health enters. We see before us a sick man. The first question is, has he tuberculosis? That is diagnosis. The second is, what can we do for him? That is treatment. The third question is, can he be helped or cured? That is prognosis. The fourth question is, where did he become infected? That is epidemiology. Then, what can we do to prevent infection or avoid disease or discover it early and take care of it in the circle from which the sick man came? That is public health.

My friends in this House all know the setup in Saskatchewan. In 1928 an Act was passed whereby the province makes all capital expenditures in connection with the fight against this disease. Three sanatoria were built, and turned over to the Anti-Tuberculosis League; and in addition the province pays the League \$1.00 per patient per day for care and treatment, the balance being paid by urban and rural municipalities on a pool basis and according to an agreement among the pools.

In my opinion, the great factors in the fight against this disease are:

- (a) A high standard of provincial public health;
- (b) The treatment of active open cases in sanatoria to prevent the infection of others;
- (c) A tubercular-free milk supply;
- (d) The examination of contacts;
- (e) A yearly medical examination of the entire population.

We must not forget that tuberculosis is contracted in childhood and the active case that develops in later years does not mean a new infection; it means a breakdown; it means bankruptcy. I have pleaded for, and stressed the necessity for, the use of pasteurized milk; and when you go through the Sanatoria and find fourteen per cent. of the cases are caused by bovine tuberculosis, and when you see lying there boys and girls of twelve and fourteen years, gland cases, suffering from bovine tuberculosis, you will understand why I do all I can to preach about the use of pasteurized milk. And do not forget, the adult case does not mean a new case, it means a breakdown.

Let me quote a few statistics to illustrate the work being done:

During 1934, 17,811 persons were rendered services by the

Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. Of this number 16,379 persons were examined by the medical staff of the League, an increase of 56.7 per cent. as compared with the 10,488 examinations in 1933. In other words, the staff of the sanatoria examined 56.7 per cent. more people this year than it did last year. This does not necessarily mean more patients. You probably heard of the Christmas Seal Drive throughout the province at Christmas time. The money derived from the sale of Christmas seals is used for the purpose of examining contacts. Where an open case exists, the contacts (those exposed to infection) are examined, particularly the children in the family. Hence 56.7 per cent. more examinations does not necessarily mean more cases, as it includes the examination of contacts. As a result of this preventive programme, we find that the tuberculosis mortality rate is gradually decreasing, and were it not for the Indian mortality, our rate would be standing at twenty-three per 100,000 of population instead of thirty. No doubt, with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs, this result will be accomplished sometime in the near future. To conclude the summary of the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1934: 284,081 days' treatment was given in the three sanatoria and associated hospitals, a total of 1,448 days less than in 1933.

The daily cost of operating the sanatoria is \$2.34 per patient, as at the end of November, 1935. There are at present:

315 patients in the sanatorium at Fort San; 175 at Saskatoon; 235 at Prince Albert; 20 in associated hospitals, making a total of 745 patients.

The average length of stay of a patient is eleven months. The average length of stay of a case of bone tuberculosis is two years.

I have here the details regarding the mortality of thirteen cities in Canada, as taken from the Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. This table gives the average for the various cities for the years 1924 to 1934, inclusive:

Halifax, 154.3 per 100,000 of population; St. John, 109.4; Montreal, 118.2; Ottawa, 63.31; Toronto, 55.1; Hamilton, 43.6; London, 35.7; Winnipeg, 50.4; Edmonton, 42.3; Calgary, 49.0; Vancouver, 91.4; Saskatoon, 34.6; Regina, 29.37.

Regina has the lowest tuberculosis mortality of any city on the American continent.

I should like to ask the indulgence of the House, this afternoon, while I say a few words about the mental hospitals and the general attitude of the public towards mental diseases. This is a subject not often mentioned. Indeed, I do not think I have ever discussed it in the Legislature before—and here again may I voice appreciation of the

kindly remarks of the honourable member for The Battlefords, the other day, when, in his address, he alluded to the matter.

First of all, I should like to say a word regarding the reactions of the public towards this subject. Some people have the old-fashioned idea that a stigma attaches to mental disease. There is no more stigma attached to this disease than to any other disease, because a person is just as prone to mental sickness as to physical sickness. There is no stigma attached to the person who goes to the general hospital when anything is wrong with him physically, and, therefore, no stigma should attach to a person who goes to a mental hospital.

The word "insanity" has no place in our present-day medical literature dealing with mental illness. It is a social legal term used in forensic medicine. When an individual suffering from some mental disease comes in contact with the law, and the law, being the protector of society, apprehends him for the protection of himself or of society, he is regarded by the law as suffering from insanity. It is not, however, a medical term.

Four per cent. of all our school children ultimately find their way into our mental hospitals. As you are aware, there are two institutions in the province—one at Battleford and the other at Weyburn. Some 1,333 patients are accommodated at Battleford and 1,659 at Weyburn. Both institutions are very much over-crowded, particularly the one at Battleford, and to relieve this congestion an annex containing 120 beds has been built at the Battleford hospital, while a similar extension is being prepared for Weyburn. The honourable member for The Battlefords has discussed the situation at the northern institution in considerable detail, so there is no necessity for me to enlarge upon it further.

The net cost of operation of the Battleford Mental Hospital during the fiscal year 1933-34 was \$321,137.00, or seventy-two cents per patient per day; and that of the Weyburn Mental Hospital was \$334,689.00, or sixty-two cents per patient per day. The total cost was \$655,826.00. I should add in explanation that the difference in costs between the two institutions is attributable to the fact that the hospital at Weyburn is the more modern institution and, consequently, the overhead is less than at Battleford.

New Admissions:

1933-34—Weyburn.....	193	(including 47 mental defectives)
Battleford.....	283	
1934-35—Weyburn.....	264	(including 62 mental defectives)
Battleford.....	272	

The House will appreciate the fact that there is a line of demarcation between the mentally diseased and the mentally defective.

Re-Admissions:

1933-34—Weyburn.....	64 (including mental defectives)
Battleford.....	100
1934-35—Weyburn.....	54 (including mental defectives)
Battleford.....	90

Probably (as I suggested before) there is no abnormal health condition less understood by the laity than abnormal mental conditions. How many people, for example, know that only a small percentage of mental patients are ever dangerous? How many know and appreciate that the frequency of proven hereditary tendency to mental illness is not much greater than that of other diseases? How many know of the high percentage of recoveries which take place today? Our present yearly average from the two institutions is forty per cent. recovered and improved.

How many people know that up to the old-age period of life, mental disease is not increasing? Let me explain: I have already said that we have added eight years to the average span of life during the last twenty-five years. Mental disease is not increasing in the period at the beginning of the age scale; and all that can be proven is that, as the expectation of life has increased up into the fifties, we now have more mental illness at this end of the age scale, simply because there are more middle-aged people living today; just as, for the same reason, we have more cancer cases. True, the number of patients hospitalized has increased to a large extent; but this means two things: a large expansion in state-housing facilities, and increased public confidence in our mental hospital care. The average stay of mental patients, though they are frequently confined only a month or two, is from four to five years; whereas most general hospital patients now are discharged in fourteen days.

The mental patient, on his arrival at the institution, receives a searching staff diagnosis that in private practice would cost him not less than \$50.00. Those who can pay only a modest sum, as well as the poor, are admitted; and both "pay" and "non-pay" patients receive the same treatment.

Some people have farcical ideas about the operation of a mental hospital. They visualize the use of strait-jackets, padded cells and all kinds of methods of restraint. No such situation exists. None of the mechanical restraints or any of the horrors they are wont to conjure up have a place in our hospitals. The problem of calming disturbed mental patients is solved by the use of continuous warm baths and wet packs, which seldom fail to relax tension and induce sleep. Every effort is made to stimulate in these patients an interest in life, and to rehabilitate them. There are programmes suited to each ward. The patients gather for lectures, concerts and church services. Most of them are given the freedom of the grounds. Physical education, gymnastic

exercises, games and sports, movies, dancing and other special activities are an essential part of the therapeutic routine. One of the most important factors in the recovery process is occupational therapy, by means of which we try to focus the patient's attention on some employment. Some are doing fancy work, some embroidery. Others work around the grounds. I remember going through one of the U.S. institutions with one of the staff doctors, and we encountered an idle patient there who persisted in the hallucination that he was Jesus Christ. The doctor turned to him and asked, "Do you know how Jesus Christ earned his living?" The question produced the desired result, for next day the patient proceeded to occupy himself in the carpentry shop there and, having something upon which to focus his mind, he is steadily improving in health. That is an illustration of what is meant by occupational therapy. Down in Weyburn, we have a patient who came originally from the Black Forest in Germany, and who does as beautiful work as you will find in any art gallery.

Let no one think this whole matter is not of concern to him. It is estimated today that, with an average of four to a family, one household out of every five has at some time in the course of a generation one of its members in a mental hospital. Therefore, the matter is of great importance to everybody in the province.

What are the factors which made for a low recovery rate in a mental hospital?

1. Over-crowding of patients (I have mentioned what we are doing to overcome that);
2. Under-staffed and over-worked bodies of attendants. A proportion of one to eight is recognized as the minimum necessary for staff in relation to patients;
3. Insufficient equipment in connection with surgical, X-ray, hydro-therapeutic facilities and occupational therapy.

Since the advent of the depression most hospitals have had to accept reductions in appropriations. I should like to refer again to the monetary aspect of this problem.

The yearly and per capita expenditures for the maintenance of mental institutions in the provinces of Canada are as follows:

1932-33	Yearly Expenditure	Per Capita
Canada	\$9,702,317.80	\$323.49
Nova Scotia	376,616.86	320.32
New Brunswick	199,906.93	221.63
Quebec	1,751,388.25	263.40
Ontario	4,227,977.30	378.36
Manitoba	728,545.47	318.79
Saskatchewan	736,639.95	289.59
Alberta	696,332.92	384.10
British Columbia	957,910.12	342.63

I have heard the remark made (and I am sure other members have heard it, too) that the mental institutions of Saskatchewan simply house the refuse of our European immigration. We hear that remark occasionally, particularly during election campaigns.

I think it will be of interest to the House to spend a few minutes in explaining the facts. I have here in my hand the report of the Department of Public Works for the year 1934-35. Every member has a copy; if not, it is easily procurable. In this report you will find a table setting forth the place of nativity of the patients admitted to our mental hospitals. Let us see whether or not these admissions represent the refuse of Europe as stated by those who wish, for political purposes, to cast a slur on the foreign-born residents of the province. Here is the nativity of the patients admitted to Battleford Mental Hospital:

Austria, 11 male, 2 female; Belgium, 1 male; Bohemia, 1 female; Bukowina, 1 male; Canada, 92 male, 74 female; China, 2 male; Czechoslovakia, 1 male; England, 26 male, 6 female; Esthonia, 1 male; Finland, 1 male; Germany, 5 male, 2 female; Hungary, 2 male, 3 female; Iceland, 1 male; Ireland, 1 male, 3 female; Italy, 1 female; Norway, 2 male; Poland, 18 male, 10 female; Roumania, 2 male, 2 female; Russia, 14 male, 5 female; Scotland, 8 male, 6 female; Sweden, 8 male, 2 female; Switzerland, 1 male; Ukraine, 4 male, 1 female; U.S.A., 26 male, 14 female; not determined, 1 male, 1 female.

These records show that the patients at the Battleford Mental Hospital are not the refuse of immigration from Central Europe. We find the same situation obtains when we look at the record for Weyburn:

Austria, 8 male, 4 female; Bukowina, 1 male; Canada, 94 male, 81 female; Denmark, 1 male; England, 18 male, 11 female; France, 1 male, 3 female; Germany, 1 male; Holland, 2 male; Hungary, 1 male; Iceland, 1 male; Ireland, 2 male; Liberia, 1 female; Lithuania, 1 male; Newfoundland, 1 female; Norway, 9 male; Poland, 8 male, 2 female; Roumania, 1 male, 1 female; Russia, 7 male, 5 female; Scotland, 4 male, 1 female; Sweden, 4 male, 3 female; U.S.A., 24 male, 17 female.

I should like to say a few words about one other division of the Department of Public Health, namely, the Division of Vital Statistics.

Sometimes we find a tendency to regard vital statistics as being of little value. Well, I made the statement, this afternoon, that vital statistics were the photograph album of public health; and I am sure if members would ponder over, and browse through the reports of the Division, they would find much valuable information with regard to births, marriages and deaths in the province.

One thing I find from vital statistics reports is the number of violent or accidental deaths occurring each year in Saskatchewan. Do

you know that more people die as results of violence or accidents in Saskatchewan than from tuberculosis? We had a total of 459 violent or accidental deaths in this province in 1934. We had 93 suicides; 59 drownings; 49 deaths from conflagrations and burns; 32 in automobile and motorcycle accidents; 29 in accidents caused by machines; 23 in accidents in other forms of land transportation; 22 from acute accidental poisoning; 19 from accidental mechanical suffocation; 16 from injuries by animals; 15 in railway accidents; 14 homicides; 12 deaths by firearms; 12 by cutting or piercing instruments; 64 from other violent or accidental causes. A total of 459 violent or accidental deaths is recorded.

Delve further into the report and you will find some very interesting information regarding births, marriages and deaths; and, among other things, you will find a table of our birth rate as compared with that of other provinces of Canada. Surely, Mr. Speaker, our sociologists are interested in this!

The birth rate per 1,000 population for the whole of Canada in 1933 was 20.9; for Prince Edward Island, 21.9; Nova Scotia, 21.3; New Brunswick, 23.9; Quebec, 25.9; Ontario, 18.0; Manitoba, 18.4; Saskatchewan, 21.2; Alberta, 21.1, and British Columbia, 13.4.

You will find also a table of the racial origin of births in the province—that is, legitimate births—per 1,000 of population each race: Indians, 31.6; German, 30.1; Hungarian, 29.3; Ukrainian, 28.3; French, 25.8; Polish, 23.5; and further down the list you will find: Irish, 18.1; Scotch, 15.7, and English, 15.3. Surely there are significant features in these figures!

Then we come to illegitimate births—that picture is not so nice, yet we all are interested in sociology and so should be interested in this phase: The total number of illegitimate births in 1933 was 686, the largest in the history of the province.

Lastly, we find our death rate for the last ten years continually decreasing. Between 1914 and 1923, the average death rate per 1,000 of population was 8.1; in 1924, 7.2; 1925, 6.9, and so on; 1931, 6.6; 1932, 6.5; 1933, 6.3, and 1934, 6.1 . . . and, let me repeat, that is the lowest death rate of any country in the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we occasionally hear certain remarks made about the maternal death rate. I want to emphasize the fact that we have the second lowest maternal death rate in the Dominion of Canada. I have here the maternal death rate in all the provinces. These figures show that the number of mothers who died in childbirth in each province per 1,000 of registered births was as follows: Dominion of Canada, as a whole, 5.3; Prince Edward Island, 5.1; Nova Scotia, 6.3; New Brunswick, 5.1; Quebec, 5.5; Ontario, 5.5; Manitoba, 3.8; Saskatchewan, 4.4; Alberta, 5.0; British Columbia, 5.1.

These figures show that Saskatchewan has the lowest maternal death rate of all the provinces with the exception of Manitoba.

Sometimes we hear it said that the maternal death rate increases when there are no doctors in outlying districts. I want to call attention to the fact that they have doctors in those eastern provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and Ontario doctors fall over each other, yet each province has a higher maternal death rate than Saskatchewan. Consequently, it cannot be lack of doctors which is the cause of this high mortality. There must be some other reason, or those provinces, where they have doctors every five or six miles, would not have a higher maternal death rate than has the Province of Saskatchewan.

I have in my hand copies of various resolutions passed in Prince Albert last week, by the convention of the Rural Municipalities' Association; and I notice, among other things, this press item:

"State medicine, brought before the convention by means of a resolution from Long Laketon, occupied much of the afternoon session as delegate after delegate rose to endorse the principle, and then resolve that the convention endorse the report of the executive on this matter, and that the said executive be asked to continue study on the subject and to urge upon the Dominion and provincial governments the necessity of devising ways and means of inaugurating state medicine at the earliest possible date."

In other words, our municipalities are very much interested in this particular question at the present time.

May I be pardoned, Mr. Speaker, if I review what I said in the House, last year, during the course of the Budget debate. I took some considerable time, then, to discuss this problem in detail. At the conclusion of my address (which was printed and which is now available to any member interested), I added:

"It is all very well to talk glibly of these things; but, after all, when consideration is given to the amount of money at stake, the amount of taxation it would mean, the number of people in the province who could not, under present conditions, meet the additional costs, members will agree it is incumbent upon us to move carefully and certainly not before all the facts are available."

That was the conclusion of my address last year. In the course of that address, I drew the attention of the House to a rather important feature of any scheme of state medicine: viz., the money it will cost: and let me repeat, with a great deal of emphasis, there is no such thing as *free* state medicine. After all, somebody has to pay for it.

Last year, too, I gave the figures for a state medicine scheme based on the figures of the British Columbia Commission, and I said that the total cost of such a scheme in this province would be \$8,305,353.00. Apportioning according to the suggestion of the British Columbia Commission—the employer paying two-ninths, the state two-ninths and the employee five-ninths—would mean that the province would pay \$1,845,634.00; and, since in this province the farmer is both employer

and employee, he would have to pay the other seven-ninths, or \$6,459,719.00. These two figures together make up the \$8,305,353.00 I first mentioned.

Now I notice that the report handed in at the convention of the Rural Municipalities' Association practically concurred with those figures and concurred in what I have said about the necessity for moving carefully.

We sometimes find resolutions passed asking for a set-up like the Alberta scheme. I shall give you an outline of what they have in Alberta. Their scheme is framed on this basis:

"A sufficient number of contiguous municipalities must indicate their desire to be created a 'combined medical district' for the purpose of taking a vote. A majority over the whole medical district obligates every municipality, urban or rural, in the district. The scheme is compulsory for all residents of the district after it has been endorsed by a vote."

Here are the services given:

(1) *Full-Time Public Health Service:*

"Each administrative unit will be so designed that it can support a full-time public health service similar to that provided by the existing full-time preventive services in the Red Deer and Foothills rural health units. Such units will be staffed by a trained medical officer of health, two or more public health nurses, a sanitary inspector and a secretary-technician."

(2) *Complete Medical Service:*

"All medical services will be provided, including major and minor surgery and obstetrics. Provision for the reference of cases presenting special problems has been made. Ordinarily the patient will have the choice of any doctor in the medical district in which he resides. Such provision will give the patient the choice of about twenty medical practitioners. Referred services will be provided when the local attending physician considers such reference necessary."

(3) *Drugs and Surgical Appliances:*

"These will be provided when prescribed. Eye-glasses will not be provided unless at a later date it is discovered that their provision is economically possible."

(4) *Dental Service:*

"A limited dental service will be provided at first. This service will include extractions, fillings, and orthodontia, but replacements—plates, bridges, etc.—will not be provided unless it is later discovered that their provision is an economic possibility."

(5) *Private Nursing Service:*

"This will be provided only under special circumstances where such service is indicated. Most of the nursing services will be provided in the hospital."

(6) *Hospitalization:*

"Hospitalization, including the usual hospital facilities such as X-ray and other laboratory services, operating room services, etc., will be provided. Public ward accommodation will be given except when the patient's condition is such as to require a private or semi-private room."

Now, we come to the costs of the services. The municipality is responsible for the collection and payment of seven-ninths of the cost and the province for two-ninths, based on a per capita charge of \$14.50, apportioned as follows: municipality, \$11.28; province, \$3.22.

The individual contribution is predicated on the basis of there being three persons dependent upon each income. Thus each income-earner represents a cost of three times \$14.50, or \$43.50 per year.

This cost in the case of the wage-earners is distributed as follows: the employer pays two-ninths of \$43.50, or \$9.67, or at the rate of eighty cents per month; the province pays two-ninths, the same as the employer, and the employee contributes five-ninths of \$43.50, or \$24.16 per year or at the rate of \$2.02 per month.

Now we come to the case of individuals in private enterprise—not employees—and this category would include the farming population:

The individual in private enterprise pays seven-ninths of \$43.50, or \$33.83 per year, or \$2.82 per month; the province pays the remaining two-ninths, or \$9.67 per year, or 80 cents per month.

And remember, that is for a family unit of three persons, and that the responsibility for collection is borne by the municipalities within each administrative unit.

The British Columbia plan is practically the same except that persons who are earning over \$1,800.00 a year are not included.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of members of this House the number of health services rendered by the province to the people of the province and the cost of those services as rendered by the province.

I have in my hand a report showing the expenditures of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1934-35, and I should like to mention just a few of the items listed here:

Administration	\$	16,258.12
Public health nursing, sanitation, disease prevention and miscellaneous		75,077.67
Treatment of venereal disease		23,408.50
Collection and compilation of vital statistics (Registrar General)		18,882.55
Bacteriological Laboratory		18,714.88
Relief of destitutes		12,713.25
Maternity Grants (latter part of year only—change of policy)		18,711.51
Free distribution of antitoxin, vaccines and other biological products		16,617.20
Psychopathic Ward, General Hospital, Regina		9,435.54
Government grants to hospitals and sanatoria (not including special grants)		646,726.00
Administration of North Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals—		
(a) General expenditure, by Department of Public Health	\$228,177.47	
(b) Maintenance, by Department of Public Works	583,356.42	
		<u>871,533.89</u>

Special Grants—	
By Department of Public Health to Salvation Army.....	2,400.00
By Department of Municipal Affairs to Red Cross Society	6,500.00
By Treasury to Saskatchewan Blind Welfare Committee	4,000.00
Saskatchewan Cancer Commission, administration costs.....	32,687.64
Capital carrying charges on Mental Hospitals, Sanatoria, and Cancer—	
(a) Treasury—on Battleford and Weyburn Mental Hospitals	314,243.69
(b) Treasury—on Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatoon and Prince Albert Sanatoria	130,694.23
(c) Treasury—on radium purchased for Cancer Commission (debentures and stock now outstanding, \$97,973.50)	4,402.70
Total for fiscal year 1934-35	\$2,223,007.37

When I refer to the capital carrying charges on the mental hospitals and sanatoria of the province, I should give members some idea of the amount we have invested in these institutions. The original cost of the buildings, in round figures, was:

Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium	\$ 564,000.00
Saskatoon Sanatorium	755,000.00
Prince Albert Sanatorium	1,366,000.00
North Battleford Mental Hospital	2,492,000.00
Weyburn Mental Hospital	3,700,000.00
Total	\$8,877,000.00

That is the total invested in mental hospitals and sanatoria—and, you know, the Government does not get money for nothing: hence we have to pay carrying charges on the amount invested in these institutions.

In the light of these figures, anyone who goes around saying we are not doing anything for the health of the people in this province does not know what he is talking about. But I am not through yet. There are other items interrelated with those I have already given you, items representing moneys expended by the Department of Municipal Affairs on health services in the relief areas, as follows:

Clearing up accounts of old Relief Commission on Health Services from May 1 to August 31, 1934	\$ 52,531.28
Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare—Health Services of settlers in northern areas, and to destitute families and single transient homeless	10,327.00
Medical, hospital and dental relief in certain specified areas	65,308.36
Total	\$128,166.64

Add that to the previous figure I gave you, and you will find a grand total, for the Departments of Public Health, Public Works, Municipal Affairs and the Treasury, of \$2,351,174.01.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if we paid two-ninths of the cost of a state scheme based on the British Columbia figures which I cited a short while ago and which I mentioned in my address last year, the total cost to the province would be \$2,347,144.00. That would be the province's share of expenditure on a state medicine scheme. We actually paid,

last year, \$2,351,174.01 in connection with health services; and further, keeping in mind that portion which came directly out of the Department of Public Health, last year, those who look over the estimates for the next fiscal year will see that I am asking for \$140,000.00 more, so that, next year, on the calculation already given, we will be contributing considerably more than we would in any two-ninths scheme of state medicine.

I want to bring to the attention of this House the fact that the various proposals we hear so much about are not so easily adopted. For instance, there are some who talk of making the cancer set-up in the province similar to what we now have in connection with tuberculosis. We pay \$1.00 per patient per day to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the balance being paid by the municipalities. Last year, in sanatoria grants, we contributed a total of \$284,098.00; and do you know that, today, the municipalities owe the Anti-Tuberculosis League over \$500,000.00? They cannot pay—and, of course, there is a reason why: some the municipalities cannot collect their taxes. I am sure, however, that just as soon as the people get a good crop, they will do just as they did in the district represented by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture (Swift Current). They will pay their taxes. In the meantime, as already stated, the municipalities owe the Anti-Tuberculosis League over \$500,000.00—and I may say it is causing the League a good deal of worry.

It would save the province \$10,000.00 a year on this service if we had a set-up in cancer similiar to that in tuberculosis. It would mean \$1.00 per patient per day. We are ready—whenever the municipalities are ready to pay their share. If honourable members wish to so extend the cancer services, all they need do is vote for it—I shall not say a word.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, I would direct the Honourable Minister's attention to the fact that he is now discussing a question that is already on the Order Paper.

HON. DR. UHRICH: Mr. Speaker, I would say in reply to my honourable friend that not a member who spoke yesterday failed to mention this subject. I am simply noting the expenditure that was made last year, and am not arguing for an extension. . . .

MR. WILLIAMS: I submit that when he spoke of extension of the Cancer Commission he certainly was addressing himself to the subject-matter of the resolution standing on the Order Paper in the name of the honourable member for Shaunavon (*Mr. Stork*).

HON. MR. UHRICH: Oh, no! I am arguing the reverse. We are not advocating an increase in the Cancer Commission services at all. I simply said that if it is the consensus of opinion of this House that these services should be extended, I, personally, shall make no objection.

In addition to all those things I mentioned when stating that the Department of Public Health and other departments had made a direct contribution of \$2,223,007.37 to health services in the province, last year, there was another contribution made necessary by the emergency relief conditions that existed in the southern part of the province. The province paid for relief services—medical, dental, hospital, drug and burial relief—in the “A”, “B” and “C” relief areas, from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935, the following sums:

To doctors as a special salary contribution, \$75,107.00; to dentists, \$5,059.77; to hospitals, over and above the \$646,726.00 regular grants, special grants amounting to \$58,850.60; to the Red Cross Society, a special grant of \$5,000.00 for drugs for the destitute, and \$127.00 for burials, making a total of \$144,144.37 over and above the \$2,223,007.37 I have already mentioned.

I should like, now, to say a word about our hospitals:

We have, in Saskatchewan, sixty-eight Government-aided hospitals, including the sanatoria but not including the mental hospitals. We also have twelve Red Cross hospitals. The number of beds is 4,017. During the year the general hospitals showed an increase of 8,434 patients and 86,843 hospital days as compared with 1933. The number of patients cared for in all hospitals in 1934 was 67,232, and the number of hospital days was 1,025,400.

Here is another thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the House:

In 1934, 6,319 maternity cases were cared for in the hospitals as compared with 5,845 cases in the previous year. This represents an increase of 474 cases over 1933. There were twenty-six maternal deaths in hospitals in 1934, and the maternal death rate was 4.2 per 1,000 living births, which is practically the same as the maternal death rate for the province, which, as I previously stated, was 4.4.

The value of hospital buildings and equipment at the end of 1934 was estimated at \$8,919,352.00, which is practically the same as the investment the province has in the sanatoria and mental hospitals.

The Provincial Government paid grants to hospitals, last year, at the rate of \$1,771.85 per day, which was equivalent to \$9.62 for each patient receiving treatment in the hospitals, including the sanatoria but not including the mental hospitals.

In addition to these grants, the hospitals in special relief areas, as I said a moment ago, received an emergency grant, as follows:

Hospitals in “A” area received an additional grant of forty cents per hospital day on account of patients from seventy-five rural municipalities and local improvement districts in that area; hospitals in “B”

area received an additional twenty cents per hospital day for patients from 103 municipalities and local improvement districts in "B" area. A special grant was also paid at the rate of twenty cents per hospital day on account of those patients who, since 1931, moved from the drought area to the northern part of the province. We paid that amount to hospitals in the north which cared for indigent patients from the south.

The average cost per patient per day for all hospitals was \$2.26 as compared with \$2.42 in 1933. Our statutory grant is fifty cents a day—and if you take a pencil and figure it out for yourselves, you will find that we were paying two-ninths of the cost a year ago, and we are going to pay more than that now. So much for the hospitals.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard of another plan for the subsidizing of every maternity case in the province. The suggestion is that we pay the doctor \$50.00 for each confinement. Last year we had 20,306 confinements in the province. At \$50.00 each, that would mean a total contribution of \$1,015,300.00 for maternity cases alone, if a doctor were in attendance at each.

I have here a table showing the percentage of confinement cases attended by physicians since 1915. As early as 1915, 61.9 per cent. of the maternity cases had a doctor in attendance. In 1916, the percentage was 62.4; in 1917, 64.1 per cent., and so on down to 1933, when 69.9 per cent. of all maternity cases were taken care of by doctors, and only 30 per cent. otherwise. This means that doctors now are attending the great majority of the maternity cases in this province, and that they are giving these cases their best attention is evidenced by what I already said about the maternal death rate. And let me emphasize once more that Saskatchewan has the second lowest maternity death rate of any province in Canada, and that eastern provinces, where doctors are falling over each other, have a higher maternal death rate than Saskatchewan.

My honourable friends know that we have sixty-six full-time municipal doctors—that is, doctors engaged by the rural municipalities to give medical services to residents thereof. In perusing these doctors' contracts with the municipalities (and I may say, copies are on file in the Department of Public Health), I find that fifty-three per cent. of them provide for treatment of fractures, so they are not only interested in maternity cases but in fractures also; eighty-five per cent. of the contracts provide for minor surgery; ninety-five per cent. provide for major surgery; sixty-one per cent. for immunization clinics, and seventy-four per cent. for school health examinations. I cite these facts to prove that, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the people of this province would not be satisfied with a state set-up that took cognizance only of maternity cases. Let me again repeat that 69.9 per cent. of maternity cases now are being treated by doctors, and that Saskatchewan has the second lowest maternal death rate in the Dominion of Canada, second only to Manitoba. And let me further stress, that the Province of Saskatchewan, through its various health services, contributes a greater

amount of money now than it would contribute in a state medicine set-up whether under the Alberta scheme or the British Columbia scheme.

Let me direct your attention again to the fact that the rural municipalities now owe the Anti-Tuberculosis League over \$500,000.00—moneys unpaid on their share of the costs. I am further informed by the Department of Municipal Affairs that the total public revenue tax owing to the province, today, is in excess of \$3,386,000.00. The municipalities have been unable to pay that because they have been unable to collect it. My friend the Minister of Municipal Affairs (*Hon. Mr. Parker*) informs me that the rural municipalities of the province, today, have on their books arrears of taxes of over \$35,000,000.00. The people of the province have been unable to pay those taxes; and it is not their fault. Give them a few good crops, and they will pay. We know that. But, meantime, let us look facts in the face; if the rural municipalities have arrears of taxes of over \$35,000,000.00, and they owe the province over \$5,000,000.00, and they owe another \$500,000.00 to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, how can you possibly expect them to carry an additional load at this time? Give them a breathing spell!

Mr. Speaker, I have taken a great deal of time, and wish to draw to a close. I have tried to place before the House some features of a subject which is of great interest to me, and, I am sure, to other members as well, since they undoubtedly realize the importance of this great governmental activity—public health.

Slowly are the lessons of prophylaxis acquired; point by point they must be explained; step by step demonstrated; precept by precept learned; example by example followed. From out the days, as economic conditions improve, will emerge an enthusiasm for healthy living. The children of today, grown to adulthood tomorrow, strengthened in body, habituated to good health procedures, enlightened by modern methods of disease prevention, will in turn influence and train their children in healthy habits of mind, body and soul.

No far-reaching medical reform is separable from social reform. The impairment of physique means the impairment of the intellectual and moral fibre of man.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the motion.



The Canadian Constitution

AND ITS

Amendment

SPEECH DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.
(ATTORNEY GENERAL)

on

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES
RE PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING
THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION IN CANADA

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

Session 1936

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SPEECH OF

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1936

Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with, I desire to present to the House a report with regard to the various conferences at Ottawa having to do with the amendment of the Constitution. As it would not be in order for me to proceed with this report at this stage without the consent of the House, I would ask that consent now.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the honourable gentleman leave to make his report?

MEMBERS: Agreed.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I had expected that we would have been able at this session to submit to the Legislature for discussion and for its approval, revision or amendment as the case might be, a definite scheme or plan for amending the Constitution of Canada within Canada. Several conferences, as honourable members are aware, have been held at Ottawa between the Governments of the provinces and the Government of Canada, including one held last November, which representatives of this province were invited to attend. At the outset, it was expected that we would come to the Legislatures of the different provinces at their sessions, being held throughout Canada at this time, with some definite and concrete scheme or proposal. As the conferences proceeded, however, it became more and more apparent (and this was particularly true of the last one) that it would be absolutely impossible to reach unanimity among the different provinces in time to submit any such scheme at the current sessions of the various Legislatures.

It seemed to me only fitting and right, however, that before this session concluded I should make to this Legislature a complete report of what has been suggested down to the present time, and as to what is contemplated in connection with the amendment of the Constitution of Canada.

The subject-matter involved, particularly to those interested in constitutional matters, is a fascinating study, but to others it may not be of particular interest. In order that members may have a proper background of what has taken place and what is proposed, it is necessary for me to go back into history and to discuss briefly the historical aspects of the growth of Constitutional Government in Canada from 1867 to the present time.

As everyone knows, up to 1867, Canada consisted of several Crown colonies. Each one was distinct and separate from the other, an entity in itself; and there was no connection between them other than their common adherence to the British Crown.

With the advent of the Civil War in the United States, from 1860 on, it became apparent to the people living in the northern half of the North American continent, that it would be in the interests of the people of Canada and of the British nations throughout the world, if there were created a British nation, united from one ocean to the other, on the northern half of this continent. That was the idea which motivated the Fathers of Confederation and culminated in the Confederation of 1867.

The original Confederation involved four provinces—Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), and the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. That is, at that time Confederation involved only these four provinces and no others—these four came in at the inception of Confederation. In order to weld these four provinces into one nation, it became necessary to have a Constitution defining the powers of the central body and the powers of the different provinces. That culminated in the enactment by the British Parliament of the Act of 1867 known as the British North America Act which, from that date down to the present time, has been the Constitution of Canada.

The Constitution thus set up provided for a central or federal Government to govern the whole body, and also provided for units in the Confederation to be known as provinces, and provided constitutions for these provinces and for Governments to be set up to govern those provinces.

The British North America Act as originally drafted (and this is important in connection with this problem) contained not only the Constitution of the Dominion Parliament but also contained the Constitutions of the four original provinces. Now, our Constitution is the Saskatchewan Act, that of Alberta the Alberta Act, and that of Manitoba the Manitoba Act, and so on. That is to say, the provinces which came into Confederation after 1867 are on a different basis from the four original provinces because, whereas those four provinces are under the original Act itself, our Constitution and that of the other Provinces which came in after 1867 are contained in special Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada.

When the British North America Act was passed in 1867, there was no clause in it providing for the amendment of the Constitution within Canada itself, and no means, provision or procedure set up for amending the Act within Canada itself. Any amendments which have been made (and there have been seven amending Acts since 1867) have been made in the same way as we in this Legislature amend any ordinary piece of legislation passed by the Legislature, by the Imperial Parliament which enacted the original Act.

The two most important sections of the British North America Act are Sections 91 and 92. These sections, which have come to be known as the "distributive sections" of the British North America Act, divide the power of the parliaments within Canada; Section 91 sets out the powers of the Federal Parliament, and Section 92 sets out the powers of the Provincial Legislatures.

From 1867 to the present time, there has never been an amendment to either of those sections and, for the first time in the history of the development of Constitutional Government in Canada, it is now proposed to amend one of the subsections of Section 92 of the British North America Act. If that proposal goes through at Ottawa and is enacted by the Imperial Parliament, it will be the first time any change has been made in either of those sections.

Any change in what might have been the intent of the drafters of the Constitution in respect to rearrangement of the powers of the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures has come about by judicial interpretation of those two distributive sections and by judicial decisions handed down from 1867 to the present time. The decisions which have had the effect of altering and rearranging the powers as between the Federal and Provincial Parliaments have been the result of judicial interpretation and judicial decision, and these have largely been the decisions of the Privy Council in the Mother Land.

It is interesting to note, in these decisions of the Privy Council from 1867 to the present time, the changes in the attitude of the Privy Council with changes in the personnel of the Council. Sometimes, when changes in the personnel have occurred, the tendency has been to strengthen the hands of the Provinces at the expense of the Dominion, and at other times to strengthen the hands of the Dominion at the expense of the Provinces. Throughout the whole period when Lord Haldane was Chairman of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the tendency was to increase the powers of the Provinces at the expense of the Dominion, and thus was towards the maintenance of Provincial Rights. But, in recent years, the tendency has been and is in the other direction, namely, towards strengthening of the central authority at the expense of the Provinces.

Now, so long as the tendency was to strengthen the hands of the Provinces, you did not hear much clamor for a more flexible means

of amending the Constitution; but the Provinces realize that the tendency now is to take from their powers and add to those of the Dominion Parliament by judicial interpretation and decision, and this has urged the Provinces to demand some more clear cut definition of their rights and status and to demand a more flexible means of amending the Constitution in Canada.

As I have indicated on a previous occasion in this House, there is a very great distinction between the Constitution of the United States and that of Canada. In the United States' Constitution, certain definite jurisdiction and powers of legislation have been given to the central body. These powers are confined to certain specific things, and everything else, not given to the central authority—what are known as “residual powers”—is given to the States which, as everyone knows, are sovereign states.

In Canada, the situation is completely reversed. Here, the Provinces have certain concrete powers of legislation and jurisdiction as set forth in Section 92 of the British North America Act, and the Dominion has, as set forth in Section 91, certain definite jurisdiction and certain powers of legislation. But, the beginning of Section 91 contains what is known as “the residual power” to make laws for the “peace, order and good government of Canada,” in regard to which the Federal Government has sole legislative power and jurisdiction. In Canada, therefore, residual power lies with the Parliament of Canada.

With the growth of transportation and the development of means of communication by air, rail and road, by radio, telegraph and things of that kind, there is naturally a tendency to centralize matters of government in the centre of government more so than when these means of communication were less advanced. So, in recent years, there has been an increasing tendency by the courts to construe anything of national importance as being of importance to all of the Dominion and, therefore, by Section 91, to be within the powers of the Dominion Parliament. As a result, there has come about an increasing encroachment upon the powers of the Provinces, and with the increasing restriction of provincial powers a corresponding increase in the powers of the Dominion.

In addition, there has been another factor tending towards the restriction of the powers of the Provinces. Section 132 of the British North America Act reads as follows:

“132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries.”

It has been held that, when the Parliament of Canada under that Section enters into a treaty with a foreign country and carries it into effect, it is entitled so to do even if it infringes, in so doing, on

the specific powers conferred on the Provinces under Section 92 of the British North America Act. That happened in the aeronautics case, where Canada entered into a certain agreement with the United States by virtue of Section 132. Therefore, there is always the danger of infringement of Provincial Rights by the Dominion either in this way, or by the courts construing things to be of national importance and, therefore, under Dominion jurisdiction. It was under Section 91 that Right Honourable R. B. Bennett introduced his reform legislation at the last Session of the House of Commons at Ottawa, and he relied on Section 132 for the validity of his legislation upon certain agreements or conventions he had entered into at Geneva.

All that brought about a more urgent desire on the part of the Provinces for greater security insofar as their jurisdiction is concerned, and for a greater say in the future in the matter of amendments to the British North America Act.

To amend the British North America Act now, we must get an amending Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom; yet there is no provision contained in the B.N.A. Act itself for approaching the Imperial Parliament with respect to any amendments to be made thereto.

Since 1867, the practice has grown up in Canada that, whenever amendments are desired, they are always asked for by way of joint Addresses from the House of Commons and the Senate at Ottawa. This Address is virtually a Resolution, passed by both Houses at Ottawa, asking the Imperial Parliament to enact the amendment requested. As a matter of fact, there are two such Resolutions on the Order Paper at Ottawa now, one having to do with specific matters in the taxation field, and the other having to do with the loan council; and that practice is being adopted in the Parliament of Canada in order that a request may go forward to the Imperial Parliament for an Act to amend the British North America Act in these particulars. But it should be noted that that procedure is only a custom that has grown up, and that it has no basis in legislation. In other words, there is no written authority for this procedure. Whenever this practice of forwarding a joint Address has been followed, the British Parliament has invariably complied with the request and has automatically granted the amendment desired.

The British Parliament, throughout, has taken the attitude that it acts upon the request of the Parliament of Canada and the Parliament of Canada alone, and it will not listen to, or consider, protests from the Provinces. That is, if the Parliament of Canada wanted to amend Section 92, and petitioned the British Parliament to amend the Act accordingly, the British Parliament would do so without hearing the Provinces, for they take the attitude that they deal only with the Parliament of Canada and that any dispute is a purely domestic matter between the Provinces and the Dominion. That attitude was evidenced on one occasion when the Province of British Columbia

strenuously objected to a proposed change (I forget, for the moment, what the subject matter was—a matter of subsidies, I think). Sir Richard McBride, then Premier of British Columbia, went over to London and voiced a strong protest on behalf of his Government against the proposed amendment; but the British Parliament took the attitude that it dealt only with the Parliament of Canada in such matters, and that it could not deal with a Province.

The same thing happened more recently in connection with the appeal of West Australia, one of the component states of the Australian Commonwealth. You will remember a petition was presented to the Imperial Parliament by the State asking the right to secede from the Australian Commonwealth, but the British Parliament refused to deal with the petition, holding they dealt only with the Commonwealth Parliament.

Therefore, at this moment, the Provinces of Canada are absolutely at the mercy of the Parliament of Canada insofar as amendments to our Constitution are concerned. If the Parliament of Canada wants to change the whole Constitution, they can do so by passing a Resolution through the House of Commons and the Senate, and petitioning the British Parliament, and the British Parliament will make the changes requested without consultation with the Provinces.

The fear of the Provinces of encroachment upon their rights by the central Government, and the fact we have no control over amendments, has resulted in an urge that the Provinces be given some definite right and control over amendments to the Constitution.

It was the old theory of Empire relationships up to recent years, that the units of the Empire and the colonies were subservient to Great Britain and the Parliament of Great Britain—and, as a matter of fact, that was true both in theory and in fact. But, with the growth of the units of the Empire and their increasing importance among the nations of the world, it has become increasingly recognized that, instead of being British colonies, the units are partners in a British Commonwealth of Nations.

An important step in defining legislative powers of the Parliaments of colonies as against the Parliament of Great Britain was taken prior to 1867, with the enactment of a law known as the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865. This Act recognized that, insofar as the general law of Great Britain was concerned, where the general law of a colony was repugnant to the general law of Great Britain or inconsistent with it, the law of the Legislature of the colony stood as against the law of Great Britain. Where, however, an Act of the Imperial Parliament specifically referred to a Dominion or colony, the Act of the Imperial Parliament would prevail as against the law of the Dominion or colony where the latter was repugnant, and, therefore, the Parliament of Great Britain was supreme as against the Parliament of a Dominion or colony. That Act, as I have said, was known as the Colonial Laws Validity Act.

The growth in the constitutional positions that units of the Empire were partners with equal status and that no unit was subservient to any other unit, culminated in the passage of the Statute of Westminster by the British Parliament in 1931. I have a copy in my hand, and it is important in the discussion of this question; but its contents, I imagine, are pretty well known to all in Canada.

This Act, enacted by the Imperial Parliament, constitutes official recognition by that Parliament of equality of status of the units of the Empire. This Act went further. It provided that the Colonial Laws Validity Act should no longer bind the units of the Empire, thereby taking away from the Imperial Parliament the right of legislating for units as preserved by that Act. Thereby, the Imperial Parliament recognized the supreme right of the Legislatures of the units to legislate for themselves, and took away from the Imperial Parliament the right to legislate with respect to any specific unit.

Thus, with the enactment of the Statute of Westminster in 1931, His Majesty the King bears exactly the same relationship to each unit of the Empire as to every other unit and as he bears to Great Britain and the United Kingdom itself.

When that was done (and there was a great deal of discussion leading up to the Statute of Westminster) very great doubt as to its wisdom was expressed. It was argued that equality of status would weaken the bonds of Empire as between the various units making up the Empire. But, since the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, experience has shown that, instead of weakening, it has rather strengthened the bonds and drawn even closer together the units composing the British Empire. One thing it certainly has done: it has created a closer relationship between all English-speaking nations, and more particularly has it created a better feeling and understanding between the United States to the south of us and other parts of the Empire. I think that was very clearly demonstrated, recently, on the death of King George V and the accession of the Prince of Wales to the Throne.

By that Statute, as I have indicated, it was recognized that each unit has equal jurisdiction so far as legislation was concerned. But there was one restricting clause in it so far as Canada was concerned, which put us on a somewhat different footing from other units of the Empire. That was Subsection (1) of Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster, which reads as follows:

"7.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder."

The effect of this restriction was that, while Canada was free to legislate with respect to any matter and was supposed to have equality of status, nevertheless our Constitution was an enactment of the Imperial Parliament which we, of ourselves, could not alter or amend by reason of this restricting subsection. This clause affected Canada

alone, and thus we are placéd in the somewhat anomalous position with respect to other units, of being equal yet not equal.

At this stage I want to say a word or two about the evolution of Canada since 1867.

At the time of Confederation, all this western land (then known as Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories) was under the complete control of the Hudson's Bay Company. Power of legislation, rights of government and property rights, all were vested in the Company. In 1867, the Hudson's Bay Company relinquished all its rights in Rupert's Land and the Territories to the Imperial Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament in turn vested these rights in the Dominion of Canada, thus uniting this western land to, and making it part of, the Dominion of Canada. At that time the Hudson's Bay Company was paid £300,000 as part of the consideration for relinquishing its rights and powers in the Northwest Territories and Rupert's Land, and the money was furnished by the four original units of Canada—Quebec, Ontario and the two Maritime Provinces. From the fact that the Dominion as it then stood furnished the £300,000 paid to the Hudson's Bay Company to get the Company to relinquish its claims, has grown the belief in some sections of Eastern Canada that they own this western country and all that has evolved from it.

Up until 1870, there were not enough people in this western country to have a parliament or to legislate for themselves, and the Parliament of Canada at that time became not only the Parliament of Canada but the parliament of these western territories as well, exercising the powers of local legislation up to the time that Provinces began to evolve out of the territories. Manitoba came into the Union in 1870, British Columbia came in in 1872, Prince Edward Island in 1873 and Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905.

Anyone who has studied Canadian history will realize the great difficulties which confronted the Fathers of Confederation in trying to reconcile the various elements of the people comprising Canada's population, and trying to bring them together into a harmonious union. One of the great difficulties was that we had (and still have) in Canada the descendants of two great races, the people of Great Britain and the people of France. We thus have a division of race and also a division of tongue, with French spoken in the French section and English in the English section. Then, in addition to the problem of language and the problem of nationality, we have the problem of religion. All these things had to be reconciled and were reconciled by the Fathers of Confederation, by providing a Constitution protecting the rights of the different elements. Therefore, the fundamental consideration involved in Confederation was the protection of minority rights. At that time, there was an English-speaking minority in the Province of Quebec, and a French-speaking minority in the Province of Ontario; and there was an English-speaking Protestant minority in Quebec and a French-speaking Roman Catholic minority in Ontario, and, therefore, it was a

real problem and a real achievement to bring all these elements together into one Union. But that was done by generally acknowledging the rights of minorities, whether English in Quebec or French in Ontario, under the Constitution.

For many years there has been an increasing urge that the Canadian people should have the right to amend their Constitution in the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion of Canada is the only democratic country in the world which has not this right; and there has been an ever-increasing urge, particularly since the Provinces came to realize the necessity of having some voice and control, for a more flexible means of amending the Constitution of Canada within Canada.

I had the privilege of attending the Inter-Provincial Conferences of 1927 or 1928, as one of the representatives of this Province, which Conferences were held for the purpose of discussing, and of arriving at, some means of amending the Constitution of Canada within Canada. The then Minister of Justice, Honourable Mr. Lapointe (who is again Minister of Justice) submitted certain suggestions, just as he did in November last, on behalf of the Federal Government. At that time, the representatives of Ontario and Quebec were adamant. They would not listen to any proposal that there should be a means provided of amending the Constitution in Canada; and these being the two large and wealthy Provinces, containing within their boundaries approximately one-half of the population of Canada, it became apparent that, without the consent of these two Provinces, a solution of this problem could not be reached.

I think the other Provinces of Canada have come to realize more and more that national policies which have prevailed in Canada from time to time have benefited these two Provinces at the expense of all the others. This conflict from the economic standpoint, coupled with the matter of protection of minority rights, has tended to retard and restrict national development.

The first real step towards a solution of the problem was taken at the last Session of the Parliament of Canada presided over by the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, when a Resolution was passed, as a result of which a Special Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider methods of making amendments to the Canadian Constitution within Canada.

The Resolution passed by the House of Commons on Monday, January 28, 1935, was in these words:

“Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, a Special Committee should be set up to study and report on the best method by which the British North America Act may be amended so that while safeguarding the existing rights of racial and religious minorities and legitimate provincial claims to autonomy, the Dominion Government may be given adequate power to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope.”

This Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parliament of Canada. The Committee was set up, the Chairman being Mr. F. W. Turnbull, at that time member of the House of Commons for Regina. It will be noted that this question (always a difficult one to handle) was recognized by the Parliament of Canada when they said, "Safeguarding the existing rights of racial and religious minorities."

This Committee met, and the Attorneys General of the various Provinces were asked to submit their views; but it was felt by the Attorneys General of the Provinces that there should be an Inter-Provincial Conference held before any particular recommendation was made by the Committee to the House. The Committee heard from various authorities as to the procedure which should be adopted for amending the Constitution in Canada, but did not bring in any specific amendment which would give the power to Canada to amend its Constitution itself. I am going to read this one sentence from the report of the Committee to the House of Commons:

"In view of the above recommendation, the Committee expressly refrains from recommending any form of procedure for amendment so as to leave the proposed (Inter-Provincial) Conference entirely free in its study of the question, except that the Committee is definitely of the opinion that minority rights agreed upon and granted under the provisions of the British North America Act should not be interfered with."

Now, the question of these minority rights has always been a political issue in Canada but, by the unanimous passing of the Resolution setting up this Committee, and by the unanimous adoption of the report of the Committee, the question of the protection of minority rights has been removed from political controversy for all time. Thus the first real step was taken towards a solution of this great problem by the Parliament of Canada; and all the negotiations now taking place have been unanimous that minority rights must be protected in any procedure adopted for amending the Constitution in Canada.

Immediately after the new Government of Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King was sworn into office at Ottawa, steps were taken to carry out the recommendation of the Special Committee, and an Inter-Provincial Conference was held in Ottawa from December 9 to 13, 1935. There was a plenary session of this Conference representative of all the Provinces and the Government of Canada, and the Conference itself was divided in Sub-conferences to deal with different problems. One of the Sub-conferences set up was assigned this problem of constitutional amendments, and the Attorneys General of the Provinces largely comprised the membership of that Sub-conference.

At the first meeting, the Federal Minister of Justice, Honourable Mr. Lapointe, submitted tentative proposals for amending the Constitution within Canada. We from Saskatchewan submitted a proposal; Ontario and Manitoba submitted a joint proposal; and all these proposals were subjects of discussion for some days. The result was no definite agreement then was arrived at, but a report was made to the Main Conference, and I am going to take the time of the House

to read one paragraph from that report of the Sub-conference. (This can be found on page 37 of the Record of Proceedings of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, 1935):

"Hon. Ernest Lapointe: The Sub-conference on Constitutional Questions under the chairmanship of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and consisting of all the Attorneys General and certain other Ministers of the Dominion and all the Provinces and technical advisers, met on the mornings of the 10th, 11th and 12th instant for the purpose of discussing:—

- (1) Revision of the British North America Act;
- (2) Agreement on future action with reference to Social legislation.

"With respect to the first question, namely, revision of the British North America Act, the Sub-conference had before it the proceedings, evidence and report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, 1935, respecting methods by which the British North America Act may be amended, together with memoranda containing additional suggested methods of procedure for such purpose. After a general discussion on the subject it was considered generally by the members of the Sub-conference that the principle should be adopted as a basis on which such a method of procedure might be worked out should be that Canada, as in the case of all other self-governing Dominions, should have the power to amend the Canadian Constitution, provided that a method of procedure therefor, satisfactory to the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, be devised and that the details of any such method would require to be worked out by experts before the Sub-conference would be in a position to satisfactorily discuss the same. Accordingly a Resolution was passed on a majority vote of nine to one (Mr. McNair, representative of the Province of New Brunswick, cast the negative vote for the reason that he was unable to agree to the Resolution in its entirety), reading, as follows:

This Conference, in the interests of the Dominion and of the Provinces, is of the opinion:

(a) That amendments to the British North America Act are now and subsequently may be necessary and imperative;

(b) That, as in the case of all the other self-governing Dominions, Canada should have the power to amend the Canadian Constitution provided a method of procedure therefor satisfactory to the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures be devised;

(c) That the Minister of Justice convene at an early date a meeting of appropriate officials of the Dominion and of the Provinces to prepare a draft of such method of procedure, to be submitted to a subsequent Conference.

(d) That a Conference be held at an early date after such draft has been prepared to consider such method of procedure."

That is as far as we progressed at the original Conference in 1935.

Out of that report came a Continuing Committee (consisting largely of the Attorneys General) of the Dominion-Provincial Conference for the purpose of considering the question further. This Committee met on January 28, and it was tentatively agreed that a new section be drafted to be added to the British North America Act to provide for amendment of the Constitution within Canada itself. That is, we are going to ask the Imperial Parliament to add a new section, Section 148, to the British North America Act, which would provide the procedure for so amending the Constitution in Canada.

At the January 28 meeting also, a committee of experts, represent-

ing the Provinces, was appointed to prepare the actual draft of this section. That Committee met from that time down to February 11, and then reported the results of its activities to the Provinces. A further meeting of the Sub-conference was then held on March 2, attended by practically every Attorney General in Canada, at which time the Sub-conference got down to discussion of the actual method of procedure.

It was proposed that the British North America Act of 1867 and all subsequent Acts amending the same (seven in number, throughout the years), and all Acts like the Saskatchewan Act, the Manitoba Act, and similar Acts providing for the setting up of the five Provinces after Confederation, should be revised and consolidated into one Act—just as we, in this Legislature, consolidated The Rural Municipality Act last Session, and The Village Act this Session. As a result of this consolidation all the amending and special Acts will be found in one general Act. That is the first step of the work undertaken; and I understand that is going on at this moment.

When that work is completed, the sections of this consolidated Act are going to be divided into four groups, as follows:

- (a) Sections affecting the Parliament of Canada only;
- (b) Sections affecting the Parliament of Canada and one or more Provinces, but not all the Provinces;
- (c) Sections affecting minority rights given under the British North America Act and the Provincial Constitutions;
- (d) Remaining sections affecting the Parliament of Canada and all the Provinces, including Sections 91 and 92.

The provisions for amendment will follow somewhat along these lines:

There will be a section providing for amendment of the Constitution within Canada, and it will provide—

- (1) that sections coming within Group (a) may be amended by the Parliament of Canada itself at any time without consulting the Provinces;
- (2) that sections in Group (b), affecting the Parliament of Canada and one or more of the Provinces but not all, may be amended by enactment of the Parliament of Canada subject to the consent and approval of the Legislatures of the Provinces concerned;
- (3) that sections in Group (c), concerning the protection of minority rights, cannot be amended in any way by the Parliament of Canada except with the consent of the Legislatures of every Province—and that precaution is being taken by virtue of the fact, clearly indicated by the two Resolutions I have quoted, that it is generally recognized by everyone in Parliament that in any solution there must be complete protection of those rights already conferred by the Constitution.

That leaves the knotty problem contained in the other sections, Group (d) affecting the Dominion and all the Provinces, into which group fall these two most important sections, Sections 91 and 92—the distributive sections of the British North America Act, which define the jurisdictions of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the Provinces.

In connection with the sections in Group (d), the section providing for amendment of the Constitution will provide:

- (4) that these can be amended by enactment of the Parliament of Canada only upon approval being given by at least two-thirds of the Legislatures of Canada, representing 55 per cent. of the population. They can be amended, therefore, only by and with the approval of the majority of the people of Canada through approval by two-thirds of the Legislatures.

No difficulty was experienced in dealing with the problem in connection with Groups (a), (b) and (c)—that is, there was no difficulty in obtaining agreement to the method of amendment I have just cited. But when it came to the fourth class, Group (d), a stage was reached where there was not, and is not yet, unanimity.

Honourable Mr. Davis, by consent, submitted a more detailed statement of the proposed classification and amendment procedure for inclusion in the record. (Vide Appendix.)

The difficulty is as to how we should amend, and as to the procedure to amend, the sections falling within Group (d), including Sections 91 and 92. Objections were raised by the Maritime Provinces, in particular, expressing a feeling that, with a two-thirds majority clause, the other six Provinces might join up against them and force them to accept a change against their will. They, therefore, demanded some protection against the possibility of their being controlled by the other Provinces—and I think everyone realizes that there is a strong body of opinion in the Maritime Provinces that they have been discriminated against in favour of the Provinces of Upper Canada. I think everybody in the conference realized the position the representatives of the Maritime Provinces found themselves in, and were prepared to go to any reasonable extent to reach a conclusion that would place them beyond peradventure of being controlled by the other Provinces.

It was, therefore, tentatively suggested that, with respect to certain sections of this group and under this category, they would still be left to be amended by the Parliament of Canada with consent of a two-thirds majority of the Legislatures, but that, with certain other sections, while the two-thirds clause would prevail, there should be a proviso that, if any Province of Canada did not want to have those sections amended, it could exempt itself from the operation and application of any amendment by enactment of the local Legislature. That is, they could legislate themselves out from its application. That is the compromise proposal

now being worked out to see if a solution cannot be found that will meet the objections of the Maritime Provinces as to the method of changing the Constitution in Canada.

There was a tendency evident among the representatives of all the Provinces at the Conference—a tendency which, I think, is general throughout Canada and found expression in the discussion relative to the Statute of Westminster—that we do not wish to do anything in Canada that cuts away the remaining vestige of the link between the British Parliament and Canada. The link may be more imaginary than real, but nevertheless, the prevailing opinion is that we should not cut that link completely. That viewpoint was recognized by all at the Conference. It was, therefore, decided that we would not follow the procedure as suggested at the last conference, and have the British North America Act repealed. It was decided instead, that the British North America Act and its amending Acts together with the Provincial Constitutions should be consolidated forthwith into one Act—that is being done at the present time. When this consolidated Act is prepared there will be a further Inter-Provincial Conference (not a meeting of the Sub-conference) to deal with the matter; and if unanimous decision is reached as a result of that Conference, then the House of Commons and the Senate at Ottawa will pass the necessary Address, and petition the British Parliament (as before) to enact the new consolidated British North America Act, and that consolidated Act will contain a Section repealing the Act of 1867 and all amendments thereto. This new consolidated Act then will be the Constitution of Canada and all its Provinces. This will be an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, and there will be included in it a new Section which will provide for the amending of the Constitution within Canada by means of the procedure I outlined a few moments ago.

After that is done, Subsection (1) of Section 7 of the Statute of Westminster will be repealed and a new Subsection substituted therefor, by which the Parliament of Canada will be given specific power to pass an Act providing a Constitution for the Dominion of Canada framed in identical terms to the new consolidated British North America Act as passed by the British Parliament.

The result of this will be that we will have two Constitutions, one an Imperial Act and the other (identical with it) a Canadian Act; but in this way there will be that tie left with Great Britain—first, the Act of Great Britain, and, second, the specific delegation to the Parliament of Canada by the Parliament of Great Britain, thereby acknowledging the link so far as power of legislation is concerned as between the Parliament of Canada and the Parliament of Great Britain.

When that is done we will then be in the same position in that regard as other units of the Empire; the same condition prevails in Australia, and prevails also in South Africa. In South Africa, for example, their Constitutional Act is an Act of the Imperial Parliament and contains provision for enactment by the Parliament of South Africa

of an Act identical in terms with the British Act. By virtue of the fact that amendments hereafter made will not be made in both places (I am not positive of this) the tendency will be for our own Act to get out of line with the Imperial Act; because, when we in Canada amend our Act, that amendment will not have to be made in the Imperial Act although the amendment will affect the Imperial Act, and, therefore, the latter will in the course of time fall into disuse and be a mere relic.

That is the position at the present time, and, as I have indicated, the link between Great Britain and Canada will not be entirely severed, and, further, the rights of the Provinces will be preserved. I want to emphasize that point, so let me stress again that no power enjoyed by the Provinces under the Constitution can be withdrawn from them without consultation and without having regard to any Province affected by any proposed change or amendment. The procedure suggested is that the Commons and Senate of Canada will ask the Parliament of Great Britain to enact a new consolidated British North America Act, and the Parliament of Canada will then pass one in identical terms which will give it the power to amend its own Constitution hereafter. When this goes through, it will be no longer possible for the Parliament of Canada to pass any amendment affecting any of the Provinces, or encroaching on the powers of the Provinces, unless the Provinces have consented to it.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken somewhat longer than I expected to explain the situation that exists and the position we have reached in the negotiations on this important problem, and I trust I have made the position clear. The matter undoubtedly will be the subject of a great deal of discussion throughout Canada for the next year or so, and I think I would have been lax in my duty if, as a representative of this Province at these Conferences, I did not give a résumé of the proceedings down to date so that members of this Legislature, when these matters are discussed, will have intimate knowledge as to what has taken place, what is being done and the reasons why they have been, or are being, done.

APPENDIX

Classification of British North America Act for the Purpose of Amendment Procedure

The sections of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1937, and the other Acts forming part of the Constitution of Canada, have been divided into four classes as follows:

- (a) Sections relating to the Dominion of Canada only;
- (b) Sections affecting one or more of the Provinces only or Canada and one or more but not all of the Provinces;
- (c) Sections affecting minority rights; and
- (d) Sections affecting Canada and all of the Provinces, other than those affecting minority rights.

The sections coming within the several classifications above mentioned, and the procedure proposed to be followed in amending the same, are as follows:

Any Bill providing for repeal, amendment or alteration shall originate in the House of Commons and shall be preceded by a resolution setting forth the purpose thereof, which purpose shall have been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor General in the Session in which such resolution is proposed, and

- (a) Such enactment shall come into force on a date to be proclaimed by the Governor in Council and published in the Canada Gazette, if the enactment is in relation to any matter which—

- (i) affects Canada only and is not otherwise in this Section specifically provided for; or

- (ii) comes within any of the following provisions, namely: Sections 10 to 16, both inclusive, 18, 20, 23 except clause (6), 24, 26 to 40, both inclusive, 44 to 50, both inclusive, 52 to 57, both inclusive, 59 to 62, both inclusive, 67, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 120, 122, 146 or 147 of this Act; Sections 2 and 4 of the British North America Act, 1871; Sections 1 and 2 of the British North America Act, 1886; Section 1 of the Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, 1895; Section 2, or paragraphs iii, iv, vi and vii of Subsection (1) of Section 1 of the British North America Act, 1915;

- (b) Such enactment shall come into force as provided in Subsection (5) of this Section if within eighteen months from the date of assent the Legislative Assembly of each Province affected, by Resolution approves of the enactment and if the enactment is in relation to any matter which

- (i) affects one or more of the provinces only or Canada and one or more but not all of the provinces and is not otherwise in this section specifically provided for; or

- (ii) comes within any of the following provisions, namely:— sections 6, 7, clause (6) of 23, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68 to 80 both inclusive, 82 to 88 both inclusive, clause (1) of 92, 94, 97, 98, 109 to 118 both inclusive, 124, 129, 138, 143, 144 or 145 of this Act; sections 24, 25, item 7 of 26, 31, 32 and 34 of An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3; and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba, being chapter 3 of 33 Victoria, terms and conditions of Union numbered 2, 3, 4, 5H, 9 and 13 set out in the schedule to the Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting British Columbia into the Union, dated the 16th day of May, 1871; sections 3, 5 and 6 of the British North America Act, 1871, paragraphs 2 to 6 both inclusive, 8th item of 7, 8 and 9 of terms and conditions of Union as set out in the

schedule to the Order of Her Majesty in Council admitting Prince Edward Island into the Union, dated the 26th day of June, 1873, section 2 of the Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889, section 1 of the British North America Act, 1907, sections 10, 16, 18, 19, 23, 24, of the Saskatchewan Act, sections 10, 16, 18, 19, 23 and 24 of the Alberta Act, or section 1 of the British North America Act, 1930;

- (c) Such enactment shall come into force as provided in subsection (5) of this section, if within eighteen months from the date of the assent the Legislative Assemblies of all the provinces by resolution approve the enactment and if it is in relation to any matter which comes within sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 21, 22, 51, 51A, 58, 90, clauses (4), (5), (6), (12), (14) and (15) of 92, 93, 96, 100, 121, 125, 128, or 133 of this Act, sections 22 and 23 of An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba, being chapter 3 of 33 Victoria, section 17 of the Saskatchewan Act, section 17 of the Alberta Act or paragraphs i and ii of subsection (1) of section 1 of the British North America Act, 1915.
- (d) Such enactment shall come into force as provided in subsection (5) of this section, if within eighteen months from the date of the assent, the Legislative Assemblies in two-thirds of the provinces, representing at least 55% of the population of Canada as shown by the last census, by resolution approve the enactment and if it is in relation to any matter which
- (i) affects Canada and all of the Provinces and is not otherwise in this section specifically provided for; or
 - (ii) comes within any of the following provisions, namely:— sections 91, 92 except clauses (1), (4), (5), (8), (12), (14) and (15), 95 or 132 of this Act. Provided that if the enactment is in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects enumerated in clauses (2), (3), (9), (11), (13) and (16) of section 91, or coming within clauses (13) and (16) of section 92, or any of them, the Legislature of any Province, the Legislative Assembly of which has not approved or is not deemed to have approved such enactment in accordance with the provisions of this section and which has expressed its dissent thereto by resolution may continue exclusively to make laws in relation to the subject-matters coming within such enactment; and provided further that the Legislature of any such province may by statute rescind such dissent and express its approval of the enactment whereupon the enactment shall thereafter apply to such province



SPEECHES DELIVERED BY
THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

in the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN

on

Debt Adjustment

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

and

The Saskatchewan Evidence Act

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

Session 1936

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Debt Adjustment

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THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

on

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1936

The Honourable Mr. Davis, in speaking on the following Motion, moved by Mr. Williams, Leader of the Opposition:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that, pending the Supreme Court decision as to the validity of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, and pending the decision of the Government with reference to the merging of the Federal and Provincial Debt Adjustment Boards, the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board should be instructed to give no more permissions to proceed with foreclosure actions or cancellations of agreements for sale; and, further, that the Board be instructed to advise against any more quit claims being given."

said:

Mr. Speaker: I have certain information which I desire to bring before the House in connection with this matter, but, as I haven't it with me at the present time, I would just like to say that, much as I desire to do it, I cannot bring my mind to believe that the honourable Leader of the Opposition brought this motion before the House as a real contribution to debt adjustment in this province.

MR. WILLIAMS: I object to the insinuation in that statement, Mr. Speaker. As a matter of fact, I am trying to do something to help debt adjustment in the province; and not only in this motion, Mr. Speaker, but on a previous occasion at this session I tried to do something for debt adjustment.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I feel this very strongly, Mr. Speaker, and I am forced to express my opinion; and I am definitely of the opinion that my honourable friend, in introducing his motion, did so with no definite intention of assisting debt adjustment, but that the motion was introduced, as his speech in moving it showed, for purely political motives. That is my opinion. I may be doing my friend an injustice—but, nevertheless, that is my opinion.

My friend suggested, in his remarks, that he had previously attempted to do something by introducing the Bill he moved in this House earlier in the present session. He referred to the Bill to amend

The Debt Adjustment Act by striking out the section relating to the non-applicability of *The Limitation of Actions Act*. It would be beyond the Rules of the House for him or me to discuss that Bill again, because it has already been discussed and disposed of, and cannot be further dealt with at this session. He also mentioned the suggestion of the honourable member for Gull Lake (MR. KEMPER), when this matter was discussed in the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing. The suggestion was made by my friend from Gull Lake that cases might arise where the prohibitions granted by *The Debt Adjustment Act* were not sufficient to bring about a reasonable settlement, that such a settlement might be secured if the Board had the additional power of permitting *The Limitation of Actions Act* to run. He was advised that the suggestion would receive every consideration—and it will receive consideration by the Government because I think there is merit in it. That will be given every consideration at the proper time which, as my friend the Leader of the Opposition now admits, will be when the Act comes up for revision as result of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr friend states that I have been suggesting that one of the real bars to debt adjustment in Saskatchewan, one of the real reasons why people are not taking greater advantage of the debt adjustment machinery, was the operations and activities of his Party in Saskatchewan. Let me state as emphatically as I can that, in my opinion, there is not a factor in the Province of Saskatchewan which has done more to prevent debt adjustment proceeding in this province than has the propaganda of my friend's Party in this province.

My friend talks of political promises. Why, throughout the whole of the last provincial election, while perhaps not in their platform, the propaganda of their supporters and canvassers urged the people of this province that all they needed to do to avoid payment of their debts was to elect the C.C.F. candidates in that they believed in complete cancellation of debts.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. The statement now made is not true.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I know the statement is true. It was made throughout the length and breadth of my constituency to my certain knowledge.

MR. KEMPER: Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General is out of order. The honourable Leader of the Opposition has said the statement is not true, and I know that I never made a statement like that at any time.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I took part in the 1934 campaign, and I went into every constituency. I know what was said and what representations were made by supporters of my honourable friends opposite, and I know that, from one end of the province to the other, it was assiduously preached that if the C.C.F. Party was elected, they would cancel all

debts. That is still being preached, and that, I maintain, is doing more than anything else to prevent debt adjustment from taking place at the present time.

I am going to use, as an illustration, a matter that was brought to my attention just this very day. This man was born in another country, and was not very well acquainted with the English language. He received a notice of intention to proceed on the part of the mortgagee, and he brought the notice to a strong supporter of my friend's party who advised him to throw the papers in the fire with the result that the farm was foreclosed and the man lost title in the land. That was done to discredit debt adjustment in that part of the province, and is having that effect, and I propose to investigate the matter further.

MR. KEMPER: Does the Attorney General think the Party should be held responsible for the actions of an individual like that?

HON. MR. DAVIS: When you get enough individuals like that to form a political party, I would say, "yes."

MR. WILLIAMS: Then, when D. J. Sykes goes out and says that in Russia they are pickling babies and eating them, is that the policy of the Liberal Party?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I don't think pickling babies is the policy of the Liberal Party.

MR. KEMPER: If a Liberal supporter did the same thing as that fellow did, would you say that was the policy of the Liberal Party?

HON. MR. DAVIS: If that was the policy of any member of the Liberal Party, he would have left the Liberal Party and become a member of the C.C.F. Party.

MR. KEMPER: You have the testimony of members on this side that they did not make any such statement. Did you hear anyone on this side make these statements?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. I never heard my friends make it, but their supporters certainly did.

As I said at the outset, Mr. Speaker, I have some data which I wish to present to the House.

MR. WILLIAMS: Before the Attorney General proceeds, would he answer this question: Did the Liberal Party or any of its candidates promise that, if elected, there would be immediately set up a moratorium on all debts and that a special session would be called to make adjustment of debts?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. I never heard of any such promise being made.

MR. WILLIAMS: Then I would inform the Attorney General that Mr. Danielson of Davidson made it.

HON. MR. DAVIS: It's the first I have heard of it, and, in any case, it is his privilege to express his personal views

MR. SPEAKER: Order. We are getting away from parliamentary practice when a member is mentioned by name.

HON. MR. DAVIS: Well, Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned at the outset, it is my intention to produce some material for the information of the House and, as I haven't it with me at the moment, I would ask leave to adjourn the debate.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1936

Continuing the debate, Hon. Mr. Davis said:

At the conclusion of the introduction of his motion by my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, the other day, I made some remarks in respect thereto. I propose to proceed now, with the permission of the House, to conclude what I had to say on that occasion.

Let me, first of all, for the purpose of clarifying what I am going to say, read the Motion as it stands on the Order Paper:

"That this Assembly is of the opinion that, pending the Supreme Court decision as to the validity of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, and pending the decision of the Government with reference to the merging of the Federal and Provincial Debt Adjustment Boards, the Saskatchewan Debt Adjustment Board should be instructed to give no more permissions to proceed with foreclosure actions or cancellations of agreements for sale; and, further, that the Board be instructed to advise against any more quit claims being given."

Now, if you examine that resolution carefully, you will find that it falls automatically into two parts; and I propose to divide it into the two parts into which it falls and discuss each portion separately.

The first part of the resolution, down to the middle thereof, recognizes that the hands of this Legislative Assembly are more or less tied with respect to debt adjustment and the enactment of debt adjustment legislation, pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to the validity of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, and that it would not be wise on the part of the province to attempt to deal with this problem until the legal position with respect to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada and with respect to this Legislature is clarified. That is the first portion.

The second portion asks this Legislature to state that it is of opinion

that certain things should be done pending the action and decision of the Supreme Court and pending any action taken by this Legislature as result of that decision.

In discussing this portion, I propose to set forth my objections to two elements that enter into it.

Before doing so, however, let me say this: My honourable friend, in moving his motion, quoted certain extracts from the platform of the Liberal Party setting forth the policy enunciated prior to the general election of 1934 in the matter of debt adjustment. I wish to tell my friend that the Liberal Party now in power in the Province of Saskatchewan still believes in, and still adheres to (in every particular as absolutely and emphatically as I can state it), everything we declared in that platform as our debt adjustment policy. I wish to state, emphatically as I can, that was, and is, the policy of the Liberal Party, now the Liberal Government, in this province, with regard to debt adjustment.

Now, those who are considering this problem of debt adjustment should, I think, as a first—I would not say essential, but as a necessary thing to a proper understanding of the problem, go back to the addresses delivered at the last Session of this Legislature when the debt adjustment legislation was introduced. I do not wish to interject a personal note into this discussion, but I want to say that, at that time, I read a carefully prepared statement to the House with respect to debt adjustment. That was done with the consent of the House because of the highly technical nature of the address. I would suggest to honourable members that they read that speech, not because I made it, but because it contains a certain broad statement of the facts and the law which is essential to anyone who wants to understand this problem.

In that speech I attempted to indicate the difficulties surrounding this Legislature in dealing with debt adjustment. I indicated in that speech (and I am going to refer to it in a moment) that since 1934 the whole picture of debt adjustment had changed by reason of the intrusion of a new factor, an all-important one, into the field, namely, the intrusion of the Federal Parliament through the enactment by that Parliament of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, and the putting of that Act into actual operation in Saskatchewan. I drew the attention of the House to the position, last Session, and I would refer members to page 19 of the address as printed, and to the last paragraph on the page, which reads as follows:

"Let me say, in concluding this feature of the law, that I want to stress and stress again that, with the passage of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* and the absolute power given therein to the Board of Review to scale and write down debts, and with the actual setting up of this debt adjustment machinery by the Federal Government and the active work now being done in this province through this machinery, this Legislature is now dealing with the matter of debt adjustment in the light of conditions which have completely altered by reason of the enactment of the Federal legislation."

Now, Mr. Speaker, on that occasion also, I indicated reasons for that—and if you will permit me, I should like to go back to page 15 of the printed address and read an extract dealing with the legal position of the Parliament of Canada:

“The rights of legislation of a provincial Legislature with respect to debt adjustment are, to say the least, somewhat obscure. As everyone knows, under our Constitution there is a division of power of legislation as between the Legislatures of the provinces and the Parliament of Canada.

“The right to legislate with respect to ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency’ lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

“The right to legislate with respect to ‘property and civil rights’ lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Legislatures of the provinces.

“The field of legislation embracing ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency’ is not easily defined. Under the Common Law, there was no such thing as ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency.’ Provision for the care of the ‘bankrupt’ and the ‘insolvent’ was the creature of the Statute Law. Therefore, what is ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency’ must be ascertained by reference to the Statutes and decisions based thereon. What is meant by the terms must be ascertained from the Statute Law on the subject in effect in England and in Canada at the time of Confederation.

“The whole relationship between debtors and creditors, including provisions for the enforcement of payment of debt, comes within the terms ‘property and civil rights’ and, therefore, if the Parliament of Canada did not pass any legislation with respect to ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency,’ the Legislature could legislate for the whole field within the terms ‘property and civil rights,’ up to, but not including, bankruptcy proper. But, as the Parliament of Canada extends its rights of legislation under ‘bankruptcy’ and ‘insolvency’ within the limits of its powers, then the rights of the province to legislate with respect to ‘property and civil rights’ must be drawn in.

“The line of demarcation between the two fields of the legislative jurisdiction is, of necessity, a most difficult one to define, and, in view of the statements I have just made, it may constantly be changing.”

Now, Mr. Speaker, I attempted by those words to indicate at that time the difficulty of the situation as result of the intrusion into the field of debt adjustment of the Federal Parliament with its *Farmers’ Creditors Arrangement Act*, and the resultant change in the whole picture so far as we were concerned in this Legislature.

I think all members will agree that no more difficult problem faces the Legislature and the Government than this problem of debt adjustment. I think it is also recognized that this problem is receiving the careful attention of the Government and I don’t think anyone realizes the necessity for urgent and quick action more than does the Government.

We know, and everyone I think knows, that the presence of these Debt Adjustment Acts, whether federal or provincial, on the statute books naturally retards business recovery; and this Government is as anxious as anyone can be to see this problem solved as rapidly as possible in order that this type of legislation may be removed from the statute books so that business may return to its ordinary and normal course at the earliest possible moment. In connection with this

problem, there has been no factor that has so muddied the water, so to speak, than has been the intrusion of the Dominion Government into the field through the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*.

MR. WILLIAMS: I thought you said the C.C.F. was the greatest factor?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I do not know whether it "muddied the water"—it might have contaminated it.

It seems to me hardly right that two boards should be operating in the province at the same time, with two sets of officials trying to do the same work, one operating under Federal authority and the other under Provincial authority. Anything that can be done to consolidate the work of the two boards should, in my opinion, be done in order to put an end to this expensive and unnecessary duplication, and in order that the people may have a clearer understanding of the rights of individuals in the handling of this problem.

Now, what has been the result of the intrusion of the Federal Government into this field? It has created conditions of uncertainty as to the validity of both Acts. It has created uncertainty in the public mind as to the rights of the two Governments, and no one knows where exactly we are at now with respect to debt adjustment and the control thereof. I do not think anything could do more to clarify the situation, I do not think anything could do more for debt adjustment in the province, than a decision of the Supreme Court setting forth clearly and exactly the positions of the two Governments with respect to this matter. I think I speak for everybody in Saskatchewan and for every member of this House when I say that we will welcome a decision of the Supreme Court in this matter, no matter how that decision goes.

On behalf of the Government, let me say this: if it is clear, as result of the decision of the Supreme Court, that this Government has concrete powers to scale and write down debts and can delegate those powers, those powers will be given to the Debt Adjustment Board as soon as they possibly can be given after that decision is handed down. If, however, as a result of the decision, the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* is declared *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada and the matter is left in its present position, then I think there is only one thing that can be done and that is for the two Boards to work more closely together with the greatest degree of co-operation possible. I think that is one thing we should aim at.

There are certain features of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* which do not entirely commend it to the people of this province. One is, that only one class of the community is covered by it, and, in event of the Supreme Court ruling the Act *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, I think it should be amended so as to cover all classes in the community. A second feature to which objection is taken is that, when

an individual makes an application and his case goes to the Board of Review under the Act and a proposal emanates from the Board and culminates as an order of the court, that, in effect, places the individual under the *Bankruptcy Act* for, if he defaults, it is an act of bankruptcy and can be treated as such and this province can no longer intervene on his behalf; in fact, it can do nothing whatever in the matter. That is a feature that does not commend the scheme to me.

As I have already indicated, the Federal Government has enacted this legislation under Section 91 of the *British North America Act* which gives the Federal Parliament control of bankruptcy and insolvency. If the Act is held valid by the Supreme Court, this Government should immediately confer with the Federal Government to see if it is at all possible to get this matter clarified, because it is not in anybody's interest to have this situation continue.

Summing up, let me say first, this Government endorses every word contained in the Liberal Platform relative to debt adjustment; second, since the election of 1934, the whole situation has changed by reason of the intrusion of the Dominion Government into the field of debt adjustment—and I think that fact is recognized in the wording of the resolution where it is suggested, as a condition precedent to certain things being done, that they should be done “pending the decision of the Supreme Court”

MR. WILLIAMS: In the opinion of the Attorney General, has the Debt Adjustment Board the power given in advance by the Legislature to adjust debts if the Supreme Court's decision is in favour of the province?

HON. MR. DAVIS: If the Board makes an order adjusting the debts of any individual, the only way it can enforce that order is by and through its power of moratorium. If it is held that this province has the right to scale and write down debts, then we shall put it right into the Act itself that this province has the power to scale and write down debts.

MR. WILLIAMS: But in the interim, before the Legislature meets again? The Act now says:

“The members of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, shall receive such remuneration as is approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall perform such duties, in addition to the duties assigned to them by this Act, as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.”

Would you say that clause gives the Legislature the power to give to the Board the power, between now and next Session, to adjust debts?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No, I do not think it could. I think we would have to come here and do that very thing in regular Session.

MR. KEMPER: Had the Federal Government not come into the field would you have gone ahead, had you the intention to go ahead and adjust debts?

HON. MR. DAVIS: At the time *The Debt Adjustment Act* was introduced into this Legislature last Session, the Federal Government had already entered the field; and you may remember that I carried on considerable correspondence with my predecessor here, who then was in charge of organization in connection with the Federal Act at Ottawa, prior to the session here. Our Act, therefore, was drafted in the face of conditions which actually existed.

MR. WILLIAMS: The Attorney General believing as he does, was it not possible to bring in at this Session an amendment to our Act which would give the Lieutenant Governor in Council power to adjust debts in event of the Supreme Court's decision being favourable?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I doubt the wisdom of anticipating the decision of the Supreme Court. We would have to have that decision and know exactly what the position was, so that our legislation might be prepared in the light of the decision. We would only run into further difficulties by attempting to anticipate the court's decision. It is a question of the wisdom of the thing, and my opinion is it would be ineffectual and only further becloud the issue.

MR. WILLIAMS: The Attorney General will agree that is only a matter of opinion?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Absolutely. It is only a matter of opinion.

MR. KEMPER: Supposing you had called the Session earlier in order to deal with debt adjustment as you promised, and supposing the Federal Government had not yet come into the picture, would you have given the Board the power to write down debts then?

HON. MR. DAVIS: That is a hypothetical question. In any event, we had only been in office a few days when the Federal Government did come into the picture, and, consequently, we framed our legislation in the light of the condition which existed.

MR. KEMPER: I was just wondering, supposing you had

HON. MR. DAVIS: We are legislating here, not wondering and supposing. Your question is a hypothetical one. When you are legislating you must deal with the facts as they exist; and that is what was done in this case.

Let me say, before I pass on to discuss the second portion of the resolution, that I think everybody will agree that the most satisfactory type of debt adjustment is that which both creditor and debtor voluntarily agree to; and the most unsatisfactory type is that which must be

ordered by any Board, whether Federal or Provincial, for the result is that nobody is satisfied; the creditor feels he has not got enough, while the debtor feels that he (the creditor) has got too much. I think the best and most satisfactory type is the settlement reached on a voluntary basis; and I think it should be the business of the Government, and it has been the business of the Government, to put that into practice on a large scale, and that is being done under the municipal scheme. I am not going to discuss that scheme, but simply remind members that it is on a voluntary basis.

This problem is so big—and it is bigger here than in other provinces of Canada, for this province has been devastated by years of drought—that, personally, I think it never will be settled in its entirety by legislation and legislation exclusively in a reasonable time, though I quite frankly admit legislation is necessary and essential. If all cases must be handled by a Board, then I think we must accept this condition as a permanent one and that the problem will not be settled in our lifetime. In my opinion, therefore, we should do everything possible to encourage and promote voluntary adjustments so that we can get this matter disposed of and so return as quickly as possible to ordinary business practices. That is all I am going to say with respect to the first portion of the resolution, which, as I have said, is an acknowledgment of the legal difficulties of the situation confronting the province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the second portion of the resolution expresses an opinion as to what should be done by the Board between now and the time when the decision of the Supreme Court is handed down, and, so far as I am concerned personally, I object to the proposal on several grounds.

The first is that we have set up a Debt Adjustment Board, and this Legislature has given this Board absolute discretion as to which actions shall be allowed to proceed and which prohibited. This resolution, if adopted, would take away that discretionary power which the Legislature has already given to the Board and, therefore, would be tantamount to a declaration of want of confidence in the Board.

The Chairman of the Board (MR. BYERS) appeared before the Committee on Public Accounts recently, submitting himself to questions and was questioned by members on both sides of the House. He answered satisfactorily all questions put to him, and I noted with interest that the member for Shamavon (MR. STORK) moved, seconded by the honourable member for Gull Lake (MR. KEMPER), a vote of thanks to Mr. Byers with the hope his viewpoint would permeate the whole personnel of the Board.

MR. STORK: I said "personality."

HON. MR. DAVIS: The meaning is the same—and I appreciate very much the courtesy of my friends in moving that vote of thanks to

Mr. Byers, and I think I can safely say we are unanimous in our confidence in the personnel of the Board.

MR. WILLIAMS: I cannot allow that statement to go on record without a correction, Mr. Speaker. My friend says the "personnel of the Board." It applies only to the Chairman. I think that, during the discussion in the Committee on Public Accounts, the member for Shaunavon criticized some other members of the Board.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I admit that the member for Shaunavon did criticize one man, a member of the staff, *not* a member of the Board. But in his remarks he hoped the personality of Mr. Byers would permeate the whole of the staff.

My second objection to the second part of the resolution is that, in effect, it virtually declares a moratorium in the Province of Saskatchewan. During the course of his address in moving this resolution, I asked the honourable Leader of the Opposition if he thought it wise for this Government or Legislature to declare a general moratorium in this province. He stated in reply that he thought it would be unwise and was unnecessary.

MR. WILLIAMS: I think I said that, if the Lieutenant Governor in Council took reasonable action, it would be unwise and unnecessary.

HON. MR. DAVIS: No, I cannot remember any such qualification.

MR. WILLIAMS: Nevertheless I made it.

HON. MR. DAVIS: By the Rules of the House I must accept your correction; but I think you said it would not be wise or necessary.

MR. STORK: Was it not also admitted by Mr. Byers in the Committee that the Debt Adjustment Board had been used as a debt collection agency?

HON. MR. DAVIS: He did say that some creditors were using it as such, and I think that is correct. I think that so long as we have a Debt Adjustment Board that condition, to some extent, will persist.

I also asked the honourable Leader of the Opposition in the course of his address if there were any cases where the Board would be justified in allowing a creditor to proceed with foreclosure, and his answer was that no general principle could govern this, but that each case would have to be dealt with on its merits.

MR. WILLIAMS: Let's get it all in: and I hoped justice would be tempered with mercy.

HON. MR. DAVIS: My friend apparently wants to make his speech

all over again. All right—and in such case that justice would be tempered with mercy. I think that principle—that justice should be tempered with mercy—should be one of the underlying and fundamental principles in the administration of this Act; and my friend agrees, and I agree with him, that there are certain cases where foreclosure is justified and in the best interests of the individual, and, therefore, should be permitted. Quite a large number of adjustments are being made as result of foreclosure proceedings, cases where the man is so badly involved and agrees, as a way out of his difficulties, that his land should be foreclosed in order that the title may be cleared and then the mortgage companies turn around and sell the land back again to the mortgagor. That sort of thing is taking place all over Saskatchewan, and a large number of debt adjustments are being made as result of that procedure. But passage of this resolution would prevent all that and would remove, as I have said, the discretionary power the Board now has in these matters, and, personally, I do not think that proper or justifiable.

MR. STORK: Did not Mr. Byers admit before the Committee that some of the correspondence sent out from the office fairly “burned him up”? If it “burned him up,” it must have burned up the party receiving it even more.

HON. MR. DAVIS: Quite right; and I was glad to hear Mr. Byers say that he objected to that kind of thing. He also said that with a large staff, such as there is in this Department, it is difficult to prevent an occasional letter going out that is not what it should be. My honourable friend may rest assured, however, that that type of letter will not go out, if it can possibly be avoided, in the future, because it is not in the interests of the Government of Saskatchewan to have that kind of letter going out.

MR. WILLIAMS: If the creditor class knew they could not get an order for foreclosure or for cancellation of an agreement for sale, does not the Attorney General think that would induce them to try to come to an amicable understanding with the debtor?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I do not think that would be the result. If I thought that, I would be supporting this motion. I think the passing of this resolution as worded would deter debt adjustment.

MR. WILLIAMS: Would the Attorney General say that also is a matter of opinion?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Absolutely. It is purely a matter of opinion, and that is mine. My friend may hold another one, as he is entitled to do. My opinion is that adoption of this resolution would prevent any more actions taking place and my friend admits that, so long as justice is tempered with mercy, some actions should be permitted.

A case came to my attention a few days ago where foreclosure was

allowed to take place. I have in my hand a copy of the report of the Debt Adjustment Board's representative at Moose Jaw in respect to this case, and I am going to read it, but excluding the real names of the parties concerned because it would make it possible to identify them if their names were given. First I wish the House to say whether or not, in this case, foreclosure should have been permitted—I shall call the parties Smith and Brown, which, of course, are not their real names:

Moose Jaw, Sask., 9th Feb., 1935.

"The Debt Adjustment Board, Regina, Sask.

"Dear Sirs:

Re John Brown vs. Jim and Jack Smith

"In this matter notice of intention to proceed was filed with the Clerk of the District Court at Moose Jaw on the 17th of January, 1935. The application is based on an Agreement of Sale made by Jim and Jack Smith, of Blank, to purchase the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, and the most Easterly 60 acres of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 13, all in Township 13, Range 23, West of the 2nd Meridian. An abstract of title shows that the land is registered in the name of John Brown. My investigation has brought out the facts that this land was originally sold by John Brown to one Pete Jones for \$55.00 an acre, and in 1919 the two Smiths bought the land from Jones for \$63.00 per acre and interest. Now this Agreement for Sale was concurred in by Mr. Brown and was carried on until 1931, up to which time the Smiths had paid a total of \$11,000.00 in respect to the purchase price of this property, and at that time there was some \$4,000.00 due under the original agreement and a portion of the interest. In that year a new agreement was entered into between Brown and the Smiths, settling the amount due from the Smiths to Brown at \$5,000.00, and this \$5,000.00 was arrived at by adding one year's interest to the \$4,000.00 and the interest due then, and this the Smiths agreed to, and a new Agreement of Sale was drawn up between Brown and the Smiths, dated 15th of January, 1931, declaring that \$5,000.00 had to be paid for this parcel of land. This sum was repayable one thousand dollars on the 1st of November in each of the years 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, and the interest was to be eight per cent. payable on the 1st of November in each year, and contains the usual clauses as to taxes, insurance and so on.

"I mention this history of the case because the solicitor for Brown has seen fit to file a Statutory Declaration, and from this declaration the facts in regard to the \$5,000.00 are, in my opinion, misleading.

"Since 1931 there has been no crop to speak of and apparently the whole sum with interest has to be paid. In the file you will see the statement of the Smith brothers and, according to their valuation at \$30.00 per acre, their total holding in this district amounts to \$73,800.00, against which there is apparently \$26,000.00 of a liability.

"The Smith brothers are working under a crop lease in respect to the mortgage with the Blank Mortgage Company, and the Blank Mortgage Company, under arrangements satisfactory to these mortgage people. Mr. Dick Black of Blank, who is a neighbor, I am informed by the Smiths, is quite satisfied with the arrangements which have been made and is not pressing for his money.

"Mr. Jim Smith has been in to see me, and I may say that I formed a very favourable opinion of these men. Jim is about sixty years of age, a bachelor, and Jack is about twelve years younger, and these people are workers, enjoying a very fine reputation in their district, and are well equipped to carry on the business of farming, and I have no hesitation in representing to this Board that these people are real farmers.

"Your attention is also called to the very excellent report of Mr. Blank, which is in the file, who was an Inspector under the former Board, and made an inspection for this former Board during 1934. A statement

of the taxes against this particular parcel of land has been obtained from the Secretary Treasurer of the R.M. of Blank, Number Blank, and a statement from the same Municipality stating that these men will be entitled to get the seed and feed necessary under any Government scheme for their 1935 operations. There is some allegation running through the file that John Brown wishes to foreclose this property in order to set up his son. The report of Mr. Blank is ample evidence, in my opinion, and I have verified this by examination of Mr. Jim Smith, that these men have sufficient motive power in order to conduct their entire farming operations in 1935.

"Mr. Jim Smith was questioned by me as to whether it would not be better or possible to attempt negotiations looking to reduction of the amount owing to Mr. Brown, or as to whether the Board could be of any assistance to the Smith brothers in view of the very large holdings which these men have in farm lands, and to this Mr. Jim Smith stated that he was quite prepared to pay John Brown the \$5,000.00 and all the interest, and all the taxes just as soon as he could get returns from his land, but that he was a farmer and that his whole substance was tied up in these farms and unless they produced he, in turn, would not be able to make any payments, and he further stated to me that since this depression and dull period came on he had borrowed \$14,000.00 from the Blank Mortgage Company of Blank, in order to place his affairs in such shape that they believe they can weather the depression even though it lasts for another year, and he again emphasized the attitude of these other land creditors towards their indebtedness. He states that outside of this land indebtedness he owes no money to anyone. I am of the opinion that these people are farmers who should receive the consideration of the Board and their protection. I am authorized on their behalf to state that they would be satisfied with an extension of time on the Brown agreement until after this crop year, say 15th November, and they state to me that if this is granted they will undertake to pay the interest on the Brown agreement to date and will pay the taxes with which this land is charged.

"Questioned by me as to their ability to do this, Jim Smith was quite firm that it could be done. We estimated the crop on the quarter, and with an ordinary crop at an ordinary price I am of the opinion that it could be done.

"I should say that this land is some — miles south of — and was slightly out of the area which produced a fair crop in 1934, and, of course, it is apparent to anyone that this land is of high productive value or it would not have been able to have paid such an immense sum as \$11,000.00 in years gone by.

"I enclose my file and recommend that the request of the Smith brothers be acceded to and that they be not disturbed in their possession and operation of this land for this year.

"The Smith brothers have been represented by Mr. A. B., Barrister of —, and communications addressed to Mr. A. B. more easily reach these parties than a letter direct. Mr. A. B. can get them on the 'phone, and Mr. Smith has requested me to state to the Board that they might write to A. B., who will in turn get in touch with them. The Smiths have no cars or motor-driven vehicles of any kind and it is rather difficult for them to come into town with their big farm horses. I am submitting my report thus early so that your Board will have an opportunity of discussing the matter further if I have not sufficiently covered the ground.

"Yours truly,

"H. A. SIMS,

"Representative, Debt Adjustment Board."

In this case, the Board prevented any action from taking place, and I think quite properly in the light of that report. These people were large farmers, and I understand that the position of the man Brown who sold the land was that he was a man well up in years who needed some income from this particular transaction to keep him going.

More recently, however, the Debt Adjustment Board permitted action to proceed in this particular case, and I find that permission to proceed was granted after two of my honourable friends opposite had made representations to the Board on behalf of the man who sold the land. These representations, I understand, were to the effect that these men were farmers on a large scale, and that it would not hurt them if they relinquished it and concentrated on their other holdings, so that this man who needed the income from this particular parcel might be able to derive something from it, and that, in the end, they would be much better off.

MR. STORK: Did not the member for Moose Jaw (Mr. Ross) also appear on behalf of the owner?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I understand that the senior member for Moose Jaw had been appearing before the Board for two years trying to get what my honourable friends opposite got in a few minutes. I am not questioning their right at all, and I am quite satisfied this order should have been made at the time it was made, because I think my friends would not have recommended it had it been otherwise. I am just using this case as an illustration that there are some cases in which it is quite proper to permit the creditor party to proceed, and my friends agree.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure this House that I am going to notify the Board that, in any case arising between now and the time when the Supreme Court decision is handed down which the Board does not feel it can adequately deal with under the powers it now has but which it feels it could deal with more adequately had it the power to scale or write down debts, it should hold the case up until such time as we know what the decision is.

In the light of the legal impediments in the matter of debt adjustment, I think the Debt Adjustment Board we have constituted has worked wonders in debt adjustment in this province. I remember that, last summer, in the course of a judgment one of the judges of court in this province saw fit to criticize debt legislation in general and this Act in particular, and I remember that, immediately afterwards, a farmers' organization in this province, closely allied with the Party of my friends opposite, took upon itself to defend the Act and in a statement appearing in the press, they commended the work being done in debt adjustment through the agency of the Board constituted under the Act.

Let me say, in conclusion, to the people of Saskatchewan that we cannot adjust your debts if you do not go to the Board to have them adjusted. It will be remembered that, in the Committee on Public Accounts, Mr. Byers stated that, in the year 1935, some 609 persons had gone to the Board voluntarily to seek adjustment of their debts; and when you think that there are approximately 138,000 farmers in this province, you can see that the number is very small in comparison with the large numbers who must need this assistance.

MR. WILLIAMS: Before the Attorney General concludes: Was he

aware of the fact that the organization to which he has referred as being closely allied to the C.C.F. (and it is) had made this recommendation of the Debt Adjustment Board when he accused the C.C.F. of keeping people away from debt adjustment? How does he reconcile the two statements?

HON. MR. DAVIS: There are apparently two sides to this organization, one side out to do away with the very thing the other side is out to support. The record of applications during the year was 609 in the entire province, according to Mr. Byers. Of this number, 309 were dealt with, and dealt with to the satisfaction of all concerned; 150 cases were in course of adjustment, and in regard to the remaining 150 cases the statement was made that no adjustments were possible, and that the Board could not satisfactorily solve the problem in those 150 cases.

That indicates the difficulties confronting the Board, but, personally, I believe a lot of people prefer to do their own business without going to any Board, and undoubtedly that, too, is a factor in connection with the number of applicants approaching the Board.

Let me say, further, that if any person in Saskatchewan or any member of the Legislature sees, or hears of, any cases in which injustice apparently is being done, all he need do is to write to me, and he can rest assured that I will give the matter my personal attention.

MR. WILLIAMS: What exactly can the Government do to help the farmer who has placed his affairs under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, when an order has been issued and he defaults and his creditors proceed to take the land away from him.

HON. MR. DAVIS: In that case the Government can do nothing. As I stated, when the farmer goes under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* and an order of the court is issued and the man defaults, he has committed an act of bankruptcy and any creditor can proceed against him under the *Bankruptcy Act* and they can take away his land and everything permitted under the *Bankruptcy Act*.

MR. WILLIAMS: Is the Attorney General sure of that? How can they take away the ordinary exemptions under the *Bankruptcy Act*?

HON. MR. DAVIS: They cannot take away his exemptions. He is entitled to his exemptions, and the fact that a man goes into bankruptcy for default while under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* does not mean that they can take his exemptions away.

MR. WILLIAMS: I understand this address is going to be published, Mr. Speaker: will the Attorney General make the statement that the debtor farmer under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* is entitled to his exemptions?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Well, now the honourable gentleman is asking me to state a legal position without reference to the Act, but my recol-

lection is, and I would state it as my opinion, that, if the debtor farmer under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* is proceeded against under the *Bankruptcy Act*, he is entitled to his exemptions under our Exemptions Act (*see footnote*). The result may be that this does not help him very much because his land is mortgaged, and his chattels may be covered by a chattel mortgage and he may owe on his exemptions, so that what he has left may not be of much use to him.

MR. WILLIAMS: I would suggest that the Attorney General make a study of this aspect of the case, because in the next week or so cases of this kind will be brought to him.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I shall deal with them then, but under the law I think the man is entitled to his exemptions though, as I have said, they may not be of very great value to him.

MR. KEMPER: If this resolution is adopted would it not have the effect of preventing anything like that happening before the province is in a position to deal with it?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No, because under the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*, the man goes voluntarily to the board to seek adjustment of his debts. Adoption of this resolution would have no effect on the operations of the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act*.

MR. WILLIAMS: Would the Attorney General say this: if blanket protection were given, the farmer would not likely go to the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* because he would know that until this settlement is made his lands are not going to be foreclosed on?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. I do not agree with that, and I do not think what is contained in this motion would have the consequences suggested by my honourable friend.

I have taken somewhat longer than I expected to deal with this question, Mr. Speaker, and in conclusion I just wish to emphasize that, so far as I am concerned, I think it would be unwise for this House, and not in the interests of anybody in Saskatchewan, to adopt the motion as moved by the honourable Leader of the Opposition.

FOOTNOTE

The pertinent section (Section 23) of the Bankruptcy Act reads as follows:

"23. The property of the debtor divisible amongst his creditors (in this Act referred to as the property of the debtor) shall not comprise the following particulars:

(11) Any property which as against the debtor is exempt from execution or seizure under legal process in accordance with the laws of the province within which the property is situate and within which the debtor resides."

The Saskatchewan Evidence Act

SPEECH DELIVERED BY

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, K.C.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

on

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936

The Honourable Mr. Davis, in moving the second reading of the following Bill:

BILL No. 124

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. Subsection (2) of Section 30 of *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act* is amended by striking out all the words after the word "imprisonment" in the fifth line and substituting therefor the following:

"except for non-compliance with an order, other than an order for payment of a fine or penalty, shall be pronounced."

said:

Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of this amending Bill, as everyone here knows, has been the subject of a great deal of controversy and discussion in the province, particularly in the City of Regina, as result of certain court proceedings here; and it is still a subject of controversy.

I am going to try to explain, as clearly as I can, the law as it is, the legal position of the province with respect to the law, and the effect of the change it is proposed to make by this amendment. At the conclusion of my remarks, if any member has any question to direct to me, I shall be very glad to answer it in order that this matter may be clarified, and that members will have clearly in their minds what this controversy with respect to *The Evidence Act* is, and what is proposed to be done.

MR. STORK: Are there any House amendments coming into the Bill as printed here?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. No House amendments.

MR. STORK: Then there's nothing to it. This does not mean very much.

HON. MR. DAVIS: I assure my friend it means a great deal. This is a very important change.

Mr. Speaker, under the Constitution of Canada, which we have discussed on numerous occasions in this Legislature and at the present Session, there is a division of powers of legislation and control of jurisdiction as between the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislatures; and that division is set out in Sections 91 and 92 of the *British North America Act* to which frequent reference has been made. The first of these sections outlines the powers of the Parliament of Canada, and the second outlines the powers of the Legislatures of the provinces. In the division of those powers of legislation, it has been provided that, so far as criminal law is concerned, the right to pass laws with respect thereto lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

We have discussed at this Session *The Slot Machine Act* of last year. That Act was declared invalid by the courts on the ground that to legislate with respect to criminal law lies exclusively within the power of the Parliament of Canada and not within that of the province; and that law was declared invalid as, since Confederation, other Acts have been declared invalid by the courts, on the ground that it, and they, infringed on the rights of the Parliament of Canada. So, at the outset, let me stress that criminal matters are exclusively within the legislative power of the Parliament of Canada, while the rights of the provinces lie with respect to property and civil matters which are exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of the provincial Legislatures. I want to make that point clear and unmistakable; so let me repeat, the power with respect to criminal matters lies with the Dominion and the power with respect to civil matters lies with the provinces.

When any action is taken in the courts for the prosecution of a criminal charge or on a civil matter, there must be rules of evidence to cover the procedure in such cases. In the case of criminal trials, the *Canada Evidence Act* applies, which Act sets out the rules for trying criminal cases; and, with certain exceptions not of sufficient importance to enter into the discussion here, an accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can the wife be compelled to give evidence against her husband, nor, vice versa, the husband against the wife. That is to be found in the *Canada Evidence Act*, an Act of the Parliament of Canada which refers to criminal proceedings which, as I have stated, lie exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

When it comes to trying civil actions, however, the rules are set out in an Act of this Legislature, known as *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act*, and in any trial of civil matters the rules of evidence are to be found in that Act: for civil matters, as I have said, lie exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of the province.

The ordinary civil action is brought in the Court of King's Bench

or in a District Court of the province. It is true we have small debts courts for the hearing of certain actions within the category "civil actions," but that does not concern us in this discussion. In civil actions taken in the Court of King's Bench or District Court (when an individual prosecutes a civil action it is in one or other of these two courts), a writ is issued and a defence is filed. It then proceeds to court and the court disposes of the action.

In actions of that type, before the case gets to trial, the plaintiff can demand an examination for discovery (as it is called), and the defendant also can examine the plaintiff. The evidence is taken down in these examinations, and either party to the action may file it with his case. In the examination of the plaintiff, he must tell all he knows why the case is being instituted, and in the examination of the defendant, the latter must answer every question asked having a bearing on the case; and either the one or the other can file that evidence as a part of his case before the court. That is the principle governing civil actions in this province and in every province within the British domain. That is, each party must give evidence if called on so to do.

Between these two types of action, criminal and civil, there is a type of action known as "quasi-criminal," and, for purposes of this discussion, I shall use that term. These are summary proceedings, and those proceedings are set out in the Statutes of the province. If you run through the statutes passed at this Session and others which are still on the Order Paper, you will find sections and clauses running through them wherein penalties are imposed on summary conviction for violation of the particular Act, in which we appear to get beyond provincial rights and enter into the field of criminal trial; that is, we step without the field of our own jurisdiction in that we are restricted to civil actions only. The Statute Books of the province are loaded with Acts containing sections which say that, if certain people do not do certain things laid down in the Act, they are liable on summary conviction to payment of a fine or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, and, in some cases, to both the fine and imprisonment. These are in reality proceedings for enforcement of a civil matter, though they appear to partake of the nature of criminal actions. However, they are not criminal for, if so, they would be outside our jurisdiction. It is those quasi-criminal actions which are important to our discussion and it is with respect to the procedure in connection therewith that controversy has arisen.

In connection with quasi-criminal proceedings, *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act* governs, as it does in every other kind of civil proceeding in the province; and Section 30 of the Act applies, which states that a man is compellable to give evidence against himself, and also that the wife or husband (as the case may be) is compellable to give evidence against the person accused. In other words, our law provides that the accused is compellable to give evidence against himself in civil proceedings, and the law with respect to civil matters governs in these quasi-criminal actions to which I have referred.

Subsection (2) of Section 30 of *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act* contains a restriction where an accused person does give evidence against himself in summary proceedings under any statute imposing penalties which says that a man can be fined or sent to jail, or fined and sent to jail, and that in default of payment of the fine he will have to serve a jail sentence. The restriction is that, if the defendant, or the wife or husband of the defendant as the case may be, is called on by the prosecution to give evidence, and as result of giving that evidence a conviction is registered, then the court cannot send the man to jail as part of the penalty itself. That is the law now. For instance, if a law says that a man on summary conviction for an offence under that law could be fined \$10 and sent to jail for not more than three months, and that in default of payment of the fine he would have to serve an additional three months in jail, if he was called to give evidence against himself, then the court has no right to send him to jail as part of the penalty, though it may still commit him for default in payment of the fine or for non-compliance with an order of the court.

MR. WILLIAMS: Why were Aldermen McManus and Mikkelson sent to jail in the recent proceedings: was it because they failed to pay a fine or to comply with an order of the court?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I will tell my friend why they were sent to jail. They were summoned to give evidence on the part of the plaintiff; and they were compellable witnesses. But they refused to give evidence and went to jail for contempt of court and not for anything contained in *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act*. There is nothing in the Act that would remove the right of the court to imprison for contempt; and rightly so, for that is the only means the court has of enforcing its orders.

MR. WILLIAMS: Then it was non-compliance with an order of the court of which they were guilty?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Yes. In this particular case the summary proceedings were taken under Subsection (4) of Section 119 of *The City Act*. This section requires that a candidate for civic office prior to the election file a certificate declaring he is not indebted to the city. Subsection (4) provides that if he does file a certificate that he is not indebted to the city and if that certificate is not true, then summary proceedings can be taken against that person; he may be fined, and, if elected, he may be unseated as a disqualified person under Section 34 of *The City Act*. In the case of these two individuals, they were elected to the city council, and it was claimed that the certificates filed with their nomination papers were not true, and, therefore, that they had committed an offence under Subsection (4) of Section 119 and were thus subject to a fine and, in default of payment, they could be sent to jail under Part 15 of *The Criminal Code*.

They were called to give evidence against themselves in the course

of the proceedings, and it was quite within the law to call them because this was a civil case in which they were compellable witnesses and had to give evidence if called on so to do. The court could call them, and if they refused to give evidence, they would be guilty of contempt of court. That is what happened in this case; and unless the court has some power to enforce its orders, the orders would be ignored and law would quickly come into disrepute and be a farce. So they went to jail for the contempt, and not as a result of the imposition of a penalty under Section 119 of *The City Act*.

MR. WILLIAMS: Is this right? Under Section 119 a person signs acceptance papers to run as a candidate in a civic election, and if the information he gives is incorrect, then anyone can lay an information against him and he can be charged with an offence under Subsection (4) of Section 119 of *The City Act*. That was done. These two men were charged. They were called to give evidence against themselves under Section 30 of *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act*, and they refused. In other words, they refused to comply with an order of the court and, therefore, were imprisoned.

HON. MR. DAVIS: That is right. Now I have explained what the law is at the present time with respect to sending a man to jail as part of the penalty itself when he is called on to give evidence against himself. In such cases, he cannot be sent to jail as part of the penalty. Under the law as it stands at present, therefore, if an accused is called on to give evidence against himself (or the husband or wife of the accused is called) and is convicted, he can be fined, and in default of payment of the fine he can be sent to jail. Now that is the case whether it is so stated in the section under which the proceedings were instituted, or not, because it would come under Part 15 of *The Criminal Code* where it is set forth that in default of payment of a fine and in default of distraint, the accused can go to jail.

It has been impressed on the Government that imposition of a fine under present conditions is, in many cases, tantamount to sending a man to jail because it is impossible for him to pay the fine. The Government has acknowledged this and has acceded to the request, and the amending Bill means this: When, in the case of summary proceedings, an accused person has given evidence against himself, and if the conclusion of the trial results in his being convicted, he cannot be sent to jail either as part of the penalty or for failure to pay the fine; whereas, under the law as it now stands, if he cannot pay the fine he can be sent to jail in default of payment and in default of distraint to recover the fine. That is the substance of the amendment.

That is to say: under the amendment, it would still leave the man a compellable witness because that enters into all civil proceedings, and should be there; but as result of any evidence he may give he cannot under any circumstances be sent to jail, whether as a part of the penalty or by reason of default in payment of the fine; but he can still be sent to jail for contempt, and that applies in every court. There are thousands

of ways a person can be in contempt of court, and the court, under Dominion legislation, has the power to imprison for contempt, which is right and proper, for that is the only means the court has by which it can enforce its own orders. *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act* does not deal with that at all; but it does go to the extent of saying that no person, as result of giving evidence against himself at summary proceedings, can be sent to jail.

It has been urged throughout the province that our law is not in accord with British law and that it is contrary to British justice to convict a man out of his own mouth. That statement is utterly incorrect. Our law is strictly in accord with British law and British practice.

Chapter 14 of 41 Victoria, 1877, being An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of Misdemeanor, states as follows:

"1. On the trial of any indictment or other proceeding for the non-repair of any public highway or bridge, or for a nuisance to any public highway, river, or bridge, and of any other indictment or proceeding instituted for the purpose of trying or enforcing a civil right only, every defendant to such indictment or proceeding, and the wife or husband of any such defendant, shall be admissible witnesses and compellable to give evidence."

That is exactly the condition that applies in Saskatchewan now; but we are proposing to change that by this Bill, because what may work all right in ordinary circumstances may work a hardship and an injustice at others; and in these times of stress, the imposition of a fine in some cases is tantamount to a jail sentence, because the accused has not the wherewithal to pay.

MR. WILLIAMS: Would the Attorney General state the difference between Section 30 as now worded, and the new wording under this Bill. Section 30 now reads:

"(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute imposing penalties, whenever in any action, matter or proceeding the evidence of the party or defendant, or of the husband or wife of such party, is taken at the instance of the adverse party, no sentence of imprisonment, other than such as may by law be imposed for default in payment of a fine or penalty or for non-compliance with an order, shall be pronounced."

I am not a lawyer, and it appears to me the effect is the same in both cases.

HON. MR. DAVIS: No. That is not the case.

MR. WILLIAMS: Let me put it this way; let me ask this question: could a person under the old law be imprisoned for any other reason than failure to pay a fine or failure to obey an order of the court?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Under Section 30 at the present time, the

accused is compelled to give evidence against himself if called on so to do, and the wife or husband of an accused person can be called to give evidence against the accused person, and if they refuse they come under *The Criminal Code* and are guilty of contempt. That is not being altered by this Bill. Again, under the law as at present, if the accused person does give evidence and a conviction is registered against him, the man may be fined, but even if the law under which he is charged says that he may be fined and that the court may, in addition to the fine, impose a jail sentence, and further that in default of payment of the fine he may be sent to jail for an additional term, the court cannot impose a jail sentence as part of the penalty itself. We are providing in this Bill that, in such cases, not only can the man not be sent to jail as part of the penalty, but he cannot be sent to jail by reason of his default in payment of the fine. We are going to see to it that no party is going to be sent to jail as result of giving evidence against himself, whether as part of the penalty itself, or because of his failure to pay the fine. He will still be liable, however, to imprisonment for contempt of court for refusing to obey an order of the court.

MR. WILLIAMS: That is to say, under the new amendment, the court cannot impose the dual penalty, fine and jail, but if he cannot pay the fine ordered he can be sent to jail?

HON. MR. DAVIS: No, no. Let me explain again. Under no circumstances where evidence is given by the accused, or the wife or husband of the accused, can the court send the accused to jail. The jail sentence is eliminated altogether except for contempt of court.

MR. WILLIAMS: But he goes to jail if he fails to obey an order?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Yes, but not an order to pay a fine. For contempt only; and rightly so. If you tell a magistrate or a judge to "Go take a jump in the lake," that is contempt; and in that case, as in all court cases, the court can send a man to jail.

MR. WILLIAMS: But it still leaves it possible to jail a man for refusing to give evidence against himself.

HON. MR. DAVIS: That is correct: for contempt of court.

MR. KEMPER: I want to ask the Attorney General if he would reconsider the wording of the Bill. I take it he has explained the Bill, and I have an idea that we can accept his explanation; but I could never get the meaning he does out of the wording of the Act.

HON. MR. DAVIS: Oh, the wording is all right.

MR. STORK: There was a liquor prosecution at Shaunavon some years ago where a wife gave evidence against her husband, was there not?

HON. MR. DAVIS: The only case I could find took place in 1920 in connection with some liquor prosecutions. I cannot find any other record until these two here. This appears to have arisen only twice since 1905.

MR. WILLIAMS: I would like to be clear on this point: is it still possible to send a man to jail for refusing to give evidence against himself?

HON. MR. DAVIS: Yes. For contempt of court. Let me stress again that in every civil proceeding both sides are compellable to give evidence and must give evidence when called by each other. That applies everywhere, not only in Regina or in the Province of Saskatchewan.

MR. KEMPER: Is it the intention of the Government to make this a permanent law or a temporary one?

HON. MR. DAVIS: I am very glad my honourable friend admits we are going to be here as a Government for a long time. I think when we put it in the law we should leave it there.

Mr. Speaker, I move this Bill be now read a second time.