

Legislative Assembly Office.

JOURNALS  
AND  
SESSIONAL PAPERS

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Third Session of the Fourth  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1919-20

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



REGINA:  
J. W. REID, King's Printer  
1920

VOLUME XVI



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JOURNALS  
of the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
of the  
Province of Saskatchewan

Volume XVI

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R. S. LAKE,  
*Lieutenant Governor*  
[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

## A PROCLAMATION

T. A. COLCLOUGH, }  
*Deputy Attorney General* } **W**HEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan,

WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of November, 1919, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary, **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

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

WITNESS, HIS HONOUR SIR RICHARD STUART LAKE, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this THIRD day of NOVEMBER, in the Year of Our Lord ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN, and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

By Command, J. F. C. EDWARDS,  
Acting Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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THIRD SESSION—FOURTH LEGISLATURE

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REGINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour Sir Richard Stuart Lake, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and dated the third day of November, 1919, and the Assembly having met, His Honour entered the Chamber and took his seat upon the Throne.

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

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

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

The question being put by the Clerk, it was

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

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

Thereupon he took the Chair and the Mace was laid on the Table.

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

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honour to the following effect:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

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

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the Assembly whose servant I am.

The Honourable Mr. Knowles, Provincial Secretary, then said:—

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to declare to you that your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I welcome you to the third session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan. You are meeting at a moment when the Canadian Nation, by its splendid response to the call for subscriptions to the final Victory Loan, has just given a fresh proof of its vitality and hardy patriotism. Having contributed nobly and generously to the winning of the war, our people have now made known their determination to devote their energy and their resources to the resumption of the tasks of Peace and to continue to strive to make Canada great. I am sure that it is a pleasure for you to take up your work of this session under such favourable auspices.

Saskatchewan has recently had the honour and pleasure to entertain as its guest His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The memory of this most happy visit will ever be fresh with our people. During the short time he was amongst us the heir apparent to the Throne of our mighty Empire conquered the hearts of all those who were privileged to come in contact with him. I feel that the result of this visit will be to bind more firmly than ever before the ties of affectionate loyalty that unite the people of Canada to their sovereign.

It has also been our pleasure to receive the visit of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire. This is the second occasion upon which our people have had the honour of entertaining the present representative of His Majesty in this Dominion. I am sure that I express your feelings as well as my own when I say that it is our earnest wish that their Excellencies will find it possible to visit us many times again during their residence in Canada.

The crop conditions this year were not as favourable as had been anticipated earlier in the season. The drought has again invaded portions of our Province, and conditions have been created in the afflicted area with which my Ministers have been dealing and which will call for your earnest attention during this session. Provision has been made by the Government for the furnishing of seed grain to those in need and for the relief by means of food, fuel and clothing of some of our people left destitute by the adverse crop conditions. I am pleased to say that in the latter measure this Government has received the co-operation of the Government of the Dominion.

The question of Temperance has again received the attention of the Government and during the course of the session new measures will be submitted to you dealing with this important matter. You will also be asked to consider measures dealing with Education, providing among other things for night schools and teachers' residences; with the introduction of proportional representation into urban municipal elections; with the enlargement of the powers of rural municipal councils; and with other questions affecting our provincial welfare.

My Ministers have been giving consideration to plans whereby this Province may reap its share of the benefits of renewed industrial activity in Canada and while handicapped by the fact that the Province does not own its natural resources, nevertheless, the Government feels that steps should be taken to acquire greater knowledge of the extent and value of those resources and also toward securing their development.

For several years the attention of the Government and of the people of Saskatchewan who reside in the area between the South Saskatchewan river and the cities of Moose Jaw and Regina, including these two cities, have been giving their attention to the undertaking of a scheme to secure an adequate supply of water from the river to the area in question. Various reports have been made by engineers from time to time and lately the Government was interviewed by a large deputation from the different parts of the area affected urging that steps be taken to provide the necessary water supply upon suitable terms. The Government will submit a measure to you dealing with this problem and I bespeak your careful consideration to its provisions.

Pursuant to your desires as expressed by an Address adopted by you at your last session, the Government has presented to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and his Ministers the resolution of this Assembly regarding the amending of the Tariff laws, the transfer of the public domain from the Dominion to the Province and several other matters of great importance to the people of Saskatchewan which require action by the Parliament of Canada. Up to the present my Ministers have received no assurance from the federal authorities satisfactory to them upon the matters involved. An opportunity will be afforded during the present session for a discussion of the situation which exists between this Government and the Government of the Dominion in relation to these matters.

The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be submitted to you as well as estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year beginning on May 1, 1920.

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

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

In the Electoral Division of Weyburn, by the resignation of Robert Menzies Mitchell, Esquire.

In the Electoral Division of Kindersley, by the resignation of William Richard Motherwell, Esquire;

And certificates of the following Elections and Returns, viz. :

Of Madam Sarah K. Ramsland, as member for the Electoral Division of Pelly;

Of Charles McGill Hamilton, Esquire, as member for the Electoral Division of Weyburn;

Of Wesley Harper Harvey, Esquire, as member for the Electoral Division of Kindersley.

(*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

Madam Sarah K. Ramsland, member for the Electoral Division of Pelly; Mr. Charles McGill Hamilton, member for the Electoral Division of Weyburn; and Mr. Wesley Harper Harvey, member for the Electoral Division of Kindersley, all having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the Assembly.

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

He accordingly presented the said Bill and the same was received and read the first time.

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



REGINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1919.

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

ON STANDING ORDERS.

Messieurs

Magee	Maclean	Hindle
Stewart	Gallaughier	McDonald.
Martin (Regina City)	Knowles	

Three shall be a Quorum.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messieurs

Stewart	Sahlmark	Bashford
Phin	Turgeon	Bagshaw
Hamilton	Garry	Turner
Harvey	Johnston	Nolin
Maclean	Malcolm	MacMillan
Hall	Latta	Spence
Fraser	Jones	Parker
Glenn	Cameron	Morrey.

Madam Ramsland

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

Bashford	Morrey	Hogan
Martin (Regina City)	Nolin	McDonald
Knowles	Salkeld	Cameron
Bagshaw	Hermanson	Turgeon
Colquhoun	Maclean	Dunbar
Gardiner	Gallaughier	Larson
McNab	Sykes	Dunning
MacMillan	Gordon	Badger
Pickel	Leitch	Fraser.

Harvey

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING.

Messieurs

Pickel	Dunning	Magee
Jones	Phin	Parker
Sahlmark	Leitch	Hamilton
Paulson	Harris	Gallaughier
Turner	Hall	Fraser
Turgeon	McDonald	Colquhoun
Robinson	Glenn	Maclean
Latta	Smith	Badger.

Stirling

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messieurs

Hindle	Dunbar	Gemmell
Clinch	Dunning	Vancise
Harvey	McNab	Sykes
Larson	Badger	Smith
Garry	Salkeld	Nolin
Gordon	Fraser	Parker
Gamble	Martin (Wilkie)	Taylor
Harris	Stirling	Hamilton
Dowd	Langley	Glenn.
Malcolm	Hogan	

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Messieurs

Cameron	Dunbar	Paulson
Taylor	Salkeld	Badger
Robinson	Vancise	Harvey
Fraser	Hindle	Turgeon
Clinch	Langley	

Six shall be a Quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

Messieurs

Latta	Hermanson	Malcolm
Martin (Regina City)	Johnston	Glenn
Bagshaw	Clinch	Stirling
Cross	Jones	Stewart
Martin (Wilkie)	Taylor	Smith
Pickel	Sykes	Gallaugher
Magee	Phin	Turner
Morrey	Gamble	Fraser
Hall	McDonald	Badger
Parker	Finlayson	Madam Ramsland

Eight shall be a Quorum.

ON RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Messieurs

Spence	Robinson	Hamilton
Gamble	Garry	Badger
Gemmell	Glenn	Fraser
McNab	Dunning	Turner
Dowd	Knowles	Salkeld
Dodds	Vancise	Madam Ramsland
Bashford	Hogan	

Six shall be a Quorum.

## ON LAW AMENDMENTS.

## Messieurs

MacMillan	Cameron	Leitch
Knowles	Larson	Langley
Turgeon	Spence	Turner
Finlayson	Dodds	Maclean
Cross	Gordon	Badger
Bagshaw	Colquhoun	Martin (Wilkie)

Five shall be a Quorum.

## ON LIBRARY.

## Messieurs

Mr. Speaker	Finlayson	Cross
Paulson	Gardiner	Stewart
Morrey	Dowd	Maclean
Bagshaw	Johnston	Gallaughier
Sahlmark	Latta	Madam Ramsland

Four shall be a Quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Resolved, That this Assembly doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly during the present session.

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

## LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Regina, November 12, 1919.

To the Honourable, the Speaker,

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

The Legislative Librarian has the honour to report as follows for the year 1919:

It is regretted that Mr. John Hawkes, the Librarian, is personally unable to attend to his duties by reason of ill-health; he has been granted sick leave by the Government upon a medical certificate.

The purchase for the library during the year, as has been the case for the past few years, have been necessarily limited in character, but provision has been made in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, which, if approved, will make possible some expansion along this line.

The range of books on the war is of course wide, but endeavour will be made to include some of the more valuable in the Library; also to include as many as possible of the more important pamphlets and official publications.

The legal section of the library is probably the most important and the utmost care is being taken in the purchases for this section. The Legislative Counsel has taken a great interest in this department and has given very valuable advice as to the most desirable text books to be secured. There are now many important sets of legal works that should be purchased, in some cases on account of the fact that they may not be available in the near future, and it is proposed that as many of these as possible be obtained.

In the Reading Room the leading magazines and periodicals of a technical and reference character, Canadian, English and American, are furnished, and form an important branch of the library service. These magazines are filed every six months for reference and a key to the articles contained therein is found in the "Guide to Periodical Literature" which of course is kept in the Library.

All the Saskatchewan provincial newspapers, as well as the papers from the leading cities of Canada, are kept on file. With the exception of the two Regina daily papers, these are all kept on file for seven years, one year's issue being destroyed annually. The Regina city papers are bound quarterly and kept on file.

The shelf space has now become somewhat inadequate, but by a re-arrangement and conservation of space now in progress, provision is being made for additional books sufficient for the present needs and these of the immediate future.

A Card Index Catalogue is kept of the books in the library, with the exception of a small section containing a few standard works of English fiction, and this work is of course kept up to date. So far no provision has been made for the issuance of a printed catalogue for the use of the members. If this were done it would probably be of considerable advantage to those using the library but would entail considerable expense and additional staff; it could of course be kept up to date with a supplementary catalogue issued annually of all additions to the library.

No report has been received from the Archivist as to the acquisition during the year of any records.

Continued efforts have been made to enhance the usefulness of the library to the members and the government staff, not only during the session but during the recess, and every effort is made to ascertain what new volumes and records are required for the work of the Government, the departments and the use of the members, and as far as funds would permit these have been acquired.

In regard to the Travelling Libraries, it may be said that they are filling a long-felt want, especially among the smaller and outlying rural districts. From the start in the year 1914 with a few libraries, the work has increased without any advertising whatever to 182 libraries in circulation last December. At present there are 225 in circulation and it is expected that this number will be increased to at least 300 by the end of this year. The work has been somewhat handicapped this year through lack of space and equipment but this condition of affairs has now been obviated, and if the necessary additional expenditure for new books and equipment and staff is approved,

there is no doubt that an even larger expansion will be possible during the coming year.

There is no question whatever as to the imperative need for this service, and that it is thoroughly appreciated is shown in the steadily and rapidly increasing demand for the libraries, and by the fact that organisations like the grain growers' associations, outlying school districts (often including some which are non-English speaking), through their teachers and inspectors, and soldier settlers through the Soldiers' Settlement Board, are making urgent application to receive the benefit of this service.

The field of service for these travelling libraries is enormous, and it is hoped that the necessarily increasing financial provision can be made from year to year so that it may be possible to adequately take care of it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. MUNRO,  
*Assistant Librarian.*

MARGARET McDONALD,  
*Manager, Travelling Libraries.*  
(*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.20 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

The following petitions were severally presented and laid on the Table:---

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

By Mr. Hogan,—Of Aimee Girerd and four others

By Mr. Leitch,—Of Heinrich A. Neufeld and three others.

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

Annual Report of the Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act for the year ending April 30, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 4.)*

And also,—Copy of Agreement dated October 31, 1919, Guaranteeing the Union Bank of Canada against loss of moneys advanced to The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

*(Sessional Paper No. 5.)*

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

Moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Taylor.

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

TO HIS HONOUR SIR RICHARD STUART LAKE, K.C.M.G.,

*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. Badger, adjourned.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1919.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Clinch,—Of Arthur S. Lewis and thirteen others.

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

Of the City of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to extend the time for Issuing Debentures under certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Of Aimee Girerd and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate Les Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

Of Heinrich A. Neufeld and three others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Herbert Union Waisenamt.

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

Bill No. 1,—An Act respecting Homesteads.  
Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 2,—An Act to amend An Act relating to the Transfer of Writs of Execution to New Judicial Districts.  
Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 3,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.  
Hon. Mr. Turgeon. Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 6.—An Act to amend the Public Revenues Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Bill No. 4,—An Act to amend The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1917.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 5,—An Act to provide for Payment of Certain Wolf Bounties.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Highways for the fiscal year 1918-19. *(Sessional Paper No. 6.)*

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

The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1919. *(Sessional Paper No. 7.)*

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1919, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hamilton of the first instant.

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

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



REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1919.

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

Of Arthur S. Lewis and thirteen others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

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

The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the financial year ended April 30, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 8.)*

The Hon. Mr. Knowles, a Member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

The Annual Financial Statement of the University of Saskatchewan for the year ended June 30, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 9.)*

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Hamilton of the first instant.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 7,—An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorised by the Legislature.

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

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

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

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 9,—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the year ended April 30, 1919.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 1918-19.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 11.*)

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

Statement of Special Warrants issued during the fiscal year 1918-19.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 12.*)

Also,—Statement of Attorney General's opinions and Treasury Board decisions during the fiscal year 1918-19.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 13.*)

And also,—Annual Report of Provincial Auditor under The Administrator of Lunatics' Estates Act for the year ended April 30, 1919.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 14.*)

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR SIR RICHARD STUART LAKE, K.C.M.G.,  
*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That John D. Stewart, Esquire, member for the Electoral Division of Camington, be the Deputy Speaker of this Assembly.

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

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

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

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

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. 6,—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Bill No. 4,—An Act to amend The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1917.

Bill No. 5,—An Act to provide for Payment of Certain Wolf Bounties.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919.

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

By Mr. Gallagher,—Of the City of Moose Jaw.

By Mr. Magee,—Of John Raymond Mitchell and two others.

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

Bill No. 10,—An Act to amend The City Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

- (1) Has the Bureau of Labour sufficient clothing to deal with the need from the drought-stricken area?

*Answer:* The Bureau of Labor has no means of determining the number of requests for clothing yet to be received, nor the quantity of clothing likely to be donated. So far we have had sufficient clothing to meet the demand. To date we have supplied clothing to 679 families, and have requests on hand from an additional 80 families. If donations continue to arrive as at present, we hope to receive sufficient to relieve all deserving cases.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 1,—An Act respecting Homesteads.

Bill No. 3,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1919.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Finlayson,—Of Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

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

Of John Raymond Mitchell and two others, praying for An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

Of the City of Moose Jaw, praying for An Act to extend the time for issuing debentures under certain bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Turgeon have leave to introduce Bill No. 11,—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

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

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

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

Bill No. 12,—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 13,—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the financial year ended April 30, 1919.

(*Sessional Paper No. 15.*)

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. 7,—An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorised by the Legislature.

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 9,—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax 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; and ordered for third reading on Wednesday next;

Bill No. 6,—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Bill No. 4,—An Act to amend The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1917.

Bill No. 5,—An Act to provide for Payment of Certain Wolf Bounties.

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

Bill No. 3,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.50 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1919.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—  
By Mr. Robinson,—Of L. G. Calder and three others.

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

Of Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited, praying for An Act confirming the right and title to all of the assets in Saskatchewan, real and personal, of "The Old Company."

Mr. Pickel, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the first Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee met for organisation and elected Mr. Pickel as its chairman.

Your Committee beg to report that it has had under consideration the question of inaugurating a full Hansard in the Assembly in accordance with the report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented to and concurred in by the Assembly at its last Session, in the following terms:—

"That the Government be asked before next Session to inquire into the cost and practicability of having a full Hansard system started in this Assembly; and that this Committee should be called together at the beginning of next Session to consider that question and other matters in connection with printing for the Assembly."

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

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

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Resolved, That the first Report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

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

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

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

Of the City of Saskatoon, praying for An Act to extend the time for issuing debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Of Aimee Girerd and others, praying for An Act to incorporate Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

Of Arthmr S. Lewis and others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

Of John Raymond Mitchell and others, praying for An Act to incorporate the Capital Securities Company, Limited.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Magee, seconded by Mr. Gallagher,

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

Mr. Magee, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has examined the Petition of Heinrich A. Neufeld and others, praying for the incorporation of the Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt under the name of "The Herbert Union Waisenamt."

Notice of the application for this Private Bill was inserted in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* and *The Regina Morning Leader* as called for under Rules 82 and 83 except that the title of the Act was given as "The Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt" instead of under the name mentioned in the Petition, "The Herbert Union Waisenamt."

The solicitor for the petitioners has advised the Committee that the former name is that under which the petitioners and others are now associated and that the title "Herbert Union Waisenamt" mentioned in the Petition is the one they desire to be incorporated under, and is of a more local nature.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 be suspended in regard to advertising and that the said Bill may be introduced and the title thereof changed upon recommendation by the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Magee, seconded by Mr. Gallagher,

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



Mr. Magee, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend, pursuant to Rule 104, that the date for presenting Petitions for Private Bills, as defined in Rule 79, be extended until and including Friday, January 9, 1920; and that the date for the presentation of Private Bills to the Assembly, as defined in Rule 79, be extended until and including Friday, January 16, 1920.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Magee, seconded by Mr. Gallagher,

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

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

Bill No. 14,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 15,—An Act to incorporate Les Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

Bill No. 16,—An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

Bill No. 17,—An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 18,—An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt.

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

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

Bill No. 19,—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the year ended April 30, 1919.

(*Sessional Paper No. 16.*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1918:

(*Sessional Paper No. 17.*)

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

(1) How many orders for help have been received through the Government Employment Service this year?

*Answer.* 49,417.

- (2) How many persons have applied for situations?  
*Answer.* 38,285.
- (3) How many persons have been actually placed in situations?  
*Answer.* 33,932.
- (4) What is the total number of unemployed persons now registered at the Employment Offices in the Province?  
*Answer.* 346.
- (5) How many employers' orders for help are on file and unfilled?  
*Answer.* 320.

Mr. Parker asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Knowles:—

- (1) What was the total amount received from motor licenses for the fiscal year 1918-19?  
*Answer.* \$743,954.28.
- (2) What was the total amount received from motor licenses for the period from May 1 to November 30, 1919?  
*Answer.* \$233,665.66.

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

- (1) Is it the intention of the Government to include the rural area of a town school upon the same basis as rural and village schools with regard to the requisition of expenditure?  
*Answer.* This question apparently has reference to the practice in rural districts by which a requisition is made by the school board on the rural municipality for a levy for school purposes, the amounts so levied being paid over to the school board in quarterly payments beginning on the thirty-first day of March in each year. In the case of a village district the school board makes a requisition on the rural municipality and on the village municipality for the proportion in each case of the levy for school purposes and in each case the amount so levied is paid to the school board every three months. The question as to whether the same practice should be extended to town school districts, which include the city districts, has been given consideration on more than one occasion but it has not been deemed advisable to make the practice apply to such districts. In this connection it should be remembered that a town school board has power to borrow money on its own credit whereas a village or rural district has no power to borrow for current expenses.
- (2) Has the Government considered the advisability of including within the benefits of The Supplementary Revenue Act the village consolidated schools?

*Answer.* The question has been under consideration but it is scarcely likely that any change will be made in the existing law.

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

- (1) How many road diversions were surveyed during the season of 1919 by surveyors in the employ of the Department of Highways?

*Answer.* Four hundred and twelve. (412.)

- (2) Number of surveyors employed and the districts covered by them?

*Answer.* Six, Battleford District, Prince Albert District, Saskatoon District, Swift Current-Maple Creek District, Regina-Weyburn District, Yorkton District.

- (3) What was the duration of their field operations?

*Answer.* From about May fifteenth to October twenty-second.

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

*Answer.* Ten thousand, six hundred and thirty-five dollars. (\$10,635.)

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

*Answer.* Nine thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents. (\$9,847.50.)

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 2,—An Act to amend An Act relating to the Transfer of Writs of Execution to New Judicial Districts.

Bill No. 10,—An Act to amend The City Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the undermentioned Bill, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended and ordered for third reading on Thursday next:—

Bill No. 7,—An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorised by the Legislature.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919.

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

Of L. G. Calder and three others, praying for An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League.

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

Bill No. 20,—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 21,—An Act respecting the granting of Relief in Certain Municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 22,—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 23,—An Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 24,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Shares, Bonds or other Securities of Companies.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 18.)*

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

- (1) Has the Department of Highways undertaken any investigations of the gravel deposits in the Province? If so, are such investigations in the hands of experienced engineers and experts?

*Answer.* Yes. The investigation is in charge of the Chief Field Engineer of the Department.

- (2) Has gravel been located suitable for:—

(a) Concrete construction work?

(b) Road making?

*Answer.* (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(3) What is the present stage of the investigations?

*Answer.* Letters soliciting information as to the resources of the Province in gravel deposits, together with printed report forms and sacks to contain samples, were forwarded through the Secretaries of the various Municipalities, to each Municipal Councillor in the Province.

Returns have been received from 200 municipalities, representing two-thirds of the settled area of Saskatchewan, and samples have been obtained from 350 different gravel pits. These samples are now being analysed for the purpose of determining the suitability of each particular sample of gravel for road surfacing, or concrete construction. A card index system has been devised, whereby complete information regarding all the gravel pits will be readily accessible.

(4) Does the Department intend to continue these investigations during 1920?

*Answer.* Yes.

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

Bill No. 6,—An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

Bill No. 4,—An Act to amend The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1917.

Bill No. 5,—An Act to provide for Payment of Certain Wolf Bounties.

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

By Mr. Dodds, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount authorised for expenditure in each constituency for the fiscal year 1919-20, out of capital and revenue accounts on roads, bridges and ferries.
- (2) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of capital account and revenue account including grants to each rural municipality under section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1918-19 and also from May 1 to December 1, 1919, on roads, bridges and ferries.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills;

Bill No. 14,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 15,—An Act to incorporate Les Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

Bill No. 16,—An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

Bill No. 17,—An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 18,—An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt.

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

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

Bill No. 1,—An Act respecting Homesteads.

The following Bills were severally reported without amendment; and ordered for third reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 9,—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

Bill No. 2,—An Act to amend An Act relating to the Transfer of Writs of Execution to New Judicial Districts.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919.

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

Bill No. 25.—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a Member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

A Detailed Statement of all remissions made under An Act respecting the Remission of Penalties, during the year beginning December 9, 1918, and ending December 1, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 19.)*

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1918.

*(Sessional Paper No. 20.)*

Mr. Stirling asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon:—

- (1) How many persons who served in His Majesty's forces during the Great War are now employed in the service of the Province?

*Answer.* 401.

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

Bill No. 7.—An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorised by the Legislature.

Bill No. 9.—An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

Bill No. 2.—An Act to amend An Act relating to the Transfer of Writs of Execution to New Judicial Districts.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 11.—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 13.—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 19.—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

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*3.30 o'clock p.m.*

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

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

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

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

An Act to amend An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths.

An Act to amend The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1917.

An Act to provide for Payment of Certain Wolf Bounties.

An Act to amend The Public Revenues Act.

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

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

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 8.—An Act to amend The Village Act. Progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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



REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919.

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

Bill No. 26,—An Act respecting the Attachment of Debts.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 27,—An Act respecting Absconding Debtors.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 28,—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

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

- (1) What provision has been made by the Government for the encouragement of household science teaching?

*Answer:—*

(a) A Director of Household Science and four qualified assistants for Extension Work in schools have been appointed.

(b) Short Courses in Household Science of approximately three weeks' duration are given to schools making application for the same. These courses are at present being given at a number of centres in the Province.

(c) A special grant is given to schools giving instruction in Household Science, as provided for by clause (f) of subsection (1) of section 3 of The School Grants Act:

“(f) For encouraging the teaching of Household Science and making proper provision for the noon lunch, a grant equal to fifty per cent. of the initial cost of approved equipment, such grant not to exceed twenty dollars.”

(d) Special free courses in Home Economics are provided at the Summer School for teachers at the University. Certificates are given on the successful completion of the course.

(e) Provision is made in the Public and High School Courses of Study for instruction in Household Science, with special work for rural schools.

(f) Household Science is a subject of examination for teachers' diplomas.

- (2) How many schools to date have earned the special grant for noon lunch equipment?

*Answer.* Fifteen.

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

- (1) What drainage works were organised and undertaken by the Department of Highways under The Drainage Act, during the season of 1919?

*Answer.* Yellow Grass Drainage District Number 16.

- (2) What is the estimated cost of such works?

*Answer.* Eighty-six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six dollars (\$86,996). The work is financed by the Provincial Treasurer, by the issue of special debentures, the amount being refunded by a special tax upon the lands benefited.

- (3) What progress has been made on these works?

*Answer.* 51,306 cubic yards have been excavated out of a total of 295,000 cubic yards.

- (4) When will they be completed?

*Answer.* It is expected that the work will be completed by December 15, 1920.

- (5) Has the Department of Highways any other projected works of this nature under consideration? If so, what are the particular works?

*Answer.* Yes. The Melavel Drainage Scheme in townships 8 and 9 range 4 west of the third meridian.

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. 20,—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.

Bill No. 22,—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 23,—An Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.

Bill No. 24,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Shares, Bonds or other Securities of Companies.

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 a third time and passed;

Bill No. 11,—An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

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

Bill No. 19,—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1919.

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

Bill No. 29,—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.  
Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 30,—An Act respecting Arbitration and Reference.  
Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 31,—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.  
Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 32,—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.  
Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

- (1) To what extent are the cattle of the Province affected by Haemorrhagic Septicaemia?

*Answer:* A considerable number of cattle in the south-eastern part of the Province are affected.

- (2) What are the symptoms?

*Answer:* This disease presents itself in five different forms in all kinds of animals. The five forms are: the septicemic type; the cerebral; the pulmonary; the intestinal and the cutaneous.

The septicemic type is characterised by sudden unrest, marked depression in appearance, arched back, usually a rise of two to four degrees in temperature and death in from three to eighteen hours.

The cerebral form is generally manifested by symptoms similar to blind staggers; animals lose control of their locomotory apparatus and stumble or stagger into fences or buildings as though they were blind. This form generally proves fatal in from six to twenty-four hours.

The pneumonic form is characterised by the quickened respiration and laboured and difficult breathing as in pneumonia. There may be a discharge from the nostrils, which, in many cases, is streaked with blood. The eyelids may be swollen and adhering with a more or less sticky discharge. This form is very fatal.

The digestive form may be acute or chronic. The acute type is characterised by symptoms typifying acute

enteritis. The chronic form occurs in calves and young cattle in public stock yards and is difficult to control. You may also find a bloody diarrhœa, which may be of a dark tarry colour. Rapid emaciation follows, there may be evidence of abdominal pain and there may be some delirium when they will run about in an excited manner. When down, animals manifest severe pain, which is spasmodic. The head and neck may be drawn to one side or over the back, bawling and rolling of the eyeballs. Swelling may appear about the lower part of the limbs. Bowel discharges are frequently bloody. In some cases there is a discharge of bloody mucus from the nostrils. This form is also very fatal.

The cutaneous form manifests more or less swelling in the region of the fore quarters, throat and dewlap. These swellings, as a rule, are not very extensive. Animals that are inclined to feed swallow with difficulty if at all. In milch cows the secretion of milk is arrested.

(3) What treatment is recommended;

(a) for its prevention?

(b) for its cure?

*Answer:* (a) Vaccination of all stock in the vicinity and the isolation of all sick cattle.

(b) Vaccination and repeated vaccination in from three to five days using double doses of the vaccine. Also cleanliness and change of quarters and feed.

(4) What is the Government doing to assist in its control?

*Answer:* The Department of Agriculture has taken prompt action with regard to the outbreak of hæmorrhagic septicæmia in cattle. These outbreaks are confined chiefly to points east and south-east of Regina. Dr. McClellan, Provincial Veterinarian, has visited as many as possible of the localities where the outbreak has been reported, such points as Wawota, Gainsborough, Elmore, Carievale, Carnduff, Oxbow, Estevan, Broadview, Grenfell and adjoining districts.

As soon as this outbreak occurred, a supply of the vaccine was secured and is kept in stock by the Live Stock Branch for the benefit of the cattle owners of the Province. It is not sold for profit, but is sold at 12½c a dose. During the first two weeks that it was being sold, two thousand and fifty doses were sent out.

Since the outbreak occurred, a pamphlet was prepared and has been sent out to all parties who would be in any way interested. A complete bulletin on this disease is now in the process of preparation by the Live Stock Commissioner and the Provincial Veterinarian.

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

- (1) How many tenders were received for the construction of the Provincial office building being erected on Cornwall Street, Regina?

*Answer:* Eleven.

- (2) Give list of tenderers and amount of tender.

*Answer:*

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Contractors.	Amount.
Parsons Building Co. ....	\$179,600.00
Wilson & Wilson .....	158,800.00
Carter, Halls & Aldinger .....	150,229.00
Smith Bros. & Wilson .....	167,000.00
McKay Construction Co. ....	164,800.00
Minkley & Jones .....	175,000.00
Poole Construction Co. ....	149,962.00

PLUMBING AND HEATING.

Wm. Whiteford .....	14,790.00
Frost Bros. ....	15,725.00
Jas. Ballantyne .....	19,225.00
Regina Plumbing & Heating Co. ....	14,432.00

- (3) Who secured the contract?

*Answer:* Poole Construction Co.: general contract.

Regina Plumbing & Heating Co: heating and plumbing.

- (4) How much was paid for the site?

*Answer:* \$15,000.

- (5) What is the size of the property, and from whom was it purchased?

*Answer:* 75 ft. x 125 ft., purchased from E. B. Jonah, Regina, and J. A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle.

- (6) What offices are to be accommodated in the Building?

*Answer:* Provincial Police Headquarters.

Sheriff

Motor License Branch

Registrar of Lien Notice.

Provincial Magistrate

Juvenile Court Magistrate

Regina Detachment Provincial Police

Neglected and Dependent Children's Branch.

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

- (1) How many steers were stall fed at Prince Albert Gaol farm last year?

*Answer:* 40.

- (2) What was the average cost per head and what was the selling price?

*Answer:* Average cost per head, \$96.35.

Average selling price per head \$182.78.

16c per pound for top carload which equalled the highest price for carload steers ever sold on the Winnipeg market.

- (3) How many steers were stall fed at Moosomin Gaol farm last year?

*Answer:* 18.

- (4) What was the average cost and what was the selling price?

*Answer:* Average cost per head \$88.94.

Average selling price per head \$160.26

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

- (1) From whom was the site for the Weyburn Mental Hospital secured?

*Answer:* James Sherrick, and City of Weyburn.

- (2) How many acres does it comprise?

*Answer:* 153.57 acres (113.57 acres from Sherrick and 40 donated by City of Weyburn).

- (3) What was the cost of the site?

*Answer:* \$21,000 which includes a 2½ storey house (brick) with outbuildings consisting of stable, granary and drive shed.

- (4) When will tenders be called for the building?

*Answer:* Early as possible after the New Year.

- (5) Has a spur track been constructed?

*Answer:* Yes. Now under construction.

- (6) Is it the intention to deliver any material on the site this winter?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (7) If so, to what extent?

*Answer:* If satisfactory arrangements can be made all the gravel required will be hauled this winter?

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

Resolved, That when the Assembly adjourns on Friday next it do stand adjourned till Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

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

Bill No. 19,—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

According to Order, the following Bills were read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

To a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next;

Bill No. 26,—An Act respecting the Attachment of Debts.

Bill No. 27,—An Act respecting Absconding Debtors.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a Member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 12,—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act be now read a second time, and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Dunbar,

For a Return showing:—

- (1) The number of entries received and accepted by the Department of Highways for the 1919 road drag competition.
- (2) The results of the competition.
- (3) The total number of miles dragged.
- (4) The average mileage dragged per municipality.
- (5) The average cost per mile.

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

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

Progress was reported, and the Committee given leave to sit again;

Bill No. 20,—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.05 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1919.

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

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

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

Bill No. 14.—An Act to extend the time for issuing Debentures under certain bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

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

Bill No. 15.—An Act to incorporate Les Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

Bill No. 17, An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

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

(1) How many licensed Auctioneers are there in the Province?

*Answer:* 509.

(2) How many city licenses have been issued?

*Answer:* 35.

(3) How many town licenses?

*Answer:* 91.

(4) How many rural licenses?

*Answer:* 383.

(5) What revenue has been received from total number of Auctioneers' licenses issued in the year 1919?

*Answer:* \$7,105.

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

(1) Has any provision been made by the Government during the present fiscal year whereby people residing in outlying parts of the Province may secure motor licenses more conveniently?

*Answer:* Up to December 10, 1917, motor licenses were obtainable at the Department of the Provincial Secretary at Regina, only.

On December 10, 1917, it was provided by regulation that interim receipts for motor licenses should be



obtainable also from local Registrars at the following points: Arcola, Battleford, Estevan, Humboldt, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Melville, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Wilkie, Wynyard and Yorkton; and on May 18, 1918, following the erection of the Judicial Districts of Gravelbourg and Cypress, to these points, were added those of Gravelbourg and Shaunavou.

On October 29 of the present year further provision was made whereby such receipts should be obtainable also from Provincial Police officers at Assiniboia, Canora, Conquest, Esterhazy, Elrose, Leader, Lloydminster, Maple Creek, Melfort, Radville, Strasbourg and Wakaw.

Such interim receipts when pasted on the inner side of the wind shield of the vehicle enables the licensee to operate the vehicle for a period of ten days from the date of such receipt, pending the arrival of the license and plates from the Motor Branch, Regina.

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

- (1) How many Rural Telephone companies were organised during the last fiscal year?

*Answer:* 143 companies.

- (2) How many Rural Telephone companies were operating telephone systems in Saskatchewan at the end of the last fiscal year?

*Answer:* 1,035 companies.

- (3) How many subscribers were served by such companies?

*Answer:* 41,543 subscribers.

- (4) What is the total number of telephones now in use in the Province?

*Answer:* 70,703 telephones.

- (5) How many pole miles of Long Distance were erected during season 1919?

*Answer:* 661½ miles.

- (6) How many wire miles of Long Distance equipment were strung during season 1919?

*Answer:* 2,800 miles.

- (7) Has the Government any information as to the adaptability of the Automatic Telephone for use on Rural Lines?

*Answer:* A trial installation of Automatic Telephone equipment has been made at Qu'Appelle, and has been operating from some time in September. To this central equipment is connected the systems of some eight Rural

Telephone companies serving over two hundred rural subscribers. The rural instruments were equipped with dials and for service at Qu'Appelle operators have been dispensed with. The service given is reported, so far, as being satisfactory. It is still being kept under special observation and will continue so for some time yet.

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

- (1) What is the Government doing to improve the quality of bulls used for breeding purposes in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* The more general use of pure bred bulls for breeding purposes is encouraged by the Government in the following ways:

(a) A grade steer, the progeny of a grade cow and a pure bred bull, and much superior to his dam was exhibited on the Better Farming Train to show the importance of the pure bred sire. This exhibit was viewed by about 30,000 people.

(b) The Department of Agriculture sends exhibits of purebred bulls to the leading agricultural exhibitions to show the class of bulls which the Government sells under the provisions of The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.

(c) The Government assists the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association with an annual grant to hold sales of pure bred bulls at one or more places in Saskatchewan. 241 bulls were sold at Regina in March, 1919.

(d) Through The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act the Government sells pure bred bulls to farmers on credit terms of 25 per cent. cash and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent. Under this Act the Government has sold, during the past seven months, 128 pure bred bulls and a total of 655 during the past five years.

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

- (1) How many farmers marketed wool and pelts through the Department of Agriculture in each of the past five years?

*Answer:*

1915	.....	318
1916	.....	487
1917	.....	623
1918	.....	916
1919	.....	1,080

- (2) What quantity of wool and pelts were marketed in this way in each of the said years?

*Answer:*

1915 .....	150,328
1916 .....	179,890
1917 .....	223,445
1918 .....	394,000
1919 .....	553,331

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

- (1) What classes of stock are kept on Institutional Farms?

*Answer:*

Horses: Including several high grade Clydesdale mares.  
 Cattle: Grade Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle, and Holstein dairy cows.  
 Swine: Pure bred Yorkshire, pure bred Berkshire.  
 Sheep: Pure bred Shropshires and grade range ewes.

- (2) What total numbers were kept 1917-18 and 1918-19 as on April 30, 1919?

<i>Answer:</i>	1917-18	1918-19
Horses .....	76	82
Cattle .....	75	142
Swine .....	221	238
Sheep .....	.....	85

- (3) What were total sales from live stock for year ending April 30, 1919?

*Answer:*

Horses .....	\$ 325.00
Cattle .....	15,975.22
Sheep .....	1,020.50
Swine .....	7,627.07

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

- (1) What were the total crop returns received from Institutional Farms 1918-19?

*Answer:*

Wheat .....	6,491 bushels
Oats .....	9,002 bushels
Barley .....	2,168 bushels
Potatoes .....	8,538 bushels

- (2) What were the total crop returns 1917-18?

*Answer:*

Wheat .....	7,025 bushels
Oats .....	5,573 bushels
Barley .....	2,171 bushels
Potatoes .....	9,654 bushels

- (3) Is it the intention to continue extending operations at Institutional Farms at Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina and Moosomin?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) If so, what policy will be followed?

*Answer:*

- (a) By bringing arable land to maximum state of cultivation. New breaking last year, 260 acres.
- (b) By a better selection of grain sown. Improvement of flocks and herds, by use of pure bred sires and the establishing of pure bred herds and flocks.

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

By Mr. Gallagher, for Mr. Badger,

For a Return showing:—

The names and addresses of all appointments made in the Rosetown Constituency for the calendar year 1918 and that portion of 1919 from January 1 to October 31, of all Commissioners for Oaths, of all Notaries Public, and all Justices of the Peace, together with the names and addresses of all persons who recommended that such appointments be made.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1919.

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

Bill No. 33.—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 34.—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 35.—An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 36.—An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Mr. Bashford asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Langley:—

- (1) What has been done towards the organisation of Municipal Union Hospitals?

*Answer:* The first Hospital Act was passed in 1916 and provided for two or more municipalities to co-operate in establishing a hospital.

Hospitals were established under this Act at Eston, Edam and Shaunavon.

In 1917 The Union Hospital Act was passed requiring a minimum of two rural municipalities to co-operate.

During 1917-18 Union Hospitals were built at Kerrobert and Laupman, and a Union Hospital is at present under construction at Wadena.

A number of existing hospitals are considering coming under the Union Hospital scheme.

In March, 1919, The Union Hospital Act was amended by adding Part II, which provides for portions of rural municipalities to organise by petitioning the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Since June of this year hospital districts have been established at Melfort, Cabri, Biggar, Colonsay, Tribune, Strasbourg, Wynyard, Battleford and Unity, and petitions have been received from or are being prepared in thirty-eight other districts.

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

- (1) What has been done for child welfare and home nursing?

*Answer:* During summer months home nursing classes lasting for two or three days were conducted at 39 places in Saskatchewan, with an average attendance of sixty ladies.

These classes deal with bedside care of sick persons and all details in care and management of children from birth to school age.

Exhibits and posters are shown and a booklet on care of the baby distributed at all meetings.

Clinics were conducted by a physician from the Bureau staff assisted by a local medical man at ten points at which approximately 500 children were examined.

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

- (1) Is Perennial Sow Thistle gaining hold in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* Yes, principally along railways and in urban centres. In the east central part of the Province it is spreading to the farms in some sections.

- (2) What effort has the Government made towards prevention of its spread?

*Answer:* (a) Posters for educational purposes showing the plant in natural colours and featuring methods of eradication have been widely distributed to schools, banks and merchants, weed inspectors and municipal secretaries.

(b) Special efforts have been made to interest municipal officials in the seriousness of the menace of Perennial Sow Thistle and to encourage persistent systematic effort towards its eradication, but neither municipal officials nor farmers seem to realise that this is the worst weed in Western Canada.

(c) Efforts have been made to interest school children in the work of finding and reporting patches of Perennial Sow Thistle.

(d) All railway right-of-way was inspected with the local roadmasters on track motors in July, and a chart of all patches of Perennial Sow Thistle found is being provided to the railway officials and local weed inspectors for use next year. In addition to this inspection by the Department, some local municipal officials inspect and report to the Department the location of Perennial Sow Thistle on farms in the municipality, and this information is included in a report sent in the spring to the

municipalities to enable them to cope with the situation and prevent the further spread of this serious menace to our agriculture.

(e) Experiments have been carried out using a number of herbicides as a means of eradicating small patches of sow thistle. At the present stage of the experiments, fuel oil appears the most promising as a cheap soil steriliser, as it is specially suitable for the destruction of weed growth on railway roadbeds and places where thorough tillage is impracticable.

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

- (1) What stock has been sold to farmers under The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act in 1919?

*Answer:* Since May 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Department of Agriculture has sold the following live stock under the provisions of The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act:—

Pure bred Bulls .....	128
Grade Heifers and Cows.....	1,508
Pure bred Rams .....	80
Pure bred Ewes .....	36
Grade Ewes .....	2,428

- (2) What has the Government done to find profitable sales for cattle of farmers in the drought area who were obliged to reduce their herds?

*Answer:* In order to enable farmers in the drought affected area to sell as profitably as possible young cows and heifers which they were unable to carry the Department of Agriculture arranged that a Purchasing Agent of the Live Stock Branch would visit central points in the drought affected areas to buy any suitable cattle offered for sale. The stock thus purchased was shipped to points where feed was more plentiful and there sold. This resulted in the stabilising of prices at selling points and supplied suitable stock for farmers outside the drought affected area.

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

- (1) What steps have been taken by the Government to find a market for the surplus of horses at present on farms in the Province?

*Answer:* The Minister of Agriculture sent a representative of the Department to Ottawa last spring to confer with the Dominion Department of Agriculture regarding the possibilities of marketing horses in Europe and to ascertain what steps were necessary to bring this about.

During the summer the Minister commissioned Mr. E. Pootmans, formerly of Belgium, but a resident of Saskatchewan for a few years past and a prominent horse importer, to ascertain and report as to prospects for disposing of our surplus horses in European countries.

It was found that while a market exists for certain classes of horses, the high cost of transportation and the complete lack of ocean transportation facilities at times made it practically impossible to export to Europe the class of horses of which there is a considerable surplus in Saskatchewan.

Efforts were made last winter through a number of representative agricultural societies to establish local horse sales or "fairs" as they are known in Great Britain. Eight sales were held in 1919, but were not entirely satisfactory. Many of the animals entered for sale were of inferior quality and owners were not prepared to sell at the range of prices offered. A number of such co-operative sales will be held this winter and though, under present conditions, they may only serve as a medium for bringing local farmers together as sellers and buyers they should be very useful in that respect. For some time to come the keen demand for big sound geldings will make it unnecessary that such animals should seek buyers.

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

- (1) What number of agricultural co-operative associations have been registered under The Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, what number have been dissolved, and what number are doing business?

*Answer:* 458 associations registered; 57 associations dissolved, 401 associations doing business.

- (2) How many retail stores are operated by agricultural co-operative associations in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* Information on this question is not complete, but approximately 100 associations operate retail stores.

- (3) What amount of business has been done by the agricultural co-operative associations during the past year?

*Answer:* The following business has been reported by agricultural co-operative associations for the year ending December 31, 1918:—

Farm supplies sold .....	\$3,664,222.39
Farm products sold .....	55,322.50
Live stock sold .....	1,558,621.14

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Total turnover during 1918.....\$5,278,166.03



- (4) How many agricultural co-operative associations ship live stock co-operatively, and to what extent has this business been developed?

*Answer:* 41 associations shipped live stock co-operatively in 1918, shipping 689 cars from which \$1,558,621.14 was received.

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. 29,—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Bill No. 30,—An Act respecting Arbitration and Reference.

Bill No. 32,—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

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

By Mr. Finlayson, for a Return showing:

All correspondence in connection with correcting the acoustics of the Legislative Chamber as suggested at the previous Session.

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

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

Bill No. 14,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

Bill No. 17,—An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 15,—An Act to incorporate Les Soeurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

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

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Hogan,—Of Margaret Duggan and four others.

Mr. Bashford 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. 18—An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt,

and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows:

“An Act to incorporate the Herbert Union Waisenamt.”

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 37,—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

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

Bill No. 38,—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning. Second reading Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

The Hon. Mr. Latta, a Member of the Executive Council, presented.

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 15, 1919, showing:—

- (1) The number of entries received and accepted by the Department of Highways for the 1919 road drag competition.
- (2) The results of the competition.
- (3) The total number of miles dragged.
- (4) The average mileage dragged per municipality.
- (5) The average cost per mile.

*(Sessional Paper No. 21.)*

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

- (1) What steps have been taken by the Government through the Department of Education to provide for health inspection of the children in the elementary schools?

*Answer:* A School Hygiene Branch has been organised as a part of the Department of Education. From January 1 to November 1 453 schools were visited and 12,425 pupils inspected. A number of schools have taken advantage of section 111 of The School Act and have employed a school nurse to facilitate the medical and dental inspection of pupils.

- (2) How many school nurses are attached to the School Hygiene Branch?

*Answer:* Eight school nurses are attached to the School Hygiene Branch.

- (3) Is it the intention of the Government to appoint additional nurses?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (4) What is the nature of their duties?

*Answer:* A nurse is on the staff of each of the Provincial Normal Schools at Regina and Saskatoon. They give lectures to the teachers-in-training on Physiology, School Hygiene and First Aid and have general supervision of the health of the students. The other nurses inspect pupils in schools in various parts of the Province. They examine them for physical defects and report these to the teachers and parents. They also advise trustees respecting the hygienic condition of the schools, recommending necessary improvements. They address public meetings in the interests of school hygiene.

- (5) At what points have school nurses carried on inspection work since the branch was established?

*Answer:* The following inspectorates have had the services of the school nurses: Watrous, Moosomin, Wilkie, Kam-sack, Yorkton, Rouleau, Assiniboia and Weyburn. Inspections have been made by request at the following points: Wynyard, Kerrobert, Heward, Radville, Cupar, Govan, Duval, Nokomis, Biggar and neighbouring schools, Oxbow and neighboring schools, North Battleford, Battleford, Turtleford, Meota and neighbouring schools, Balarres and Esterhazy.

- (6) What is the general result of such inspection?

*Answer:* Trustees have carried out definite improvements in the hygienic conditions of the schools particularly in regard to sanitary conditions, toilets, water supply, drinking and washing facilities, general cleanliness and the provision of single adjustable desks. There has been a very general response to the notifications requesting parents to take their children to the family physician or dentist for treatment.

- (7) What is the attitude of parents and school officials to School Hygiene work?

*Answer:* Everywhere the school nurses have made inspections there has been the greatest co-operation by the parents and school officials. Teachers are regularly notifying the nurses of cases treated.

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

- (1) How many horses and cattle brands have been issued from January 1, 1919, to date?

*Answer:* 1,377 horse brands and 2,076 cattle brands.

- (2) How many horse and cattle brands have been renewed from January 1, 1919, to date?

*Answer:* 703 horse brands and 619 cattle brands.

- (3) How many horse and cattle brands are in current use in Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* There are in lawful current use in Saskatchewan to date 6,692 horse brands and 9,787 cattle brands.

- (4) What is the total amount of money received for new brands issued and old brands renewed or reallocated?

*Answer:* Revenue for new brands in 1919, \$7,106, and for renewals \$2,644.

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

- (1) How many applicants for seed and feed grain in local improvement districts in Southwestern Saskatchewan were supplied credit by the Government in 1919?

*Answer:* 337.

- (2) How many bushels of wheat, seed oats and feed oats were supplied to such applicants?

*Answer:* 10,494 bushels of wheat, 10,822 bushels of seed oats, 15,054 bushels of feed oats.

- (3) What security was taken by the Government for these advances?

*Answer:* Seed liens were registered against the land and crops of individuals to whom credit was supplied in this connection.

- (4) What was the value of seed and feed supplied in 1919?

*Answer:* \$50,143.50.

- (5) What amount is due the Government on 1918 seed grain advances in 1919?

*Answer:* Seed advances in 1918 amounted to \$48,008.20 and of this amount \$43,311.06 is still unpaid.

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

- (1) What has the Government done to ascertain the feasibility of utilising flax straw for commercial purposes?

*Answer:* Considerable correspondence has been carried on in recent years by officials of the Department of Agriculture with manufacturers of linen products, and samples of Saskatchewan flax straw have been sent on various occasions to be tested as to their suitability for industrial uses.

In 1917 the Government authorised the payment of accounts of the Flax Fibre Development Association of Regina to the extent of \$400 for expenses of purchasing, preparing and manufacturing a quantity of Saskatchewan flax straw. The results were very encouraging and the experiment thus brought to the notice of the Federal Government has since received substantial support through the Dominion Experimental Farms.

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

- (1) Have representations been made to the Government regarding the desirability of establishing a Government Experimental Farm in Southwestern Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) What is the Government's attitude regarding the establishment of a Government Experimental Farm in Southwestern Saskatchewan?

*Answer:* As the Experimental Farms in Canada have been, since their inception, under the direction and control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and have been increased in number from time to time, it does not appear that the Provincial Government should undertake the establishment of Experimental Farms in competition with the Federal Government.

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

- (1) What is the Government doing to encourage the showing of Saskatchewan soil products at International exhibitions?

*Answer:* The Government has collected suitable exhibits of small grains from farmers who have been successful in producing high quality products. These exhibits worthy to be entered for international honours have been transported free to and from the points of exhibition. Usually a representative of the Department of Agriculture attends the expositions to see that the exhibits are entered, placed, arranged and properly cared for.

(2) What prizes have been won in such competitions in 1919?

*Answer:* At the International Soil Products Exposition held at Kansas City in October, Saskatchewan farmers won the following prizes:

Wheat (open classes), First and Sweepstakes and C.P.R. Special Trophy Cup, also second premium.

Wheat (dry farming section), First and Sweepstakes, second and third premiums.

Oats (open classes), First and Sweepstakes and third premium.

Yellow Oats, First premium.

Sheaf Exhibits, First and second and third premiums in wheat; second for oats; first for rye; first and second for flax and first and second in tame grasses.

Potatoes, two first premiums, one second and two thirds.

At the International Hay and Grain Show held at Chicago recently the following prizes were won:

Sweepstakes over all wheats at the show in which there were over 300 competitors from various Provinces of Canada and States of the Union.

Spring Wheat, Sweepstakes, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth.

White Wheat, Second premium.

Oats (region 1) Sweepstakes, first, fourth, seventh, ninth, tenth and eleventh.

Two-rowed Barley, First premium.

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

(1) What is the Government doing to reduce the losses which cattle raisers are suffering from blackleg?

*Answer:* Campaigns of publicity have been carried on through the public press and by means of exhibits at a number of agricultural fairs setting forth that blackleg is a preventable disease and announcing that the Department of Agriculture is in a position to sell blackleg preventatives to farmers at cost. A bulletin on this disease has been printed and widely circulated.

Councils of rural municipalities are urged for the convenience of the ratepayers to purchase and sell supplies of blackleg preventatives.

The Department of Agriculture carries a stock of blackleg preparations and sold during the twelve months ending April 30, 1919, 27,190 doses of blackleg filtrate and 34,359 doses of blackleg vaccine in pellet form.

During the past seven and one-half months the Department has sold 22,186 doses of blackleg filtrate at 12½ cents per dose and 14,200 doses of blackleg vaccine at 5 cents per dose. The filtrate is recommended as being the most satisfactory to use.

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

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

All correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of the Dominion of Canada with regard to an Agreement which has been entered into by the said Governments and the Government of the Province of Manitoba in regard to the briquetting of lignite coal in Southern Saskatchewan together with a copy of said Agreement and all correspondence with the Lignite Utilisation Board which has been created under said Agreement.

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

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

Progress was reported, and the Committee given leave to sit again;

Bill No. 12,—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1919.

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

Of Margaret Duggan and four others, praying for An Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Turgeon have leave to introduce Bill No. 39,—An Act to amend The Mothers' Pension Act;

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

Mr. Bashford asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon:—

- (1) How many mothers are being paid pensions under the provisions of The Mothers' Pensions Act?

*Answer:* 148.

- (2) How many of these being paid pensions are in the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw?

<i>Answer:</i> Regina.....	18
Saskatoon.....	23
Moose Jaw.....	20
Total.....	<u>61</u>

- (3) What amount will be spent in the administration of the Act during the fiscal year 1919-20?

*Answer:* Approximately ..... \$36,000.00

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

- (1) Was any of the larger bridge work let by contract during the season of 1919?

*Answer:* Yes. Thirteen (13) works were undertaken by contract. These include all capital account bridges.

- (2) Were all of these works let by public tender?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (3) Were these works in every case let to the lowest tenderer?

*Answer:* Yes, with the exception of two works, where the lowest tenders received were considered by the officials of the Department to be excessive. In these cases the tenders were rejected and the works re-advertised: they were eventually let at a saving of \$1,400 upon the prices of the original lowest tenders.



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

- (1) What assistance, if any, did the Provincial Government render in the opening up of the roads leading from Prairie River to the settlement surveyed by the Federal Government in the Porcupine Reserve set aside for returned soldiers?

*Answer:* Co-operation of the officials of the Department of Highways with those of the Soldiers' Settlement Board and the Federal Department of Surveys in investigating and determining upon a plan to permit intending settlers to reach the portion of the Reserve thrown open for Soldiers' Settlement.

The Provincial Government allotted \$19,500 to cover the cost of opening up and improving ten and one half (10½) miles of road and the construction of two bridges.

- (2) What was the nature of the improvements undertaken?

*Answer:* The clearing, grubbing, corduroying and partial improvement of ten and one half (10½) miles of road from Prairie River south; the erection of an 84 ft. steel bridge on pile abutments at the Red Deer River crossing; and a 40 ft. pile bridge at the Copeau River crossing; and the construction of a large number of local timber culverts and a 45 ft. timber trestle.

- (3) What was the cost?

*Answer:* Road Improvement Work, including construction of culverts and timber trestle..... \$11,095.50  
Two Bridges.. .. 6,501.38  
Total..... \$17,596.88

- (4) Are these improvements completed? If not, what was the reason for their non-completion?

*Answer:* No. The bridge work and culverts are completed but a small amount of grubbing and a considerable amount of grading work still remains to be done.

The difficulty of securing men and teams at this point so far removed from centres of settlement, the continued wet weather in that locality and the early freeze-up all combined to make it impossible to complete the work outlined to be done by the Department of Highways.

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

- (1) What sum of money, if any, has been paid by the Provincial Treasurer to The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited, under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 88 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1918-1919?

*Answer:* No payments have yet been made.

- (2) Has the company commenced the business of operating a stock yard, and, if so, at what date?

*Answer:* This company has been operating a stock yard since October 20 and has handled the following stock:

1,724 head of cattle, 64 calves, 535 hogs, 2,197 sheep, 5 horses.

- (3) What sum of money, if any, has been paid by the Provincial Treasurer to The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited, under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter 87 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1918-19?

*Answer:* No payments have yet been made.

- (4) Has this company commenced the business of operating a stock yard, and, if so, at what date?

*Answer:* This company has been operating a stock yard since September 10, but a complete statement of its business is not available.

- (5) Has an audit been made of the books, records and accounts of the said companies as provided by the said Acts, Section 13?

*Answer:* Yes.

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

- (1) When will the new Official Telephone Directory, copy for which closed on November 1, 1919, be available for use of telephone subscribers?

*Answer:* Contract calls for delivery on December 30, 1919.

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

- (1) Does the Government propose to bring down any legislation this session with a view to solving the Housing Problem?

*Answer:* The matter is at present under consideration.

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

- (1) Has a Superintendent been appointed for the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

*Answer:* Yes.

- (2) If so, who received the appointment?

*Answer:* Dr. R. M. Mitchell.

- (3) What, if any, are his special qualifications for this position?

*Answer:* Graduated from Trinity Medical College and Trinity University in 1892, receiving a Certificate of Honour from each Institution. Became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ontario by examination in 1892. Became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North West Territories in 1899.

- (4) Was he on active service during the recent war?

*Answer:* No, but his two sons enlisted, one serving in the Infantry with the 28th Battalion from October, 1914, to the end of the war, and his other son was in the Air Force.

- (5) If not, what effort, if any, was made by the Government to find for this position a Saskatchewan medical practitioner who had seen active service?

*Answer:* None for this particular position, but the Government through the Superintendent of the Battleford Mental Hospital has made application on various occasions to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a Provincial Doctor for that Institution and none has been available, one having recently to be secured from Montreal to fill the vacancy.

- (6) What salary does the present incumbent receive, and what are his perquisites?

*Answer:* \$4,500 per annum, no perquisites.

- (7) From what time does the appointment under salary date?

*Answer:* April 1, 1919.

- (8) What work, if any, has the present incumbent done?

*Answer:* During the early months after his appointment he was visiting and looking into the management of the Battleford Asylum, and also all the Asylums in Ontario, having visited Orillia, Mimico, London, Hamilton, Toronto (Queen St.), Whitby, Cobourg (Soldiers' Asylum), Kingston and Brockville.

He also visited in New York State at Ogdensburg, Bloomindale, and the Manhattan State Asylum. In

September, started clinical work at the New York Institute of Psychiatry and the Manhattan State Hospital, also took lectures in Columbia University and the Vanderbilt Clinic. Continued this work to December 11.

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

- (1) Has the Government any information on the Russian Thistle, sometimes called Montana Thistle?

*Answer:* Bulletin 57, "Weeds, their Identification and Control," issued by the Department of Agriculture contains illustrations of Russian Thistle at different stages of development, the plant is briefly described and its habits of growth and methods of control are stated.

- (2) Is this weed regarded as a menace to agriculture? If so, how seriously is it regarded?

*Answer:* Russian Thistle is listed as a noxious weed according to The Noxious Weeds Act. It is not considered to be a menace to agriculture to the same extent as Wild Oats or Perennial Sow Thistle for example. Russian Thistle is a species of cactus, or in other words, a plant that grows best in lighter soils and in hot dry summers. Seasons favourable to the growing of grains are unfavourable to the development of Russian Thistle therefore it causes little trouble in cool moist seasons.

- (3) What experiments, if any, have been conducted to determine this plant's value as fodder?

*Answer:* No reports are available of official experiments under government auspices in Western Canada, but considerable information has been secured by the Department from practical farmers in south-western Saskatchewan. Their experience proves that if Russian Thistle is cut at the proper stage, that is, as soon as it will cure, and before it becomes hard and woody, that it will make fair fodder. This Russian Thistle hay should not be fed exclusively as it has a scouring effect on animals, but should be fed in conjunction with other feed, such as straw—for example, one feed per day of Russian Thistle hay, and the balance oat straw and wheat straw.

- (4) What reports, if any, are available from our Experiment Stations?

*Answer:* The Dominion Government Experimental Farm records available do not report any experiments on utilisation of Russian Thistle for fodder.

- (5) If there is any literature available from any of the United States Experiment Stations on this subject, how and from whom can it be procured?

*Answer:* Experiments are being conducted in Montana and North Dakota to determine the fodder value of Russian Thistle, but up to date there does not appear to be any bulletins available on the subject. By writing to the Extension Division of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., or the Department of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Bozeman, Montana, any available data could be obtained.

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. 34,—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.

Bill No. 35,—An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.

Moved by Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Hindle,

Whereas, the number of automobiles in the Province is increasing by many thousands every year; and

Whereas, the automobile is fast becoming a necessity to the business man and also to the farmer; and

Whereas, it is important that automobile owners should be able to obtain repairs promptly and at reasonable prices:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly provision should be made compelling companies selling automobiles in the Province to keep a proper stock of repairs at some point or points in the Province and to this end that provision be made similar to the enactment in this respect with regard to Agricultural Implements.

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

4 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 An Act relating to the Transfer of Writs of Execution to New Judicial Districts.

An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorised by the Legislature.

An Act to amend The Wild Lands Tax Act.

An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under certain Bylaws of the City of Saskatoon.

An Act to incorporate Les Sœurs de Notre Dame de la Croix.

An Act to incorporate The Convention of Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan.

An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

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

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

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

By Mr. Martin (Wilkie),

For a Return showing:

The amounts each rural municipality received during the season of 1919, under Section 18 of The Highways Act, for the maintenance of main roads.

By Mr. Bagshaw,

For a Return showing:

A full and complete list of all employees of the Government giving,

- (a) names of employees;
- (b) nature of employment;
- (c) monthly salary paid each employee during the fiscal year 1918–19, and the salary paid at date of employment, together with date of such employment;
- (d) the amount of bonus, if any, paid each employee during 1918–19.

By Mr. Bagshaw,

For a Return showing:

All Orders in Council and Regulations thereunder authorising and regulating the payment of salaries to dependents of the employees of the Government who enlisted and served with the forces during the recent war.

By Mr. Turner,

For a Return showing:

A comprehensive report of the activities of the Legal Officer in charge of soldiers' estates from the time of the commencement of this work by the Government to date.

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

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

All correspondence, copies of correspondence, documents and copies of documents, passing between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government relating to the Housing Scheme in Urban Municipalities, and the advancing of money by way of loan therefor by the Dominion to the Province under the provisions of an Order of the Governor General of Canada in Council dated the third day of December, 1918.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 18,—An Act to incorporate The Mennonite Brethren and Bergthaler Waisenamt, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read a third time and passed under its title as amended; "An Act to incorporate the Herbert Union Waisenamt."

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

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

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

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read a third time and passed.

Bill No. 20,—An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1920.

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

Bill No. 41,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Hawkers and Peddlers.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 43,—An Act to amend An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Areas.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

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

Bill No. 40,—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 42,—An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 44,—An Act to regulate Halls, Theatres and Cinematographs.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 19, 1919, showing:

The amounts each Rural Municipality received during the season of 1919, under section 8 of The Highways Act, for the maintenance of main roads. *(Sessional Paper No. 22.)*

And also,—Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 10, 1919, showing:

- (1) The total amount authorised for expenditure in each constituency for the fiscal year 1919-20, out of capital and revenue accounts on roads, bridges and ferries.
- (2) The respective amount spent in each constituency out of capital account and revenue account including grants to each rural municipality under section 8 of The Highways Act for the fiscal year 1918-19 and also from May 1 to December 1, 1919, on roads, bridges and ferries.

*(Sessional Paper No. 23.)*



The Hon. Mr. McNab, a Member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 17, 1919, showing:

All correspondence in connection with correcting the acoustics of the Legislative Chamber as suggested at the previous Session.

(*Sessional Paper No. 24.*)

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. 37,—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

Bill No. 38,—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 39,—An Act to amend The Mothers' Pension Act.

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. McDonald,

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of the public domain within its limits without further delay.

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

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

R. S. LAKE,

*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. 25.*)

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

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

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

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

Bill No. 34,—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.

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

Bill No. 35,—An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920.

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

That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of the public domain within its limits without further delay.

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

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

Bill No. 28,—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

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

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

Bill No. 24,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Shares, Bonds or other Securities of Companies.

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

Bill No. 1.—An Act respecting Homesteads.

Bill No. 34.—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.

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

The following Bill was reported without amendment and ordered for third reading at next sitting;

Bill No. 23.—An Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Cross,—Of Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited.

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

Bill No. 45,—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 46,—An Act to amend The School Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

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

Bill No. 47,—An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Dealers.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 48,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 49,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

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

Bill No. 1,—An Act respecting Homesteads.

Bill No. 34,—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.

Bill No. 23,—An Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.

Bill No. 22,—An Act to amend The Town Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Martin, a Member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 31,—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, be now read a second time and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 40,—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 41,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Hawkers and Pedlers.

Bill No. 42,—An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

Bill No. 43,—An Act to amend An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Areas.

Moved by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Paulson:

Whereas under the provisions of The Secondary Education Act the creation of High School Districts is confined to towns and cities and such districts when formed have their boundaries coterminous with the boundaries of the towns and cities; and

Whereas the burden of supporting the High School falls mainly on the people residing in the towns and cities; and

Whereas a large percentage of the pupils attending the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the Province are sons and daughters of the people living in the rural parts of the country and who contribute very little to the support of the High Schools:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly provision should be made in the law for the extension of the existing High School Districts to include portions of the country surrounding and that such portions of the country so included shall be liable to taxation for High School purposes.

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1920.

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

Of Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, praying for An Act to validate and confirm Certain Bylaws of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a Certain Franchise, and to authorise the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 50,—An Act to enable Municipalities to supply Barbed Wire for Fencing Purposes.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 51,—An Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 52,—An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 53,—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a Member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated December 16, 1919, showing:

The names and addresses of all appointments made in the Rosetown Constituency for the calendar year 1918 and that portion of 1919 from January 1 to October 31, of all Commissioners for Oaths, of all Notaries Public, and all Justices of the Peace, together with the names and addresses of all persons who recommended that such appointments be made.

*(Sessional Paper No. 26.)*

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

Return to an Address of the Assembly, dated December 19, 1919, showing:

All correspondence, copies of correspondence, documents and copies of documents, passing between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government relating to the Housing

Scheme in Urban Municipalities, and the advancing of money by way of loan therefor by the Dominion to the Province under the provisions of an Order of the Governor General of Canada in Council dated the third day of December, 1918.

*(Sessional Paper No. 27.)*

And also,—Return to an Address of the Assembly dated December 18, 1919, showing:

All correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of the Dominion of Canada with regard to an Agreement which has been entered into by the said Governments and the Government of the Province of Manitoba in regard to the briquetting of lignite coal in Southern Saskatchewan together with a copy of said Agreement and all correspondence with the Lignite Utilisation Board which has been created under said Agreement.

*(Sessional Paper No. 28.)*

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. 46.—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 48.—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 49.—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926.

Mr. Stewart, for Mr. Magee, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the fourth report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

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

Of the City of Moose Jaw praying for an Act to extend the time for issuing debentures under certain bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Of Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited, praying for an Act confirming the right and title to all of the assets in Saskatchewan, real and personal of "The Old Company."

Of L. G. Calder and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League.

Of Margaret Duggan and others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League.

Of the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, praying for an Act to validate and confirm certain bylaws of the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a certain franchise and to authorise the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.

By leave of the Assembly:

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Maclean,

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 59,—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

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

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

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

Bill No. 54,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Bill No. 55,—An Act respecting Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League.

Bill No. 57,—An Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League.

Bill No. 58,—An Act to validate and confirm Certain Bylaws of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a Certain Franchise, and to authorise the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.

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

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

- (1) How many Municipalities have protected beaver under Section 12a of The Game Act?

*Answer:* Twenty-seven.

(a) In the whole Municipality?

Twenty-five.

(b) In a portion of a Municipality?

Two.

- (2) How many Municipalities have requested a repeal of such protection?

*Answer:* Three.

Moved by Mr. Hermanson, seconded by Mr. Dowd:

Whereas under the provisions of The Secondary Education Act the creation of High School Districts is confined to towns and cities; and

Whereas this policy centralises higher educational facilities and gives to the children of parents residing in towns and cities an advantage over those residing on the farms; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the province that secondary education facilities be brought as near as possible to the home of everyone in the Province:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should take into consideration the feasibility of establishing High Schools in rural communities.

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

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

By Mr. Gordon,

For a Return showing:

- (1) How many new ferry crossings have been opened during the season of 1919 and at what locations?
- (2) If any new ferries established, what were the reasons of installing them?



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

Whereas under the provisions of The Secondary Education Act the creation of High School Districts is confined to towns and cities and such districts when formed have their boundaries coterminous with the boundaries of the towns and cities; and

Whereas the burden of supporting the High School falls mainly on the people residing in the towns and cities; and

Whereas a large percentage of the pupils attending the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in the Province are sons and daughters of the people living in the rural parts of the country and who contribute very little to the support of the High Schools:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly provision should be made in the law for the extension of the existing High School Districts to include portions of the country surrounding and that such portions of the country so included shall be liable to taxation for High School purposes.

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

According to order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting:

Bill No. 36,—An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.

Bill No. 45,—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 47,—An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Dealers.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.25 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

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

Bill No. 60,—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 61,—An Act to Confirm Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of The Queensview School District No. 2334 of Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

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

R. S. LAKE,

*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, 1920, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

*(Sessional Paper No. 29.)*

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

Mr. Fraser asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon:—

- (1) Is it the intention of the Government to build a Children's Home in the near future?

*Answer:* No. The Government has contributed from time to time sums aggregating \$53,000 in aid of the establishment of Children's Homes at various points in the Province.

- (2) What provision is made at present to house neglected children and orphans?

*Answer:* Pending the placing of children committed to the custody of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in suitable foster homes, such children are placed at the expense of the Province in one or other of the Children's Homes referred to in the first question.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Langley, a Member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 21,—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases, be now read a second time and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 50,—An Act to enable Municipalities to Supply Barbed Wire for Fencing Purposes.

Bill No. 51,—An Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Bill No. 52,—An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

To the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills;

Bill No. 54,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Bill No. 55,—An Act respecting Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League.

Bill No. 57,—An Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 37,—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

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

Bill No. 62,—An Act to amend An Act to appoint an Administrator of Lunatics' Estates.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 63,—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Reclamation of Lands.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 64,—An Act to Validate a Certain Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Stonchenge No. 73.

Hon. Mr. Laugley, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 65,—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon for the Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 66,—An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon for the Hon. Mr. Martin, Second reading Monday next.

By leave of the Assembly;

Mr. Sahlmark was granted permission to amend the Resolution standing in his name on the Orders of the Day.

Ordered, That the said proposed Resolution, as amended, be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

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

Bill No. 59,—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

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. 37,—An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.

Bill No. 38,—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 31,—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Bill No. 48,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 49,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 36,—An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.

Bill No. 45,—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

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

Bill No. 24,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Shares, Bonds or other Securities of Companies.

Bill No. 40,—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

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

Bill No. 41,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Hawkers and Peddlers.

Bill No. 43,—An Act to amend An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Areas.

Bill No. 52,—An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

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

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 13,—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1920.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 13, 1920, showing:

- (1) How many new ferry crossings have been opened during the season of 1919 and at what locations?
- (2) If any new ferries established, what were the reasons for installing them. *(Sessional Paper No. 30.)*

By leave of the Assembly:

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Jones as to Permits issued by the Medical Council, was withdrawn.

Mr. Fraser asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon:—

- (1) Has the Government the information ready for the Assembly which was promised last session in regard to the Official Guardian, Mr. Norman Mackenzie?

*Answer:* I have been informed by the Official Guardian that the annual statement required by Section 40 of The Infants Act has been for some time in course of preparation and will be in my hands on Monday next.

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

Bill No. 43,—An Act to amend An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Areas.

Bill No. 52,—An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Bill No. 41,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Hawkers and Pedlars.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Knowles, a Member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 44,—An Act to regulate Halls, Theatres and Cinematographs, be now read a second time and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 60,—An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.

Bill No. 61,—An Act to confirm Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of The Queensview School District No. 2334 of Saskatchewan.

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

By Mr. Badger,

For a Return showing:

The amount of money spent in the Rosetown Constituency in the years 1917, 1918 and that part of 1919 from April 30 to December 31, with locations, amounts and names of parties recommending that such expenditure be made on Roads and Bridges.

By leave of the Assembly;

The motion of Mr. Fraser on the Orders of the Day for an Order for a Return in regard to the cost of the Better Farming Train, was withdrawn.

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

Whereas under the provisions of The Secondary Education Act the creation of High School Districts is confined to towns and cities; and

Whereas this policy centralises higher educational facilities and gives to the children of parents residing in towns and cities an advantage over those residing on the farms; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the province that secondary education facilities be brought as near as possible to the home of everyone in the Province:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should take into consideration the feasibility of establishing High Schools in rural communities.

In amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Hamilton;

That all the words after "Province" in the last line of the preamble be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"and Whereas the policy of the Government has made it possible for all those living in or near our smaller towns and villages to avail

themselves of secondary educational facilities through continuation classes in the Public School:

“Therefore, be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should take into consideration a similar policy to encourage secondary education in our Rural Public Schools.”

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

By leave of the Assembly the Order “Government Orders” was reverted to.

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

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

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



REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920.

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

- (1) Has the Government any information of Fred Dauphinee, a returned soldier, who was killed at Hudson Bay Junction last December?

*Answer:* Yes; information of the matter was sent to the Commissioner of Public Health by the Great War Veterans' Association of Tisdale.

- (2) What was the cause of the refusal of the corpse by the Railroad Agent at Hudson Bay Junction for shipment to Tisdale for burial?

*Answer:* The Station Agent refused to accept body for shipment without a permit, as required by Section 124 of The Public Health Act. The local Medical Health Officer who should have supplied this permit was, unfortunately, away on his holidays at the time.

- (3) What action did the Government take in the matter?

*Answer:* Immediately on receiving the information the Commissioner of Public Health wired the station agent authorising him to ship the body; the Great War Veterans of Tisdale were also wired that this authority had been given.

- (4) What action do they propose taking to prevent the repetition of such a delay in shipping a dead body?

*Answer:* The Railway authorities are being asked to have their agents get in touch with the Commissioner of Public Health should similar difficulties arise in the future.

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 An Act to appoint an Administrator of Lunatics' Estates.

Bill No. 64,—An Act to validate and confirm a certain Action of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Stonehenge No. 73.

To the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills;

Bill No. 58,—An Act to validate and confirm Certain Bylaws of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a Certain Franchise, and to authorise the Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.

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

By Mr. Hermanson,

For a Return showing:

- (1) The names and addresses of Official Trustees of School Districts appointed to date, date of appointment, the name and number and the general nationality of the School Districts for which they are acting and the reasons for appointment in each case.
- (2) The name of the Inspector of Schools in the Inspectorate in which such School Districts are located and the number in each Inspectorate.
- (3) The rate of remuneration of Official Trustees and by whom paid.

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

Whereas under the provisions of The Secondary Education Act the creation of High School Districts is confined to towns and cities; and

Whereas this policy centralises higher educational facilities and gives to the children of parents residing in towns and cities an advantage over those residing on the farms; and

Whereas it is in the interest of the province that secondary education facilities be brought as near as possible to the home of everyone in the Province:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should take into consideration the feasibility of establishing High Schools in rural communities.

And the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Gardiner;

That all the words after "Province" in the last line of the preamble be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"And Whereas the policy of the Government has made it possible for all those living in or near our smaller towns and villages to avail themselves of secondary educational facilities through continuation classes in the Public School:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should take into consideration a similar policy to encourage secondary education in our Rural Public Schools."

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

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

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 21,—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a Member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

Statement of Official Guardian, in compliance with Section 40 of The Infants Act, to December 31, 1919.

*(Sessional Paper No. 31.)*

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 6.25 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920.

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

Bill No. 67,—An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 68,—An Act to amend The Game Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 69,—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.  
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Thursday next.

Mr. Gallagher, for Mr. Badger, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon for the Hon. Mr. Martin:—

(1) What information has the Government with respect to railway extension or the construction of new branches of railway within the Rosetown Constituency for the year 1920?

*Answer:* The Government has as yet no definite information regarding Branch Line construction in any part of the Province but is keeping in touch with the situation.

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

(1) What was the total attendance of men, women and children at the Better Farming Train operated by the Government in 1919?

*Answer:* 10,444 Men, 6,688 Women, and 14,306 Children.

(2) How many meetings were held?

*Answer:* 58.

(3) What equipment was included in the train?

*Answer:* The train consisted of 13 lecture and demonstration cars, equipped with illustrative material to give instruction on animal husbandry, field husbandry, poultry, farm mechanics, boys' and girls' work and Household Science.

(4) What assistance in connection with the train was given by the University?

*Answer:* The University supplied all of the lecturers and demonstrators except those in the Household Science section, and in addition supplied all of the live stock and other demonstration material.

(5) What assistance was given by the railway company?

*Answer:* The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, over whose lines the train was operated, supplied the rolling stock, operated the train and paid one-half of the cost of advertising.

- (6) What was the cost to the Government of operating the Better Farming Train in 1919?

*Answer:* The total direct expenditure was \$6,817.73.

- (7) Is it the intention of the Government to continue the operation of Better Farming Trains?

*Answer:* Yes.

Moved by Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. Garry:—

Whereas this Assembly has on various past occasions forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, resolutions advocating substantial reductions in the customs tariff of Canada and other fiscal reforms; and

Whereas agriculture is the basic industry of Canada and especially of Saskatchewan, the prices received for the products of which are regulated by world prices whether sold within or without Canada, the result being that the agricultural industry carries all the burdens of the tariff without receiving any of its benefits; and

Whereas during recent years the said tariff has been materially increased, thereby aggravating the conditions under which our citizens live; and

Whereas the high cost of living, which is largely the result of the said tariff, bears upon our citizens, both rural and urban, to such an extent as to gravely jeopardise the financial ability of our people to bear the ever increasing load; and

Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and greatly increased financial obligations which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our Natural Resources, chief of which is agricultural lands; and

Whereas our returned soldiers have heroically and at great sacrifice, in common with their comrades of all the allied armies, achieved for us a signal victory, and have now returned to us and in many instances are resuming or beginning the business of agriculture and deserve every consideration, encouragement and fair play; and

Whereas the protective tariff has resulted in the creation of trusts, mergers and combines under which the common people generally have been outrageously exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many small industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in the opinion of this Assembly it is the duty of the Government of Canada at the coming Session of Parliament to introduce legislation which shall have for its effects the following:—

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

- (3) The acceptance by the Parliament of Canada of the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States Statute books.
- (4) The placing upon the free list of all foodstuffs, not included in the Reciprocity Agreement.
- (5) The placing on the free list of all agricultural implements, farm machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repair parts thereof, vehicles, fertilisers, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, coal, lumber, cement, fishing nets, net twines and fishermen's equipment, as well as the raw material and machinery used in their manufacture.
- (6) The reduction of the Customs Duty on wearing apparel and footwear and other articles of general consumption (exclusive of such articles as may be regarded as luxuries) and on such raw material as enters into the manufacture of the same.
- (7) The immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries.

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

- (9) The public hearing before a special Committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

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

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

*(In the Committee)*

No. 1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Civil Government (Lieutenant Governor's Office).

No. 2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Civil Government (Attorney General's Department).

No. 3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Civil Government (Agriculture Department).

No. 4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Civil Government (Office of King's Printer).

No. 5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Legislation.

No. 6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Justice (Court of Appeal, King's Bench, District and Surrogate Courts).

No. 7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Justice (Criminal Investigations).

No. 8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Justice (Police).

No. 9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Justice (Registration of Land Titles).

No. 10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Services).

No. 11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of Services (Provincial Secretary's Department).

No. 12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Insurance.

No. 13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty-six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income (Public Buildings and Institutions—Maintenance and Administration).

No. 14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income (Miscellaneous Services).

No. 15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Education.

No. 16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Assistance to General Agricultural Interests).

No. 17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and eight thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Assistance to Live Stock Industry).

No. 18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Assistance to Dairy and Poultry Industries).

No. 19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Publicity and Statistical Work).

No. 20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Weed Control, Seed Inspection and Exhibitions).

No. 21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Bureau of Labour).

No. 22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Agriculture (Game Protection and Museum).

No. 23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Public Health and Vital Statistics.

No. 24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Neglected and Dependent Children).

No. 25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Municipal Services.

No. 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-three thousand and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Income).

No. 27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).

No. 28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Telephone (Chargeable to Capital).

No. 29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1920, for Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act.

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

Statement and copy of correspondence in the matter of the Guarantee by the Province of Saskatchewan of Certain Bonds of The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, and The Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company.  
(*Sessional Paper No. 32*)

The Hon. Mr. Turgeon also made an explanatory statement of the negotiations between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Dominion Government in regard to this question.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1920.

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

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

Bill No. 54,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

Bill No. 57,—An Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League.

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

Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League;

and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows:

“An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Motor League.”

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

Bill No. 70,—An Act to establish the Indian Head Union Hospital District.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

By leave of the Assembly;

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Magee in regard to the Municipal Hail Commission and Overseas Soldiers, was withdrawn.

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

- (1) What action has been taken to improve the condition of Wascana Creek down-stream from the City of Regina, and what sums have been expended towards this end?

*Answer:* The provisions of The Public Health Act (1909) made it necessary for the City of Regina to install a complete sewerage and sewage disposal system. Plans for these works were prepared in 1909 and constructional work on the sewage disposal plant started early in 1910. The plant was completed in 1914 and has since been in continuous operation. The Regina Sewage Disposal Works have cost to date \$250,000.

- (2) In view of the operation of the Regina Sewage Disposal Works, why is the bed of the Wascana Creek still loaded with sewage sludge, which renders the water unfit for the use of stock?

*Answer:* For a period of 9 years, from 1905 to 1914, the City of Regina discharged practically crude sewage into the Wascana Creek. The suspended matter in the sewage settled to the bed of the Creek and its decomposition has been retarded because of the absence of any dilution from clear running water.

A limited quantity of suspended solids, in the form of humus discharged from the filter beds, is still entering the Creek, owing to the tanks provided for humus retention being of insufficient size to cope with the quantity given off from the new filter beds recently constructed.

The City has been asked to extend the Sewage Disposal Works during the present year, by providing additional humus tanks and this measure will further improve the condition of the Creek bed.

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

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

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

*Answer:* No.

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

Bill No. 21,—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.

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

Bill No. 63,—An Act to amend The Reclamation Act, 1917.

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

Whereas this Assembly has on various past occasions forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, resolutions advocating substantial reductions in the customs tariff of Canada and other fiscal reforms; and

Whereas agriculture is the basic industry of Canada and especially of Saskatchewan, the prices received for the products of which are regulated by world prices whether sold within or without Canada, the result being that the agricultural industry carries all the burdens of the tariff without receiving any of its benefits; and

Whereas during recent years the said tariff has been materially increased, thereby aggravating the conditions under which our citizens live; and

Whereas the high cost of living, which is largely the result of the said tariff, bears upon our citizens, both rural and urban, to such an extent as to gravely jeopardise the financial ability of our people to bear the ever increasing load; and

Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and greatly increased financial obligations which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our Natural Resources, chief of which is agricultural lands; and

Whereas our returned soldiers have heroically and at great sacrifice, in common with their comrades of all the allied armies, achieved for us a signal victory, and have now returned to us and in many instances are resuming or beginning the business of agriculture and deserve every consideration, encouragement and fair play; and

Whereas the protective tariff has resulted in the creation of trusts, mergers and combines under which the common people generally have been outrageously exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many small industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in the opinion of this Assembly it is the duty of the Government of Canada at the coming session of Parliament to introduce legislation which shall have for its effect the following:

- (1) An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the Customs Tariffs.
- (2) The reduction of the Custom Duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual uniform reductions be made to the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.
- (3) The acceptance by the Parliament of Canada of the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States Statute Books.
- (4) The placing upon the free list of all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement.
- (5) The placing on the free list of all agricultural implements, farm machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repair parts thereof, vehicles, fertilizers, gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, coal, lumber, cement, fishing nets, net twines and fishermen's equipment, as well as the raw material and machinery used in their manufacture
- (6) The reduction of the Customs Duty on wearing apparel and footwear and other articles of general consumption (exclusive of such articles as may be regarded as luxuries) and on such raw material as enters into the manufacture of the same.

- (7) The immediate extension to Great Britain of all tariff concessions granted to other countries.
- (8) The obligation upon all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the Customs Tariff to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their turnovers and earnings.
- (9) The public hearing before a special Committee of Parliament of every claim for tariff protection by any industry.

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

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

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

Bill No. 60,—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.

Bill No. 61,—An Act to confirm Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of The Queensview School District No. 2334 of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 64,—An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Action of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Stonehenge No. 73.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1920.

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

Bill No. 71,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Liquor.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

How many drugless healers were registered with the Commissioner of Public Health in 1917, 1918 and 1919?

*Answer:* There were no Drugless Practitioners registered in the year 1917.

In the year 1918 there were twenty-five registered.

In the year 1919 there were three registered.

(The Act respecting Drugless Practitioners was assented to December 15, 1917.)

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

The following Bill was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 54,—An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.

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

Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League.

According to Order, the following Bill was read the second time, and by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole now:—

Bill No. 65,—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

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

Bill No. 65,—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920.

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

Bill No. 72,—An Act to amend The Town-Planning and Rural Development Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 73,—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 74,—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

Moved by Mr. Robinson that Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League be now read a third time;

In amendment thereto it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Knowles, and ordered;

That the said Bill No. 56 be not now read a third time but be now referred back to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting therein the following amendment:—

“That the word ‘Motor’ be struck out where it occurs in the title of the said Bill and that the word ‘Automobile’ be substituted therefor.”

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 56,—An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Provincial Automobile League, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time, and passed under its title as amended, “An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Automobile League.”

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

Progress was reported, and the Committee given leave to sit again;

Bill No. 50,—An Act to enable Municipalities to supply Barbed Wire for Fencing Purposes.

Bill No. 22,—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

Bill No. 51,—An Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

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

Bill No. 75,—An Act to amend The University Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading today.

Bill No. 76,—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading today.

Bill No. 77,—An Act to amend The Civil Service Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 78,—An Act to ratify Certain Agreements between the City of Prince Albert and Other Parties.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 79,—An Act to amend The Railway Taxation Act.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mr. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, on a question of privilege, made a statement correcting a report which appeared in "The Regina Daily Post" on Saturday, January 24, 1920, upon his remarks during a discussion in Committee of the Whole the previous day on the matter of government by Order-in-Council.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Latta, for the Hon. Mr. Martin, a member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 66,—An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children, be now read a second time and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 53,—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 68,—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 72,—An Act to amend The Town-Planning and Rural Development Act.



Bill No. 73,—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 74,—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Bill No. 75,—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 76,—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act.

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

R. S. LAKE,

*Lieutenant Governor.*

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33.*)

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 severally reported without amendment, read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 59,—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

Bill No. 62,—An Act to amend An Act to appoint an Administrator of Lunatics' Estates.

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

Bill No. 25,—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

Bill No. 47,—An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Dealers.

Bill No. 44,—An Act to regulate Halls, Theatres and Cinematographs.

Bill No. 65,—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

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

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920.

Mr. Larson moved the adjournment of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz.:—

The necessity for the establishment of Rural Agricultural Banks.

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

By leave of the Assembly;

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Bagshaw in regard to legislation in connection with the Housing Problem, was withdrawn.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 57.—An Act to incorporate The Catholic Women's League, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 47.—An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Dealers was read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Commission Merchants."

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

Bill No. 25.—An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.

Bill No. 44.—An Act to regulate Halls, Theatres and Cinematographs.

Bill No. 65.—An Act respecting Loan Companies.

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

The following Bill was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed;

Bill No. 63.—An Act to amend The Reclamation Act, 1917.

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

Bill No. 53.—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 66.—An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children.

The Order being read for the Assembly to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

The Hon. Mr. Dunning moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

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

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1920.

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

Bill No. 80,—An Act respecting a Supply of Water from the South Saskatchewan River.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 81,—An Act respecting the Police Force of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 82,—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 83,—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 84,—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 85,—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 86,—An Act to amend The Volunteers and Reservists' Relief Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 87,—An Act respecting Irrigation.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 88,—An Act for the Creation of Scholarships for Canadian Students in Paris.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 89,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Housing in Urban Municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 91,—An Act respecting Automobile Repairs.

Hon. Mr. Knowles, Second reading Friday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 90,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

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

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

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated December 19, 1919, showing:

A comprehensive report of the activities of the Legal Officer in charge of the soldiers' estates from the time of the commencement of this work by the Government to date.

*(Sessional Paper No. 34.)*

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Resolved, That Rule 3, ss. (2) be suspended, and that today's sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 33,—An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Municipalities.

Bill No. 77,—An Act to amend The Civil Service Act.

Bill No. 78,—An Act to ratify Certain Agreements between the City of Prince Albert and Other Parties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 26,—An Act respecting the Attachment of Debts.

Bill No. 27,—An Act respecting Absconding Debtors.

Bill No. 30,—An Act respecting Arbitration and Reference.

Bill No. 39,—An Act to amend The Mothers' Pension Act.

Bill No. 42,—An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 68.—An Act to amend The Game Act.

By leave of the Assembly:

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

Resolved, that on and after Thursday next when the Assembly adjourns it do stand adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. of the next day, and so on from day to day, including Saturdays; and if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.

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

Resolved, that all Select Committees of this Assembly be permitted to sit during hours when the Assembly is in session.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.20 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920.

Mr. McDonald, for Mr. Bashford, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills presented the fourth report of the said committee, which is as follows:—

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

Bill No. 55,—An Act respecting Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

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

Bill No. 92,—An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Saturday next.

Bill No. 93,—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Saturday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 16, 1920, showing:

The amount of money spent in the Rosetown Constituency in the years 1917, 1918, and that part of 1919 from April 30 to December 31, with locations, amounts and names of parties recommending that such expenditure be made on Roads and Bridges.  
*(Sessional Paper No. 35.)*

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1919.  
*(Sessional Paper No. 37.)*

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1919.  
*(Sessional Paper No. 36.)*

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated December 19, 1919, showing;

A full and complete list of all employees of the Government giving,

(a) names of employees;

(b) nature of employment;

- (c) monthly salary paid each employee during the fiscal year 1918-19, and the salary paid at date of employment, together with date of such employment;
- (d) the amount of bonus, if any, paid each employee during 1918-19. (*Sessional Paper No. 38.*)

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

- (1) When does the Government expect that the new Official Telephone Directory will be available for the use of the subscribers?

*Answer:* Northern Directory delivered. Southern Directory expected about end of month. Shortage in paper caused delay.

- (2) Will the Government endeavour to meet the needs of subscribers in the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon by printing a monthly addenda?

*Answer:* Not practicable on account of cost. All information furnished in Addenda is available by calling "Information."

By leave of the Assembly;

The Resolution on the Orders of the Day to be moved by Mr. Phin with regard to the improvement of the road bed of the branch lines of the Canadian National Railway in Saskatchewan was withdrawn.

According to Order, Bill No. 68,—An Act to amend The Game Act, was read a third time and passed.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 67.—An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs.

Bill No. 79.—An Act to amend The Railway Taxation Act.

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

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langley:—

Whereas by The Canada Temperance Act, chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1919, second session, it is provided that, subject to subsection 2 of section 156 of the said Act, upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of any province in which there is at the



time in force a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, requesting that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say,—

“That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province may be forbidden,”

the Governor in council may issue his proclamation for taking the votes of the electors for or against the prohibition; and

Whereas The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, being chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1917, now in force in this province, though permitting the sale of intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal or scientific purposes or for manufacturing or use in the mechanical arts, prohibits the sale thereof for beverage purposes; and

Whereas it is desirable that the question of the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquor into this province, except for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage, should be submitted to the people, and that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province should be taken in accordance with the above recited provisions of The Canada Temperance Act:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Assembly requests that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of Saskatchewan may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say,—

“That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan may be forbidden.”

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

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

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

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 51,—An Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Bill No. 75,—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 76,—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act.

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

Bill No. 46,—An Act to amend The School Act.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920.

*11 o'clock a.m.*

The Clerk informed the Assembly of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker.

Whereupon Mr. Stewart, the Deputy Speaker, took the Chair pursuant to Rule 12 (1).

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

Bill No. 8,—An Act respecting Villages.

Bill No. 51,—An Act respecting Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Bill No. 75,—An Act to amend The University Act.

Bill No. 76,—An Act to amend The Farm Loans Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 80,—An Act respecting a Supply of Water from the South Saskatchewan River, be now read a second time and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 69,—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

Bill No. 81,—An Act respecting the Police Force of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 82,—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 83,—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 91,—An Act respecting Automobile Repairs.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed Resolution of the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langley:—

Whereas by The Canada Temperance Act, chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as amended by chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1919, second session, it is provided that, subject to subsection 2 of section 156 of the said Act, upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of any province in which there is at

the time in force a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, requesting that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say,—

“That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province may be forbidden,”

the Governor in council may issue his proclamation for taking the votes of the electors for or against the prohibition; and

Whereas the law in force in this province, though permitting the sale of intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal or scientific purposes or for manufacturing or use in the mechanical arts, prohibits the sale thereof for beverage purposes; and

Whereas it is desirable that the question of the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquor into this province, except for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage, should be submitted to the people, and that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province should be taken in accordance with the above recited provisions of The Canada Temperance Act:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Assembly requests that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of Saskatchewan may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say,—

“That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan may be forbidden.”

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

Ordered, That a certified copy of the Resolution passed this day by this Assembly requesting that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the Province may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say:—

“That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan may be forbidden,”

be forwarded forthwith to the Secretary of State of Canada.

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

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

Bill No. 67,—An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs.

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

Bill No. 53,—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

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

*(In the Committee.)*

No. 1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Debt.

No. 2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Lieutenant Governor's Office).

No. 3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventy-one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Executive Council).

No. 4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding sixty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Attorney General's Department).

No. 5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand six hundred and four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Provincial Secretary's Department).

No. 6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Treasury Department).

No. 7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand and fifty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Public Works Department).

No. 8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-four thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Highways Department).

No. 9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding forty-seven thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Agriculture Department).

No. 10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Education Department).

No. 11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Railway Department).

No. 12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Telephone Department).

No. 13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Municipal Department).

No. 14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Office of the King's Printer).

No. 15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Civil Government (Civil Service Commissioner's Office).

No. 16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Legislation.

No. 17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Justice (Court of Appeal, King's Bench, District and Surrogate Courts).

No. 18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Justice (Criminal Investigations).

No. 19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Justice (Police).

No. 20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Justice (Registration of Land Titles).

No. 21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Services).

No. 24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income (Public Buildings and Institutions—Maintenance and Administration).

No. 25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding forty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Works—Chargeable to Income (Miscellaneous Services).

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 11.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920.

*11 o'clock a.m.*

Mr. Morrey, for Mr. Bashford, from the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the fifth report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

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

Bill No. 16,—An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

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

Bill No. 67,—An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs.

According to Order, Resolutions numbers 1 to 21 inclusive and numbers 24 and 25, adopted in Committee of Supply on the thirtieth instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

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

*(In the Committee)*

No. 22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding sixty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of Services (Provincial Secretary's Department).

No. 23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Insurance.

No. 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two million one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Works—Chargeable to Capital (Public Buildings—Construction).

No. 27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Improvements (Chargeable to Income).

No. 28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Improvements (Chargeable to Capital).

No. 29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Education.

No. 30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ninety thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Assistance to General Agricultural Interests).

No. 31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Assistance to Live Stock Industry).

No. 32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Assistance to Dairy and Poultry Industry).

No. 33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Publicity and Statistical work).

No. 34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Improvement and Protection of Field Crops).

No. 35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Game Protection and Museum).

No. 36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Agriculture (Co-operation and Markets.).

No. 37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eighty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Bureau of Labour and Industries.

No. 38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Public Health and Vital Statistics.

No. 39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Neglected and Dependent Children.

No. 40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Municipal Services.

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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 today.



By leave of the Assembly the order of business "Introduction of Bills" was reverted to.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, the following Bills were severally received, read the first time, and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 94,—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 95,—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. Langley, Second reading Monday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Langley have leave to introduce Bill No. 96,—An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts.

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

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

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, a member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 71,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Liquor, be now read a second time, and 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.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs

Stewart	Larson	Hindle
McNab	Harris	Gemmell
Turgeon	Paulson	Martin (Wilkie)
Langley	Magee	Parker
Latta	Morrey	Smith
Cameron	Stirling	Dodds
Finlayson	Spence	Dowd
Hogan	Jones	Bagshaw
Sahlmark	Hermanson	Green
Bashford	Gardiner	Clark
Knowles	Leitch	Harvey
Dunning	Dunbar	Fraser
Garry	Gamble	
Johnston	Madam Ramsland—	

NAYS.  
Messieurs

Nolin	MacMillan	Maclean	
Pickel	Turner	Glenn—	6.

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

*(In the Committee)*

No. 41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Income).

No. 42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five million one hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).

No. 43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

No. 44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventeen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Telephones (Chargeable to Income).

No. 45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Telephones (Chargeable to Capital).

No. 46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one million eight hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue).

No. 47.—Resolved, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1921, for Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act.

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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 6.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1920.

*11 o'clock a.m.*

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Latta have leave to introduce Bill No. 97,—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 98,—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 99,—An Act respecting Vocational Education.

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated December 19, 1919, showing;

All Orders in Council and Regulations thereunder authorising and regulating the payment of salaries to dependents of the employees of the Government who enlisted and served with the forces during the recent war.

*(Sessional Paper No. 39.)*

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

- (1) How many miles of Branch lines of the C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P. lines of railway were built in Saskatchewan in the year 1919?

*Answer:* C.P.R., 52.1 miles graded; C.N.R., 146.77 miles graded; C.N.R., 63.18 miles of track laid; G.T.P., none.

- (2) How many miles were built on the C.P.R. loop line from Consul to Assiniboia 1919?

*Answer:* 12.3 miles graded.

- (3) What are the prospects for further construction this year of the same line?

*Answer:* The Department has been advised that it is the intention of the Railway Company to complete as early as possible this year the balance of the grading of the 25

miles for which contract was let last season but is not yet in a position to state whether any work in addition to the completion of this mileage may be undertaken this year.

- (4) Can the people reasonably expect the construction of the C.N.R. from Bengough west this year?

*Answer:* Survey parties have been working on the territory west of Bengough during the past season. Report has not yet been submitted. It will be taken under consideration when programme of construction for 1920 is being decided upon and estimates prepared to submit to the Federal Department of Railways for approval and advance of money required.

According to Order, Resolutions numbers 22 and 23, and 26 to 47 inclusive, adopted in Committee of Supply on the 31st ultimo, were received, read twice and agreed to.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Latta, a member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 88,—An Act for the Creation of Scholarships for Canadian Students in Paris, be now read a second time, and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Langley, a member of the Executive Council, moved that:—

Bill No. 89,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Housing in Urban Municipalities, be now read a second time, and 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 read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole at next sitting;

Bill No. 90,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 95,—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 96,—An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts.

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. 29,—An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act.

Bill No. 78,—An Act to ratify Certain Agreements between the City of Prince Albert and Other Parties.

Bill No. 79,—An Act to amend The Railway Taxation Act.

Bill No. 81,—An Act respecting the Police Force of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 82,—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

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

Bill No. 33,—An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Municipalities.

Bill No. 13,—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 66,—An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children.

Bill No. 77,—An Act to amend The Civil Service Act.

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

Bill No. 10,—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 53,—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 46,—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 50,—An Act to enable Municipalities to supply Barbed Wire for Fencing Purposes, was reported with amendment, considered as amended, read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act to enable Municipalities to Supply Material for Fencing Purposes."

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 71,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Liquor.

*Tuesday, February 3, 1920.*

Progress was reported on the said Bill No. 71, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.06 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1920.

*11 o'clock a.m.*

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

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

Bill No. 55,—An Act respecting Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.

Bill No. 16,—An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

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

Bill No. 33,—An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Municipalities.

Bill No. 13,—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 66,—An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children.

Bill No. 77,—An Act to amend The Civil Service Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

*(In the Committee.)*

No. 1. Resolved, that towards making good The Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1920, the sum of two million six hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five 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, 1921, the sum of nineteen million one hundred and sixty-one thousand and thirty-four 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, 1921, the sum of one million eight hundred thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

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The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Dunning presented Bill No. 100,—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, 1920, and the thirtieth day of April, 1921.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Rule 53, the said Bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

By leave of the Assembly, the order of business "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees" was reverted to.

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

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

Bill No. 58,—An Act to validate and confirm certain Bylaws and Agreements of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a certain franchise, and to authorise Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 101,—An Act to extend the Time for Construction of Certain Lines of Railway Forming Parts of the Canadian Northern Railway System.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 58,—An Act to validate and confirm certain Bylaws and Agreements of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a certain franchise, and to authorize Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan; which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon moved that Bill No. 85,—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, be now read a second time.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 94,—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act, was read a second time and, by leave of the Assembly, now referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill No. 94, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read a second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole today;

Bill No. 87,—An Act respecting Irrigation.

Bill No. 97,—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.

Bill No. 84,—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act, 1917.

Bill No. 86,—An Act to amend The Volunteers and Reservists' Relief Act.

Bill No. 92,—An Act to amend The Infants' Act.

Bill No. 99,—An Act respecting Vocational Education.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill No. 70,—An Act to establish the Indian Head Union Hospital District; On motion of the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Ordered, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of said Bill No. 70 be discharged.

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

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

Bill No. 71,—An Act to regulate the Sale of Liquor.

Bill No. 10,—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 32,—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 28,—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act, 1917.

Bill No. 46,—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 53,—An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.

Bill No. 74,—An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

Bill No. 80,—An Act respecting a Supply of Water from the South Saskatchewan River.

Bill No. 84,—An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act.

Bill No. 91,—An Act respecting Automobile Repairs.



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

Bill No. 83,—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 88,—An Act for the Creation of Scholarships for Canadian Students in Paris.

Bill No. 95,—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 69,—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

Bill No. 90,—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 96,—An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts.

*Wednesday, February 4, 1920.*

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

Bill No. 87,—An Act respecting Irrigation.

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

Bill No. 92,—An Act to amend The Infants' Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.20 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920.

*11 o'clock a.m.*

Mr. Pickel, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the second report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee begs to report that it has had under consideration the question of the printing of any of the Sessional Papers or Debates of this Session and have agreed to recommend to the Assembly:

(1) That the following Sessional Papers be printed:

S. P. Nos. 20 and 36—Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Farm Loans Board for the years 1918 and 1919;

S. P. No. 31—Statement of Official Guardian to December 31, 1919;

S. P. No. 34—Report of Legal Officer in Charge of Soldiers' Estates;

Synopsis of Return as to Lignite Utilisation Board.

(2) That the Budget Speech of the Provincial Treasurer be printed with the Sessional Papers, and that 2,500 copies be also printed separately in pamphlet form.

(3) That the following be published with the Sessional Papers:

(a) Speeches of Hon. Mr. Turgeon, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Turner in connection with the Temperance Resolution and Bill;

(b) Statement of Hon. Mr. Turgeon in connection with the University of Saskatchewan;

(c) Statement of Hon. Mr. Turgeon in connection with the G.T.P. Branch Lines Bond Guarantee by the Province;

(d) Statement of Hon. Mr. Dunning on the second reading of the Bill respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

(4) That 1,500 copies of the Journals and Sessional Papers combined be printed.

(5) Your Committee further recommends that arrangements be made by the Government for the printing of the Annual Report of the operations of the Local Government Board.

By leave of the Assembly:

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

Ordered, That the second report of the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 19, 1920, showing:—

(1) The names and addresses of Official Trustees of School Districts appointed to date, date of appointment, the name

and number and the general nationality of the School Districts for which they are acting and the reasons for appointment in each case.

- (2) The name of the Inspector of Schools in the Inspectorate in which such School Districts are located and the number in each Inspectorate.
- (3) The rate of remuneration of Official Trustees and by whom paid. (*Sessional Paper No. 41.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Irrigation;

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Latta, and ordered;

That the said Bill No. 87 be not now read a third time but be referred back to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of making the following amendment:—

That all the words after “in” in the second line of clause 158 be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: “such form as shall be approved by the Local Government Board.”

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 87—An Act respecting Irrigation, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Turgeon for the second reading of Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time and (by leave of the Assembly) referred to a Committee of the Whole; reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

According to Order the following Bills were severally read a second time and referred:—

To a Committee of the Whole today;

Bill No. 93,—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 98,—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

Bill No. 101,—An Act to extend the Time for Construction of Certain Lines of Railway Forming Parts of the Canadian Northern Railway System.

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. 12,—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

- Bill No. 72,—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.
- Bill No. 89,—An Act to amend An Act respecting Housing in Urban Municipalities.
- Bill No. 93,—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
- Bill No. 98,—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- Bill No. 101,—An Act to Extend the Time for Construction of Certain Lines of Railway Forming Parts of the Canadian Northern Railway System.

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

- Bill No. 73,—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- Bill No. 86,—An Act to amend The Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act.
- Bill No. 97,—An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- Bill No. 99,—An Act respecting Vocational Education.

By leave of the Assembly, the order of business "Introduction of Bills" was reverted to.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Langley presented Bill No. 102—An Act for the Protection of Property and Interests of Sailors and their Dependents, which was received, read the first time, and (by leave of the Assembly) read a second time; referred to a Committee of the Whole; reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed.

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*4.15 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 respecting Homesteads.
- An Act respecting Villages.
- An Act to amend The City Act.
- An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.
- An Act to incorporate Capital Securities Company, Limited.

- An Act to incorporate The Herbert Union Waisenamt.
- An Act to regulate the Practice of Optometry.
- An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.
- An Act to regulate the Sale of Shares, Bonds or Other Securities of Companies.
- An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals Running at Large.
- An Act respecting the Attachment of Debts.
- An Act respecting Absconding Debtors.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act, 1917.
- An Act to amend The Children's Protection Act, 1917.
- An Act respecting Arbitration and Reference.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipalities Act.
- An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Municipalities.
- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act, 1919.
- An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.
- An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.
- An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products.
- An Act to amend The Factories Act.
- An Act to amend The Mothers' Pensions Act.
- An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting Hawkers and Pedlars.
- An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to provide for the Taxation of Persons Holding or Operating Timber Areas.
- An Act to regulate Halls, Theatres, and Cinematographs.
- An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act for the Licensing and Regulation of Produce Commission Merchants.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Limited.
- An Act to enable Municipalities to Supply Material for Fencing Purposes.

- An Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.
- An Act to amend An Act to confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- An Act to amend The School Attendance Act.
- An Act to extend the Time for Issuing Debentures under Certain Bylaws of the City of Moose Jaw.
- An Act respecting Imperial Lumber Yards, Limited.
- An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Automobile League.
- An Act to incorporate the Catholic Women's League.
- An Act to validate and confirm certain Bylaws and Agreements of the Cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current granting a certain Franchise, and to authorise Great West Natural Gas Corporation, Limited, to construct certain gas pipe lines and works in the Province of Saskatchewan.
- An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses' Association.
- An Act to confirm Certain Assessments and Taxation for the Purposes of The Queensview School District No. 2334 of Saskatchewan.
- An Act to amend An Act to Appoint an Administrator of Lunatics' Estates.
- An Act to amend The Reclamation Act, 1917.
- An Act to validate and confirm a Certain Action of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Stonehenge No. 73.
- An Act respecting Loan Companies.
- An Act respecting Assistance for the Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children.
- An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs.
- An Act to amend The Game Act.
- An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.
- An Act to amend An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.
- An Act to amend The University Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.
- An Act to amend The Civil Service Act.
- An Act to ratify Certain Agreements between the City of Prince Albert and Other Parties.
- An Act to amend The Railway Taxation Act.
- An Act respecting a Supply of Water from the South Saskatchewan River.

- An Act respecting the Police Force of the Province of Saskatchewan.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
- An Act to amend The Farm Implement Act, 1917.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to amend The Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act.
- An Act respecting Irrigation.
- An Act for the Creation of Scholarships for Canadian Students in Paris.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting Housing in Urban Municipalities.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
- An Act respecting Automobile Repairs.
- An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
- An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act.
- An Act respecting Vocational Education.
- An Act to extend the Time for Construction of Certain Lines of Railway Forming Parts of the Canadian Northern Railway System.
- An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, 1917.
- An Act for regulating the Sale of Liquor.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act for the Protection of Property and Interests of Sailors and their Dependents.

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, 1920, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1921.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:—

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

His Honour then delivered the following Speech:—

MR. SPEAKER, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

The purposes for which you were called together in this present Session of the Legislative Assembly having been accomplished, it is now my duty to thank you and to inform you that you will not be required to remain any longer in attendance. In taking leave of you I wish to express my confidence that the result of your labours will be beneficial to the people of Saskatchewan.

Once again you have passed legislation dealing with the question of temperance, and I am pleased to note the great care you have bestowed upon the framing of this important measure. It is sincerely to be hoped that your efforts in this behalf will be attended with success.

The provision you have made for the furnishing of relief to those of our people who have suffered during the past year from adverse crop conditions will be appreciated by all, as well as the legislation you have enacted enabling needy farmers to secure their necessary seed grain for next year’s operations.

The creation of a Bureau of Labour and Industries is a measure which, I am sure, will mean much for the future development of the resources of our Province and I congratulate you upon having given your attention to this important matter.

I note also that a great deal of other useful legislation has been placed upon our statute books, and a perusal of these enactments indicates the great industry which you have brought to bear upon the work of the Session.

In relieving you from your duties I desire to thank you for the liberal provision you have made to meet the requirements of the public service, and to express the hope that the people of our Province will enjoy happiness and prosperity until you are again called together for the despatch of public business.

The Hon. Mr. Latta, for 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 despatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

GEO. A. SCOTT,  
*Speaker.*



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TO  
JOURNALS

SESSION 1919-20.

THIRD SESSION, FOURTH LEGISLATURE  
Province of Saskatchewan

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ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.  
2 R.—Second Reading.  
3 R.—Third Reading.  
P.—Passed.  
A.—Assent.

Com.—Committee of Whole or Standing  
or Special Committee.  
S. O. C.—Committee on Standing Orders.  
S.P.—Sessional Paper.

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A

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Third Session of the Fourth Legislature

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

1919-20

Being certain Speeches and Statements made by Members, and certain  
of the Sessional Papers Laid on the Table of the Assembly  
during the Session and ordered by the Legislature  
to be printed and distributed.

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# SESSIONAL PAPERS

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20  
(*In Part*)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF  
THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1918.

REGINA, SASK., *January 4, 1919.*

To the HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,  
*Provincial Treasurer.*

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith the financial statement of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board (duly certified by the Provincial Auditor), also a report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1918, as provided by section 28 of *The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act*, being chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

During the year 1918 the Board received 1,360 applications for loans for an aggregate amount of \$2,812,449.89 and 893 loans were paid out for an aggregate amount of \$1,539,051.61, bringing the total advances to \$1,758,366.77.

The financial statement shows a net loss on the year's operations of \$3,378.20. Adding to this \$13,388.43, the deficit carried forward from 1917, the total loss from the beginning is now \$16,766.63.

Now that peace is assured it will probably be an easier matter for the Provincial Treasurer to furnish funds for loaning than was the case under war conditions, and the Board hopes to double its investments during the year 1919 and to earn more than enough to cover its operating expenses for the year and it ventures to predict that by the time the investments have reached the five million mark the deficit will have been largely reduced if not completely wiped out.

The drought which affected some portions of the province in 1918 made it difficult or impossible for some of our borrowers to meet their obligations and in a number of such cases the Board has granted an extension of time to November 1, 1919. A few of our borrowers have already made inquiry about seed grain advances for 1919 and if, and when, the necessary legislation is enacted, all such cases will receive due consideration from the Board.

On the other hand some of those who had good crops have asked for permission to pay off their loans and, in the absence of the regulations called for by section 19 of *The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act*, each such case has been dealt with by the Board and, in every case so far, the desired permission has been granted without any notice or bonus; and a number of loans have already

been paid off. In this way some unexpected funds have been made available for other applicants without any loss to the Board from idle money.

The Board feels that it is still too early to formulate the regulations respecting repayments by borrowers in advance of due date, particularly in view of the uncertainty of financial conditions of the future following so great a world disturbance, and confidence is felt that no borrower will have any real cause for regret over the delay in drawing up the regulations.

Until after the signing of the Armistice the Board adhered to its policy of giving the preference to applicants for small loans to be used for increasing production, particularly to those who were remote from railway and who, on that account, could not secure loans from the regular lending institutions; with the result that the lending institutions lost but few of their investments through the operations of the Board so far and as a consequence the interest rates remained firm at 8 per cent. or higher. With peace now in sight, however, the Board will hereafter use its funds without any preference with the view to securing a lowering of the rate of interest on farm mortgages throughout the province, the primary object for which the Board was established. It may take some time fully to bring the desired results but with greatly increased prices for almost everything, including interest on money borrowed by the strongest governments in the world, there is satisfaction in recalling that the interest rates on farm mortgages in the province have not advanced and that in the face of these universal conditions the Board was enabled to establish and maintain a rate of 6½ per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD,

(Signed) COLIN FRASER,  
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. H. GRAYSON,  
Member.

(Signed) J. O. HETTLE,  
Member.

**THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD**

REVENUE ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1918		1918	
December 31	To General Office Expenses.....\$ 16,107.16	December 31	By interest account, excess of revenue over expenditure.....\$ 12,600.76
	To Inspection expenses..... 475.01		By Solicitors' expense and revenue account excess of revenue over expenditure.... 1,231.74
	To outside solicitor's disbursements..... \$3.48		By commissions on fire insurance..... 204.80
	To depreciation on furniture and fittings at 5 per cent..... 155.50		By net loss, carried to Profit and Loss Acct. 3,378.20
	To depreciation on automobiles..... 594.35		
	\$ 17,415.50		\$ 17,415.50

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

1918		1918	
December 31	To net loss carried from 1917.....\$ 13,388.43	December 31	By net loss, carried to 1919.....\$ 16,766.63
	To net loss carried from 1918..... 3,378.20		
	\$ 16,766.63		\$ 16,766.63



## THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

### Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Bank Overdraft (Union Bank of Canada).....\$	5,785.54	Cash on hand.....\$	192.55
<b>DUE TO GOVERNMENT:</b>		<b>INVESTMENTS:</b>	
Amount advanced for working capital...\$	1,758,388.37	Due by Mortgagors (first mortgages).....\$	1,758,366.77
Less repayments.....	45,248.95	Less repayments.....	45,248.95
	1,713,139.42		\$1,713,117.82
Amount of interest due and outstanding.....	14,478.36	Interest: Balance due	
Amount advanced to meet organisation and preliminary expenses (to be refunded).....	37,000.00	Nov. 1, 1918.....\$	10,444.36
		Accrued to Dec. 31, 1918(not due)...	16,905.64
			27,350.00
Amount at credit of suspense.....	14.48	Mortgage charges, advanced.....	35.57
		Disbursements, advanced by solicitor, to be collected.....	2,581.59
		Inspection expenses, to be collected.....	6,119.00
		Office furniture and fittings.....\$	3,110.14
		Less depreciation at 5 per cent.....	155.50
			2,954.64
		Automobiles.....	1,894.35
		Less depreciation.....	594.35
			1,300.00
		Deficit (net loss carried to 1919)	
		Carried from 1917..\$	13,388.43
		Carried from 1918..	3,378.20
			16,766.63
	\$ 1,770,417.80		\$ 1,770,417.80

I certify that for the year ending December 31, 1918, I have audited the Books and Accounts and have examined the Securities of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with and in my opinion the above statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs as shown by its books.

(Signed)

W. O. LOTT,  
*Deputy Provincial Auditor.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36  
(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF  
THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919.

REGINA, January 24, 1920.

To the HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,  
*Provincial Treasurer.*

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith the financial statement of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board (duly certified by the provincial auditor) also a report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1919, as provided by section 28 of *The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act*, being chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

During the year, 2,170 applications for loans were received by the Board for an aggregate amount of \$5,295,731.85 and 1,020 loans were completed and paid out for an aggregate amount of \$2,042,940.04, bringing the total advances to \$3,801,306.81.

The financial statement for 1917 showed a loss on operating expenses of \$13,388.43 and the report for 1918 showed a further loss of \$3,378.20, making a total deficit to the end of 1918 of \$16,766.63. It is gratifying to be able to report that for the year 1919 the revenue not only paid all expenses but gave a surplus on the year's operations of \$10,811.35, reducing the total deficit to \$5,955.28 as at December 31, 1919. If every farmer who put the board to the expense of inspecting his property had paid his inspection expenses the deficit would have been paid off altogether and a surplus would have resulted. In some cases the Board has had to stand the loss of legal expenses as well as inspection expenses incurred on behalf of applicants for loans.

Under authority of *The Seed Grain Advances Act* passed a year ago, advances for the purchase of seed grain for the 1919 crop were made by the Board to 140 borrowers located in the drought-stricken areas of 1918 for an aggregate amount of \$29,782.76, and in connection with these advances no charge for expenses was made in any case. Many of these borrowers suffered again from drought in 1919 and quite a number of them were unable to repay the advances made last spring and a few of them are requiring assistance again to enable them to procure seed for the spring of 1920 and some other borrowers in the drought area who did not require assistance in 1919 will require help for 1920. All such cases are receiving due consideration from the Board.

The interest rate of 6½ per cent. established by the Board in 1917 is still maintained and most of the other lending institutions still hold out for 8 per cent. or higher, but some few of them are beginning to show signs of moderation and recently some loans have been made in selected areas at 7 per cent. and 7½ per cent.

The regulations respecting repayments by borrowers in advance of due date have not yet been formulated and as these regulations when drawn up and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council must meet varying financial conditions it is likely that some small bonus will be provided for in case of payment in full during the first four or five years, and for this and other reasons the Board prefers to continue the wider latitude permitted by existing financial conditions as long as possible and to postpone the drawing up of the regulations until changing financial conditions shall appear to render the matter imperative. A number of our mortgagors who had good crops in 1919, and some who sold their lands to returned soldiers or others, made application to the Board to be permitted to pay off or to largely reduce their loans, and in every such case the desired permission was granted without any notice or bonus whatever.

Respectfully submitted,

<i>(Signed)</i>	COLIN FRASER, <i>Commissioner.</i>
<i>(Signed)</i>	J. O. HETTLER, <i>Member.</i>
<i>(Signed)</i>	J. H. GRAYSON, <i>Member.</i>

### THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

#### REVENUE ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1919.

	EXPENDITURE		INCOME
1919 December 31	General office expenses.....\$ 19,323.46	INTEREST ACCOUNT:	
	Inspection expenses..... 2,601.26	Excess of interest receivable over interest payable....\$	33,213.22
	Outside solicitors' disbursements..... 49.53	SOLICITORS' EXPENSE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT:	
	Depreciation on furniture, 5 per cent..... 166.79	Revenue over expenditure.....	235.98
	Depreciation on automobiles..... 920.62	Commissions on fire insurance.....	423.81
	Net profit for 1919, carried to Profit and Loss account..... 10,811.35		
	\$ 33,873.01		\$ 33,873.01

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

1919 December 31	To net loss from 1917-18.....\$ 16,766.63	1919 December, 31,	By gain, 1919, brought down.....\$ 10,811.35
			By net loss, carried to 1920..... 5,955.28
	\$ 16,766.63		\$ 16,766.63

**THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1919

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Bank Overdraft (Union Bank of Canada).....	\$ 13,274.07	INVESTMENTS:	
Amount at Credit of Suspense account.....	343.33	Owed by mortgagors.....	\$ 3,759,883.25
		Less repayments.....	216,801.11
<b>OWED TO GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN:</b>			<b>\$ 3,543,082.14</b>
Amount advanced for working capital:		Due by mortgagors, seed grain.....	25,167.12
Mortgages.....	\$ 3,756,475.00	<b>UNPAID INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS:</b>	
Less repayments.....	216,603.11	Interest on mortgages:	
	<u>3,539,871.89</u>	Balance due November 1, 1919.....	\$ 68,344.84
Seed grain.....	\$ 29,782.76	November and December accrued	
Less repayments.....	4,615.64	(not due).....	36,085.07
	<u>25,167.12</u>		<u>104,429.91</u>
Amount of interest due and outstanding.....	58,345.05	<b>ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:</b>	
Amount advanced to meet organisation and preliminary		Mortgage charges.....	719.19
expenses (to be refunded).....	57,000.00	Disbursements by solicitor on account of mortgage	
		costs.....	2,822.92
		Inspection revenue.....	7,456.00
		<b>PLANT:</b>	
		Office furniture and fittings.....	\$ 3,335.69
		Less depreciation, 5 per cent.....	166.79
			<u>3,168.90</u>
		Automobiles (three).....	\$ 2,120.62
		Less depreciation to actual value.....	920.62
			<u>1,200.00</u>
		<b>DEFICIT (net loss carried to 1920)</b> .....	<b>5,955.28</b>
	<u><u>\$ 3,694,001.46</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 3,694,001.46</u></u>

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

I certify that for the year ending December 31, 1919, I have audited the Books and Accounts and have examined the Securities of The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with, and in my opinion the above statements are properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs as shown by its books, subject to whatever exceptions and qualifications may appear in the attached Schedules and Report; the Mortgagors' Trust Account being treated in a separate statement.

(Signed)

W. O. LOTT,

*Deputy Provincial Auditor.*

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SYNOPSIS OF RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY (Mr. Dunbar) SHOWING:

*All correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of the Dominion of Canada with regard to an Agreement which has been entered into by the said Governments and the Government of the Province of Manitoba in regard to the briquetting of lignite coal in Southern Saskatchewan together with a copy of said Agreement and all correspondence with the Lignite Utilisation Board which has been created under said Agreement.*

With the object in view of developing the Saskatchewan lignite fields and giving the people of the west cheaper and better fuel than is possible at the present time, and also with the object in view of placing the briquetting industry on a commercial basis, interesting developments may be looked for this year in connection with the operations of the Lignite Utilisation Board of Canada.

During the present Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, the members of the Assembly and the people of the province in general have been enabled to learn something of the work of this Board and also of the vast possibilities of the lignite coal fields in the Estevan district.

By way of a Return to the Assembly a great deal of instructive information was made available recently when *Hon. W. M. Martin*, Premier, presented to the House all the correspondence between the provincial and Dominion governments as well as Progress Reports from the Board indicating the various steps taken to place the people of the west in a position of obtaining better fuel at cheaper prices as well as meeting the annual fuel shortage with which the west is always faced.

### *Canada's Fuel Resources Enormous.*

In connection with the matter, Premier Martin took the opportunity of laying before the Assembly some interesting facts with regard to the supply of coal lying within the Dominion. He pointed out that the fuel resources of Canada are second only to those of the U.S.A., the greatest coal country in the world; that approximately 400,000 tons of anthracite coal per year have been imported into western Canada for a number of years, the delivery of which from the U.S.A. is hampered by transportation difficulties and, in any event, is extremely high in price; that there are large deposits of lignite underlying different parts of Saskatchewan which can be utilised; that by a carbonisation process this lignite can be turned into a coke or charcoal which briquettes readily; that two tons of inferior fuel can, by this process, be turned into one ton of briquettes approximating in heating value anthracite coal with practically the same heating value in the domestic furnace as the two tons from which it was made.

The Premier further pointed out that although the art of producing carbonised briquettes has passed the laboratory stage,

the producer has to face the difficulties inherent in commercial production and with the object of solving this and other difficulties the Lignite Utilisation Board of Canada has come into existence.

The Board was created by an Order in Council of the Dominion government supplemented by an agreement respecting finances with the provincial governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan by which the three governments appropriated \$400,000 for the use of the Board, the federal government to pay one-half and the two provincial governments one-quarter each.

#### *Objectives of the Board.*

Actually coming into active existence early in November of 1918, the Board first set itself to an investigation into all methods and devices used on the American continent for carbonising and briquetting coal, including careful inquiry into every scheme or suggestion brought before any authority in recent years. Following this investigation the intention was to complete a plant lay-out for experimental work. This was to be followed by a period of commercial adjustment in order to determine the best mixtures, heats, etc., necessary to produce a commercial product. A commercial operating period was then to take place in order that the carbonised and briquetted lignites might be marketed through the ordinary channels of trade. The last duty of the Board was set out as being the preparation of reports, etc., giving full details of capital costs, operating, fixed charges, and so forth.

#### *Product to be Ready this Year.*

Under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Ross, one of the most eminent consulting engineers of Canada, having associated with him Mr. J. A. Sheppard, of Moose Jaw (representing Saskatchewan), and Mr. J. M. Leamy, of Winnipeg (electrical engineer to the government of Manitoba); and on its staff other noted engineers, the Board thus commenced its work and one year later—November of 1919—the announcement was made by the chairman at a public meeting in Winnipeg that the finished product would be on the market by the autumn of 1920.

#### *Important Experimental Work.*

During that year, however, the correspondence and reports show that an enormous amount of work—investigatory and experimental—had been conducted. Month after month experiments were carried on, all made necessary by the fact that during the first part of its investigations the Board found that there was not in existence, either in Canada or the United States, one commercially successful plant. Faced with this difficulty, the Board immediately commenced a series of experiments, conducted by leading engineers of the Dominion. These experiments included: investigation of the relative weathering and storing qualities of raw, air dried, oven dried and carbonised lignite; heat of carbonisation; rate of carbonisation; atmosphere during carbonisation;

investigation to determine the best fineness of material to be briquetted; investigation of available binders; investigation as to mixers; quantities of binders necessary.

*Process Must be Commercial.*

Representatives of the Board travelled through Canada and the United States in the prosecution of these investigations and in May of last year, after seven months work, the stage had been reached where plant lay-outs were ready, details of most of the equipment necessary to complete experiments were worked out, but the question of successful carbonisation had yet to be determined. The Board placed emphasis on the fact that the process to be followed must be commercial, not only in uniformity of product but in continuity of output. At that time neither the Board or, as far as could be learned, any one else possessed a knowledge of the time, the rate or the output that could be attained, and therefore the Board was not in a position to finally design any type of commercial retorts.

While successful carbonisation has been carried out to some extent in the U.S.A., those engaged in the work have been concerned chiefly—if not entirely—with the obtaining of the maximum quantity of byproducts, such as oil, pitch, ammonia sulphate, gas, etc. On the other hand the work of the Board was the production of a maximum number of heat units in order to make the product available as a domestic fuel. Successful producers in the States, too, were dealing with a much higher grade of coal than the Board and were, therefore, able to conduct their operations with greater advantage.

*The Estevan Plant.*

Having arrived at a stage where it possessed knowledge that successful carbonisation could be accomplished, the Board purchased a site in the Estevan district for the erection of a plant of commercial size. The site is located four or five miles south-east of Bienfait and the plant to be erected is to be capable of producing 30,000 tons of briquettes a year to commence with. According to Mr. Robert Dunbar, the member for Estevan, who addressed the Assembly during a discussion of the lignite question, the plant will be between the two largest mines of the Souris district and within three-quarters of a mile of the Souris river. "I think the selection is a wise one," he said. "It is right on the main lines between the two largest coal fields in the district and within easy distance of the river."

*Important Developments.*

The month of August last year was one fraught with important developments in the life and work of the Board. A great many of the difficulties in connection with carbonisation with which the Board had been wrestling had been solved, leaving practically only the question of the commercial capacity of the apparatus to solve. During this period the Board had spent many weeks in



investigating with special types of apparatus. Hon. C. A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, who had kept in close touch with the work of the Board from its inception, told the Assembly some of the difficulties with which it had been faced. "I had the opportunity of visiting the experimental plant," he said, "and gained some conception of the very great difficulties surrounding the problem we gave the Board to solve. They have changed and changed and changed their small plant especially with reference to the problem of carbonisation.

*Many Involved Processes.*

"The process of carbonising consists in driving off quantities of gases contained in the coal so that the coal will, in its powdered state, respond to the treatment necessary to convert it into a good domestic coal with good keeping qualities. It involves the application of heat to the powdered coal, but, too much heat will burn the coal; too little will not drive off the gases; uneven heat will result in an uneven product. It will thus be seen that the problem was no small one.

*Success is in Sight.*

"When the plant is in operation, and if it is successful as I believe it will be, we will be able to appreciate its value more than we do now. \* \* \* By the time this Legislature meets again, the plant will—in all probability—be in operation, its product on the market available for testing under our conditions, and if it is successful the eternal bogey we have in the winter as to whether we are going to have enough coal will be done away with."

On December 1 last, the Board issued its final report for the year in which is set forth a resume of its activities during the experimental period. From this report it is gathered that, following a close study of data collected in connection with actual briquetting—a study to be carried on until spring—as well as serious study and investigation of the whole question by leading men of science both on this continent and in Europe, the Board will be in a position to make definite announcements in the early part of the year.

It would thus appear that western Canada will, in the course of the present year, be presented with a solution of its fuel troubles. During the year that the engineers of the Board have been at work an enormous amount of experimental work has been conducted, difficulties met and overcome, and results arrived at which the people of the west will undoubtedly appreciate when the finished product is placed on the market during the present year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL GUARDIAN  
TO DECEMBER 31, 1919,  
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF  
SECTION 40 OF THE INFANTS ACT.

REGINA, *January 17, 1920.*

T. A. COLCLOUGH, ESQ., K.C.,  
*Deputy Attorney General,*  
Legislative Buildings, Regina, Sask.

*Re Official Guardian Statement for 1919.*

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 15th instant, enclosed please find statement verified under oath as required to be furnished by me under the provisions of section 40 of *The Infants Act.*

Under schedule A of this statement you will find the total amount of fees as required by the Act divided into the sums received monthly.

As no doubt the wish of the Legislature is really to arrive at the yearly profit of the Official Guardian, I thought it might assist you if I gave you a conservative estimate of the cost of administering an organised office where part of the staff can be used for this as well as other duties, thus keeping down expenses; consequently I have prepared this statement which you will find in schedule B. It is carefully worked out on the basis of general office expenses, adding the salaries of the staff, other than myself, attending solely to Official Guardian work, and excluding the salaries of any unconnected with Official Guardian work. The result of this is that in schedule C of the statement you will find the net profits accruing to me per month during the year as my remuneration for the position, the work of which, as you know, practically takes up the whole of my time and every detail of which is personally supervised by me.

You will of course realise that owing to the epidemic of influenza and the ending of the war, the year 1919 was an abnormal year so far as the work of the Official Guardian was concerned.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. MACKENZIE,  
*Official Guardian.*

CANADA :  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN. }  
To Wit:

I, Norman Mackenzie, of the city of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, Official Guardian, do solemnly declare:

1. That now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter A is a true statement showing the total amount of fees which have been received by me as Official Guardian, whether as

costs under subsection (1) of section 39 of *The Infants Act*, or otherwise, during the twelve months ended on the 31st day of December, 1919.

2. That the said statement, in addition, contains a true statement showing a conservative estimate of costs of Official Guardian's staff (exclusive of Official Guardian), proportionate cost of bookkeeping, clerical and office assistance, stationery, postage and keeping separate accounts for fees, disbursements, certificates, consents, investments, interest, banking and suspense accounts.

3. That the said statement contains a true statement showing the net fees earned per month by me as Official Guardian during the year 1919.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of *The Canada Evidence Act*.

DECLARED before me at the City  
of Regina, in the Province of  
Saskatchewan, this seven-  
teenth day of January, A.D.  
1920.

(Signed) N. MACKENZIE.

(Signed) W. E. MASON,

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Saskatchewan.

A.	B.	C.
Statement of total amount of fees which have been received during 1919 by Official Guardian as required by section 40 of Infants Act.	Conservative estimate of costs of Official Guardian Staff (exclusive of Official Guardian) proportionate cost of bookkeeping, clerical and office assistance, stationery, postage and keeping separate accounts for fees, disbursements, certificates, consents, investments, interest, banking and suspense accounts.	Net fees per month earned by Official Guardian.
January.....\$ 861.86	.....\$ 566.85	.....\$ 295.01
February..... 852.74	..... 566.85	..... 285.89
March..... 785.14	..... 566.85	..... 218.29
April..... 783.52	..... 566.85	..... 216.67
May..... 1,016.70	..... 566.85	..... 449.85
June..... 1,093.72	..... 566.85	..... 526.87
July..... 973.14	..... 566.85	..... 406.29
August..... 613.72	..... 566.85	..... 46.87
September..... 893.00	..... 566.85	..... 326.15
October..... 1,368.80	..... 566.85	..... 801.95
November..... 1,349.56	..... 566.85	..... 782.71
December..... 1,552.71	..... 566.85	..... 985.86
\$12,144.61	\$ 6,802.20	\$5,342.41

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY (*Mr. Turner*) SHOWING:

*A comprehensive report of the legal officer in charge of Soldiers' Estates from the time of the commencement of this work by the Government to date.*

REGINA, SASK., *January 26, 1920.*

TO THE HONOURABLE W. F. A. TURGEON, K.C.,  
*Attorney General,*  
Buildings.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the activities of the legal officer in charge of soldiers' estates from the time of the commencement of this work by the government to date as required for a return to the Legislative Assembly on a Motion dated December 19, 1919, of Mr. Turner, Soldiers' Member.

The work of this office was commenced in the summer of 1918 by Lieutenant Cameron, a barrister who was released from service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force expressly for the purpose and in order that a returned soldier might be in charge of the work. Notice was sent to the official organ of the Canadian Overseas Forces for weekly insertion informing the soldiers of the step taken and inviting them to write to this office on any question regarding their property and affairs at home. The Department of Militia and Defence was also requested to advise this office in the same manner as relatives are advised of the death of any soldier from Saskatchewan so that the necessary steps could be taken to assist in the winding up of his estate.

The activities of this office naturally fall under two headings—the giving of information and assistance and the administration of certain estates of deceased soldiers. To date over 13,000 inquiries of different kinds have been received and dealt with.

*Information and Assistance Bureau.*

In the Information and Assistance Bureau this office endeavours to make the affairs of the soldier its own and in so far as possible gives advice on any question whether of law or fact that may arise.

The services of government and municipal officers, police officers, sheriffs, registrars of land titles, clerks of the court, solicitors, relatives, friends and organisations interesting themselves in the welfare of soldiers, are utilised in obtaining reports in respect to the property and affairs of soldiers, and, having regard to each particular case, the questions of law and fact involved are answered.

Perhaps no better idea of the diversity of questions with which the office is called upon to deal can be given than by furnishing a few concrete examples.

One soldier makes the following inquiries:

1. Does the moratorium still protect homesteaders owning the title to their lands?

2. When a mortgage is cleaned off what should I receive from the Registration Office, Saskatoon, as evidence of this?
3. Is there such a thing as a copy of this title to my land and who is likely to hold it?
4. Why have the Tropical Oil Company of Cleveland, Ohio, been able to register a judgment against my land?
5. Can taxes be legally claimed during the war? If not, are they registered against the land each year?
6. In the case of an agent or trustee holding full power of attorney, what can he claim as his account for looking after my homestead?

This soldier was advised as to the protection afforded by *The Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act*.

In regard to the question of title he was advised that the practice is when a mortgage is paid off the mortgagee prepares and delivers to the mortgagor a discharge of mortgage filled out in the form provided under *The Land Titles Act*. Upon the registration of this discharge of mortgage with the registrar of land titles the mortgage is discharged and ceases to constitute a lien upon the land. A minute of this registration is indorsed upon the duplicate certificate of title which may then be delivered out by the registrar to the registered owner provided there are no incumbrances against it. He was informed that it was likely that the duplicate certificate of title was deposited with the registrar of land titles until the discharge of mortgage, which was forwarded to him, was registered.

With regard to the oil company's judgment he was informed that it is not an uncommon occurrence that lands in the province are held by men having the same name and initials. When an execution is filed in the land titles office it is sometimes difficult to tell which one of a number of men of the same name it affects. The registrars of land titles have, therefore, established the practice of obtaining affidavits, as they did in his case, to the effect that he was not the judgment debtor. He was informed that this should not cause any particular worry as it quite often occurs but it was suggested that he see that the affidavit required by the registrar of land titles be furnished and the execution removed from his title.

With regard to the question of taxes, as the soldier's land was situated in a rural municipality he was advised in regard to the exemption provisions in *The Rural Municipalities Act* affecting soldiers and their lands. The secretary treasurer of the rural municipality in which his land was situated was written to and his land redeemed from tax sale.

With regard to the question of remuneration to his agent under power of attorney he was informed that the practice is that the trustee is entitled to such fair and reasonable allowance for his care and trouble in looking after the property as may be allowed by a judge and that it is usually left to the court to settle such allowance if the parties themselves cannot agree upon it.

Another soldier writes from France as follows:

"I have often noticed in *The Canadian Daily Record* your very generous offer to undertake to give soldiers from Saskatchewan information about their property there but have hesitated to avail myself of this opportunity, as it is nearly six years since I lived in that province, but as the people at home appear to be making genuine efforts to be of service to the returning soldiers I am taking the liberty of asking you if you will give me some information about a farm that I bought in Saskatchewan while living in Prince Albert (the legal description of the land and nearest post office is then given):

1. What is the general condition of the farm now?
2. In what condition is the house and barn?
3. In what condition are the water facilities?
4. Is any one making use of the buildings?
5. Is there evidence of the land being made use of last year?
6. What is the nature of the land?
7. What kind of crops might be grown successfully?
8. What is the nature of the wood remaining?
9. In what condition are the fences?
10. How much of the farm is unworkable?
11. Are there any stones to interfere with tilling the land?
12. Would it be possible for me to break it all up again with a medium-priced tractor?"

In this matter it was of course impossible for this office to furnish the information without making inquiries. A letter was written to the secretary treasurer of the rural municipality within which the land is situated informing him of the work which this office had undertaken and asking for a report covering the above questions. The secretary treasurer in due course reported upon the matter and the information thus obtained was forwarded to the soldier.

Another case was that of a soldier who had sent money to his brother to invest for him. The money was invested in the name of the brother without being ear-marked as trust funds. It later appeared that owing to the brother being in insolvent circumstances the soldier was in danger of losing all his money so invested. The assistance of this office was invoked and it was eventually shown to the satisfaction of the solicitors for the execution creditors and the sheriff that the money in question was trust money and the claims against it were withdrawn. This soldier was further advised in future to send his money to some other person than his brother for investment as his brother apparently had unsatisfied judgments against him and did not protect him by investing his money in trust.

Yet another case was that of a soldier whose farm had been leased by his wife while he was absent overseas. The soldier on his return took objection to the lease and naturally a great deal

of friction resulted between the lessee and the soldier. This office was consulted and finally a Quit Claim Deed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned was executed and the soldier returned to his land.

No particular classification has been made of the subjects dealt with. It has been the aim of the office to deal with each particular case as it arose giving as much assistance as possible.

Advice has been sought in practically every branch of the law from involved questions of private international jurisprudence down the line of company law, fraud and mistake arising through the sale of farm machinery, law of vendor and purchaser in agreements for sale of land, either in usual form or on crop payment basis, principal and agent, insolvency, mortgages, domestic relations, banking and bills of exchange, mechanics' liens, municipal law, taxation and criminal law to questions on lien notes and rights of creditors in simple contract debts.

Besides legal advice which is sought questions of fact continually arise in which it is necessary to make extensive investigations before the desired information can be authentically given.

#### *Deceased Soldiers' Estates.*

This office has been consulted in regard to the estates of 879 officers and men who have died or who were killed on active service and every effort has been made to effect a speedy settlement thereof. In some cases the estates could be wound up without recourse to the courts, which was done where possible. In a large number of cases, however, the late soldiers have left real estate and civil personal estate in which transmission of title by application to the court is absolutely necessary. In estates such as these the question arose as to whether the government would take complete control of the estates on behalf of the beneficiaries or whether the beneficiaries should themselves be appointed, this office lending the necessary legal assistance. The adoption of the former policy would have taken from the beneficiaries the personal control of their own property and at the same time would have entailed increased expenditure by the government for office staff, inspectors' salaries and administration expenses generally. The latter method—the one which has been adopted—was deemed to be the most desirable. The usual legal proceedings are taken through the court and the person named in the Will as executor, or in cases where no executor is named or in intestacy, the person having the greater interest in the estate receives the appointment of administrator. After the issue of Letters the administrator has full control of the estate and it falls on him to get in the estate, to pay the debts of the deceased and, if deemed advisable or necessary, to arrange for the disposal of the property.

This method leaves no room for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the estate is handled or the price obtained by the sale thereof. Moreover, the beneficiaries must at some time take the responsibility of handling the estate and it is deemed much better that they should take possession of the property without any third party intervening between themselves and the deceased.

A further advantage arises in that the person in charge of the estate is usually on the ground and in a position to look after all the assets and prevent possible loss in connection therewith.

It is true that this method of procedure entails in the first instance considerable work and trouble in obtaining the information necessary for making application to the court, yet the increased satisfaction which results fully repays such work or trouble.

The practice which prevails in this office upon being consulted in regard to estates of deceased soldiers requiring application to the court is to requisition the Will of the deceased and an official certificate of death from the Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa and to send to the person entitled to apply to the court a list of queries covering information usually required in administration matters, together with a memorandum showing the scope of the activities of this office. I have attached hereto a list of queries, together with the memorandum showing that the work is limited to estates up to \$5,000 in value unless special circumstances are shown to exist.

When the required information is obtained the necessary documents for the application to the court are prepared and forwarded to the proposed applicant for execution with full instructions regarding the completion thereof.

In obtaining a grant of Letters of Administration, Letters of Administration with Will annexed or Letters Probate through the court numerous documents are required. The following must be furnished in obtaining a grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed where the widow is the sole beneficiary and appoints a relative or friend, by Power of Attorney, to wind up the estate:

1. Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed, duly establishing the right to the grant.
2. Power of Attorney with Affidavit of Execution thereof.
3. Administrator's Oath with Will annexed establishing the right to the grant and undertaking the due administration of the estate.
4. Affidavit of Death proving time and place of the death of the deceased, together with official Certificate of Death.
5. Affidavit of Plight of the Will proving that the same has not been tampered with.
6. Affidavit of Execution of the Will by an attesting witness, or, in case the witnesses are not available, proof of the handwriting of the deceased.
7. Original Will.
8. Succession Duty Affidavit of Value and Relationship with Schedules A, B and C in duplicate disclosing all the property of the deceased, both within and without Saskatchewan.
9. Notarial Copy of Will.
10. Administration Bond in double the value of the estate executed by the proposed applicant and two sureties.



The applications vary from a simple one such as the above to cases where the Will has been lost and affidavits proving the intention of the deceased as to the disposition of his property and the consents of all parties interested are required to be furnished. In this connection it may not be amiss to mention that in the older provinces where a Will is lost it is necessary to prove the same in solemn form necessitating the personal attendance of the parties interested before the court, a proceeding which is not required in this province.

When a grant has been obtained by this office certified or sworn copies thereof are furnished to the persons having assets of the deceased in their possession for their authority to hand such assets over to the administrator. These are required by the Director of Military Estates for his authority to distribute the military estate, by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for his authority to issue patent direct to the administrator for homesteads and pre-emptions, by the registrars of land titles in connection with the transmission of land, by banks for their authority to pay over credit balances in the name of the deceased to the administrator, and by companies in connection with insurance policies, transfer of shares, etc.

The executor or administrator is advised as to his duty as regards advertising for creditors and passing accounts and is also assisted in connection with obtaining transfer of title to real estate and in connection with the winding up of the estate generally.

In 234 estates this office has prepared the documents for the court.

In 129 estates on the application of this office the court has appointed an administrator or authorised an executor to act, a list of which, together with the date of appointment, is attached hereto.

In 105 estates the documents are with the proposed applicants being completed or awaiting the judge's fiat.

In 264 estates there have been remitted the usual fees payable to the government in connection therewith.

A speedy winding up of many estates is retarded owing to the fact that the immediate relatives or dependents of the deceased reside overseas and further in a great many cases the applicant is wholly ignorant of the legal requirements and long letters of explanation are necessary. In some estates also the proposed applicant for the grant is unable to furnish any information excepting the name of the deceased, in such cases it being incumbent on this office to make extensive inquiries to obtain full particulars as to the deceased soldier's property and affairs.

That the assistance rendered by the government through the efforts of this office has been appreciated is shown by the many letters of commendation received. Copies of a few of these are given hereunder.

April 4, 1919.

A. L. GEDDES, ESQ.,  
*Law Officer Directing Soldiers' Estates,*  
 Department of Attorney General,  
 Regina, Sask.

DEAR SIR,—

*Re Estate A. E. Randle, deceased.*

.....

.....

We may say that Mrs. Randle has frequently expressed to us her great appreciation of the attitude of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan in dealing with a matter such as this on behalf of deceased soldiers' estates. As far as we can learn your province is unique in this regard and this activity of your government is most praiseworthy.

Yours truly,  
 MEWBURN, AMBROSE, BURBIDGE & MARSHALL,  
*Barristers and Solicitors,*  
 Hamilton, Ontario.

3. 12. 19.

To A. L. GEDDES,  
 Regina.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the duplicate certificate of title No. GF249 which you forwarded to me on November 22nd. I also wish to tender my grateful thanks for having this matter attended to in so kindly and courteous a manner.

From yours truly,

(Sgd.)

P. HALLIDAY,  
 Macklin P.O., Sask.

Sept. 3rd, 1919.

A. L. GEDDES, ESQ.,  
*Law Officer Directing Soldiers' Estates,*  
 Regina, Sask.

*Re File No. S. E. 529. Estate T. M. Hordern, deceased.*

DEAR SIR,—We have your letter of the 29th ult. with enclosures, and on behalf of the father of the deceased desire to thank you for the trouble in which you have gone in connection with the same and for the full information which you have given us. We are now handing to you the duplicate certificate of title for the purpose of making transmission in the name of the executors.

Yours truly,

MCCRANEY, MACKENZIE & HUTCHINSON,  
*Barristers and Solicitors,*  
 Saskatoon.

LANGMEADE, SASK., *Dec. 23rd, 1919.*

A. L. GEDDES, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Just a line to thank you for the kind way you conducted the affairs of my late son for me, for which I am extremely grateful.

I remain

Yours sincerely,  
(Sgd.) HENRY T. G. STUBBS.

THE WAR COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION  
103 West Monroe St.,  
CHICAGO

*June 11th, 1919.*

*Office of the Attorney General  
of Saskatchewan  
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.*

Attention: A. L. GEDDES, Esq.,  
*Law Officer Directing Soldiers' Estates.*

GENTLEMEN,—We thank you for your favour of June 5th, relating to the matter of Mrs. Owings, and are to-day forwarding a copy thereof to Mrs. Owings.

We appreciate your attention in the matter.

Very truly yours,  
THE WAR COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION.  
By (Sgd.) RAYMOND WAITE.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE  
AMERICAN CONSULATE  
REGINA, SASK., CANADA.

*May 29th, 1919.*

MR. A. L. GEDDES,  
*Law Officer Soldiers' Estates,  
Regina, Sask.*

*Re Your File S.E. 697 Pte. A. Stuart SE. ¼ 9-5-25w 2nd  
Meridian.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your valued letter of the 28th instant, in reference to the estate of Pte. A. Stuart with enclosure of a letter signed by Mr. W. C. Williams, which explains itself. It was always my opinion that there was something peculiar about this case, otherwise Mr. Stuart would have had the protection that I know American citizens are getting in this country.

Thanking you for your kind assistance,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. E. HERBERT,  
*American Vice Consul.*

In conclusion, I desire to record my acknowledgment and thanks for the whole-hearted support that the government has given me in connection with the work of this office. I have at different times taken up with you the matter of obtaining concessions on behalf of soldiers and their dependents and in every instance the application has been granted forthwith. Not only have the members of the government assisted in their official capacity in the work of this office but the records show that they also have assisted in their private capacity. Many thanks are also due to the splendid co-operation of the Bench, to the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. T. A. Colclough, K.C., under whose personal supervision the work is carried on, to the Bar of the province, the members of the Legislature, more especially the soldiers' members, the government and municipal officers, relatives and friends of the soldiers and their dependents, and last but not least the many organisations interesting themselves in the welfare of soldiers throughout the province.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. L. GEDDES,

*Law Officer Directing Soldiers' Estates.*

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PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS OF THE  
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND OTHERS.

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, through the instrumentality of the Department of the Attorney General, provides assistance of a dual character for the benefit of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from the province, viz.:

- (a) An information and assistance bureau in all matters pertaining to their property and affairs; and,
- (b) The administration of certain estates of deceased soldiers, where the value of such estates does not exceed \$5,000, and in certain other cases where the value exceeds that amount, if special circumstances are shown to exist.

In order to make the policy of the government, in these respects, as widely known and effective as possible, a notice was inserted in the *Canadian Daily Record* issued by the Canadian War Records Office, and circulating amongst all units of the overseas military forces of Canada, calling attention of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to the assistance which was thus being placed at their disposal, and inviting inquiries from soldiers desiring information regarding the condition of their farms and chattels, difficulties arising out of taxation laws, and other matters of a similar nature. This notice was published in the daily issues of the *Canadian Daily Record* commencing twenty-seventh May, 1918, for a period of one month and weekly thereafter.

By *The Succession Duty Act, 1917*, section 34, it is provided that:

“Where any person dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before the death while in the active military or naval service of His Majesty, whether in Canada or abroad, the Attorney General may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole or any part of the duty chargeable in respect of property passing upon the death of the deceased to the wife, husband, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, brother or sister of the deceased.”

By certain Orders in Council, the government has made provision to pay, or otherwise provide for, all court fees in connection with the probating or administration of estates of deceased soldiers from Saskatchewan, subject to the above limitations, and in connection with accounting and winding up of said estates, and also empowering the Attorney General to remit the fees payable to the department for examination of the statement required to be filed by virtue of the provisions of *The Succession Duty Act, 1917*. The Attorney General is further empowered to remit the transmission fees payable to land titles offices in the province, on the transmission of the real estate, in the course of the administration of the said estates.

In connection with the work of administration of the estates of deceased soldiers, it is the aim of the government in the first instance to extract letters of administration free of charge in favour of the relatives of the deceased who may be entitled thereto, or to an attorney of such relatives in this province, or as may be deemed expedient, and thereafter to assist the administrator appointed with a view to the speedy winding up of such estates. The government has appointed a qualified barrister to assist in these administration matters, to the end that the best possible services in this connection may be afforded to those who are entitled thereto.

In considering who is entitled to the benefit of the assistance provided by the government, it is the practice of the Department of the Attorney General to include all those serving in any capacity in the Expeditionary Forces of Canada, or in any branch of His Majesty's Imperial Forces from the province, either military or naval, and more particularly those serving as soldiers, sailors, nurses, chaplains and surgeons, or in capacities of a like character.

While the activities of the Department of the Attorney General will, in general, follow along the lines outlined in this memorandum, full and sympathetic consideration will be given to the special circumstances of any particular case where the facts might warrant action by the department, irrespective of the general scope of the departmental work in this connection.

*Information Required for Administration.*

1. Full name of deceased.
2. Date of death.
3. Occupation.
4. Place of residence.
5. Place of death.
6. Full name, address and occupation of the applicant for administration.
7. Names and addresses of wife and children of deceased.
8. If children are minors state their ages.
9. If deceased left no wife or children state names and addresses of deceased's father and mother.
10. Detailed statement of assets and value of each, include all the assets whether in Saskatchewan or elsewhere.
11. Description of land, value of land and incumbrances. If a homestead, state what duties have been fulfilled.
12. Debts, if any.
13. What steps taken to ascertain if Will left?
14. If deceased did not appoint an executor, state full names, addresses and occupations of two parties who will act as bondsmen for the administrator.
15. State when deceased enlisted and when he went overseas.
16. In the event of deceased having made a Will state present addresses of witnesses to the Will.
17. Deceased's regimental number and battalion.
18. Length of residence of deceased in Saskatchewan and place of residence prior to coming here.

LIST OF ESTATES in which Letters of Administration, Letters of Administration with Will Annexed or Letters Probate have been granted showing the date of the grant:

NAME OF ESTATE	DATE OF GRANT
Abbott, Edward Lyman	April 11, 1919
Allen, Hugh C.	April 26, 1919
Anderson, R. G. Stewart	June 7, 1919
Antill, Ernest Harry	June 24, 1919
Armstrong, Andrew A.	Dec. 5, 1919
Ayrey, Alderson	Sept. 24, 1919
Banbury, Fred Everest	April 17, 1919
Bathrow, Forrest E.	May 14, 1919
Beckett, Samuel	April 12, 1919
Bell, Thomas John	July 30, 1919
Bordessa, Celeste	Sept. 19, 1919
Brethour, Hector Wilson	Sept. 19, 1919
Brown, Alfred Edward	Sept. 6, 1919
Brock, Joseph	May 21, 1919
Buseck, A. E.	Oct. 17, 1919
Carter, Albert John	July 22, 1919
Cambridge, Samuel	Aug. 5, 1919
Calbeck, Lindsay	April 26, 1919
Caughren, Marshall R.	Sept. 16, 1919
Cashmore, George	Nov. 21, 1919
Calvely, H.	Sept. 24, 1919
Clark, John Floyd	Nov. 14, 1919
Clark, Benjamin George	Sept. 19, 1919
Cleary, Aaron Bernard	Nov. 17, 1919
Cumming, George Douglas	Dec. 5, 1918
Cunningham, Herbert D.	Sept. 27, 1919
Dargie, William M.	May 24, 1919
Davidson, Turnbull	May 28, 1919
Davie, William	Dec. 22, 1919
Dennis, Harry	June 20, 1919
Durnin, James E.	Dec. 3, 1919
Durward, William Jolly	May 8, 1919
Deveney, Leonard	Sept. 22, 1919
Dyer, William T.	Oct. 20, 1919
Ellis, Richard Doyle	July 12, 1919
Elliott, James Harvey	Sept. 19, 1919
Eyre, John Crowther	Dec. 4, 1919
Fairhead, Reginald George	June 16, 1919
Fanning, James Eugene	May 28, 1919
Farstad, John	Sept. 22, 1919
Ferguson, John Ferrier	Jan. 25, 1919
Findlay, George Charles	April 22, 1919
Fox, Harold	Oct. 31, 1919
Freeland, Eric W.	Nov. 13, 1919
Forsyth, William Irving	Sept. 19, 1919
Gadsby, Frederick William	June 30, 1919
Gadd, William	Aug. 21, 1919
Gantford, V. W.	Nov. 15, 1919
Gibeault, Paul	Oct. 25, 1919
Graham, James C.	Sept. 8, 1919
Goodall, Henry	Aug. 26, 1919
Grimes, Percy	Sept. 17, 1919
Gurney, Richard Everitt	Nov. 5, 1919
Halliday, William James	April 9, 1919
Harrison, James Edwin	Mar. 19, 1919
Hansford, Albert John	Dec. 3, 1919
Harsh, James R.	Nov. 19, 1919
Hart, Richard L.	Nov. 28, 1919
Hartley, Robert Henry	Dec. 19, 1919
Hirst, Harold	Oct. 7, 1919
Hickman, Fred	Sept. 22, 1919
Helliwell, Charles	Dec. 10, 1919
Hutchinson, D. C.	Nov. 5, 1919
Horsman, Thomas	Sept. 27, 1919
Hope, Donald M.	Nov. 3, 1919

NAME OF ESTATE	DATE OF GRANT
Hordern, Tennyson Moyer	Aug. 6, 1919
Hone, Thomas Ernest	Feb. 24, 1919
Jamieson, Watson	Sept. 19, 1919
Jackson, Thomas	Feb. 15, 1919
Jebbett, Frank	Mar. 17, 1919
Jones, Wyn Rhys	Sept. 19, 1919
Johnson, Richard Walter	Sept. 8, 1919
Johnson, William B.	Sept. 12, 1919
Kemp, M. E. M.	Oct. 2, 1919
Kinnell, John	June 26, 1919
Knight, Arthur G.	Jan. 28, 1919
Knight, Fred	Aug. 16, 1919
Knox, Charles V.	Sept. 12, 1919
Lawrence, Frederick William Charles	Oct. 20, 1919
Lewis, Ernest	Jan. 24, 1919
Liddell, John	Mar. 26, 1919
Longworthy, Harold Lamont	Mar. 23, 1919
Longmore, Robert Wilfred	Sept. 20, 1919
Lyons, David	Oct. 24, 1919
Marriott, W. W.	May 27, 1919
Mason, Thomas	Oct. 20, 1919
Meikle, William	April 3, 1919
Middleton, David Stanley	July 2, 1919
Milne, James Wood	Nov. 3, 1919
Mooney, George Glenn	June 23, 1919
Moison, F. M.	Dec. 23, 1919
Moore, E. W.	Feb. 26, 1919
McIntosh, George William	Sept. 2, 1919
McDougall, James C.	July 9, 1919
McCrae, James G.	Aug. 11, 1919
Phillips, John Stanley	Nov. 15, 1919
Pollard, T.	Oct. 17, 1919
Pritchard, Thomas Hill	April 25, 1919
Quinn, Lawrence George	Mar. 26, 1919
Randle, Arthur Ernest	April 30, 1919
Read, Warren	May 8, 1919
Redhead, George	Feb. 22, 1919
Ridgwell, Bennie	Sept. 24, 1919
Roberts, Robert	Nov. 11, 1919
Robinson, Ernest	Oct. 2, 1918
Rowe, Wilber J.	Sept. 25, 1919
Smith, Newton Maynard	Sept. 22, 1919
Smyth, James A.	Dec. 18, 1919
Sleight, Sidney G.	Sept. 22, 1919
Sexton, James Felix	Jan. 11, 1919
Sterling, John George	Oct. 24, 1919
Steptoe, Sydney Thomas	Nov. 5, 1919
Sutherland, Thomas Lincoln	Oct. 2, 1919
Strand, Arne	Nov. 25, 1919
Stubbs, R. H.	May 28, 1919
Tatham, S. N. V.	Jan. 31, 1919
Thompson, William T.	Aug. 30, 1919
Trainor, George	Aug. 19, 1919
Tuttle, Robert G.	Oct. 25, 1919
Voller, John	Aug. 29, 1919
Voysey, Alfred Ebenezer	Mar. 18, 1919
Wankel, John Wesley	Mar. 3, 1919
Waldie, Albert Alexander	Jan. 28, 1919
Walsh, Edgar Walter	July 3, 1919
Watts, Elwyn	Oct. 28, 1919
Wilson, Harry	Nov. 13, 1919
Wodzewoda, Peter	Sept. 26, 1919
Walker, Samuel John	June 26, 1919
Walsh, William Scott	Dec. 23, 1919



Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,  
(*Provincial Treasurer*)  
on  
THE BUDGET  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Tuesday, January 27, 1920.

*The Honourable Mr. Dunning*, in moving that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply, said:

Mr. Speaker, in rising to move that you do now leave the chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply, I desire in accordance with the practice that I have followed in previous years to briefly review the financial outcome of the year's operations of the people of Saskatchewan—to look, in so far as we are able to look from a statistical standpoint, at the financial returns which have come to the people of Saskatchewan as a result of the work of the year 1919.

I am indebted, as on former occasions, to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, for the figures which I present in relation to agricultural products generally and in that connection it may be cited as something of a weakness that we have not up to the present time in Saskatchewan complete annual statistical records of the value of products other than agriculture. I have, however, every hope that within this year we will be able to gather sufficiently accurate statistics of the manufacturing and other forms of industrial activity in order that in future Budget statements it may be possible to give to the Assembly and the people of the province some indication of our development along that line. Up to the present agriculture is—and will for many years to come continue to be—our most important industry and therefore in making a statement which will indicate the productive wealth created from that industry it may be said that the statement embraces almost all the productive wealth created in the year I refer to.

*Value of Agricultural Products.*

The total value of agricultural products in 1919 exclusive of the increase in the value of live stock was \$367,993,000. Members of the House will probably be surprised to learn that in spite of the very poor crop conditions existing over a large portion of the province this figure, \$367,993,000, represents an increase over the previous year in the value of agricultural products to the extent of thirty million dollars. I was somewhat surprised to note that such was the case but it is easily explained when one looks over the detailed items as I propose to do in a few moments.

In addition to the increment on agricultural products other than live stock the aggregate value of live stock at the close of the year was \$268,422,101. The increase over the previous year, which is the

only sum that can be taken into the year's production, was \$3,648,736, so that we see by adding the live stock increase to the other agricultural production values the total agricultural production increment to the people, including live stock, for 1919 was \$371,641,000. The thirty million increase to which I have referred is largely brought about in three or four items.

Oats crop in 1919 was, generally speaking, a better yielding crop than during 1918, and, also, the price obtained for the 1919 crop was better than the price obtained in 1918. That accounts for approximately sixteen millions of the increase to which I have referred. There was a lesser acreage of barley, reduced doubtless owing to the conditions which this Legislature is intending to make even more stringent; but owing probably to the same conditions, the price increased, so that the net result in barley was two million dollars' worth more than in the previous year. In flax there was an increase in acreage and also, as most of the members know, a bigger price and this crop accounted for six and one-half million increase.

Another important feature is the increase in the value of our dairy products. The Province of Saskatchewan, in so far as dairy products are concerned, has started to take its proper place. A year ago I was able to report to the House an increase of over three million dollars over the year before and this year again I can say there is an increase in the value of dairy products over 1918 of three and three-quarter million dollars. A great deal of this increase is due to the organised steps now being taken through the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries to organise the dairy industry and give it its proper place in the agriculture of the province.

Another rather surprising thing in the statistics to which I am referring is the fact that they indicate a considerable increase in the acreage of field crops as a whole over 1918. In 1918 our field crops acreage was 15,901,000 acres. In 1919 the total acreage increased to 17,430,000 or a gain of over one and a half million acres in 1919 considering all field crops in the aggregate. That is surprising until one remembers that the Greater Production Campaign which was waged in the later months of 1917 and the early months of 1918 resulted in a considerable amount of new breaking in 1918 and we reaped the results of this in crop acreage increase in 1919.

#### *Live Stock Values.*

Regarding live stock. Every kind of live stock except swine increased in numbers in the province in 1919. With regard to the number of horses, Saskatchewan now leads Canada although I do not know whether it is a matter of congratulation. One of the greatest problems we have to deal with in so far as marketing agricultural products is concerned is the problem of finding a market for our surplus horses, a problem that is giving the Department of Agriculture considerable concern. The province stands fourth in the number of cattle in Canada and is making remarkable increases each year along that line. Our cattle increased from

1,279,331 head to 1,379,563 or an increase in 1919 of 100,232 head, a substantial increase when we bear in mind the conditions in the drought stricken portions of the province, conditions which, by reason of scarcity of feed for animals and lack of crop revenue made it necessary for a great number of farmers to dispose of animals which they would have preferred to have kept. There is no doubt at all that the policy of the government in buying animals in the drought stricken area and reselling them to farmers in those parts of the province which were not affected by drought where feed was plentiful had a beneficial effect so far as the province was concerned because it tended to retain in the province cattle which would otherwise have gone out.

After all, Mr. Speaker, the matter of the total production increment to our people is probably not so important as the matter of how much do our people have to sell, how much do they turn into money. Everyone knows, and particularly our farmers, that it is necessary to keep a considerable proportion of the aggregate production increment on the farm itself for use on the farm. Out of the total production previously mentioned of \$371,000,000, in round figures, the saleable portion which would normally be sold is estimated at \$229,295,000, the balance to the value of \$142,346,000 being retained on the farms for seed, feed and home use generally. This value of products sold, also shows an increase over the same figures the previous year, an increase which corresponds closely to the general increase in production values. The total value of surplus products a year ago was \$198,970,000 showing approximately a thirty million dollar increase in the actual amount of agricultural products sold by our people.

#### *Details of Production.*

I think possibly, Mr. Speaker, that some of the totals in connection with the various lines of products will be of interest to the members of the House, acreage, yields and so forth. First: wheat: acreage, 10,587,363; average yield, 8.5; production 89,993,685 bushels. Oats: acreage, 4,837,747; yield, 23.1; production, 112,156,969 bushels. Barley: acreage, 492,586; average yield, 18.2; production, 8,970,501 bushels. Flax: acreage, 929,945; average yield, 4.8; production, 4,489,761 bushels. Rye, a crop which is increasing in acreage in the province every year I am pleased to say: acreage, 190,482; average yield, 10.5; production 2,000,361 bushels. Peas: a crop that is little considered in this province: acreage, 4,853; average yield, 12.5; production 61,000 bushels. Beans: acreage, 1,820; average yield, 10.0; production, 18,000 bushels. Potatoes: acreage, 66,176; average yield, 100; production 6,617,600 bushels. Then there are a number of other small crop items of importance such as turnips, hay, clover, fodder corn, alfalfa, etc. The value of butter, cheese, milk, cream, ice cream, reached a total of \$16,769,847. There is a great future for Saskatchewan in this industry. We are exporting these products systematically and within the next ten years Saskatchewan will come to the forefront of the provinces of Canada in the dairy industry.

A word regarding the wool clip. Until five or six years ago when the Department of Agriculture undertook to co-operate with the

wool men in marketing their wool, this item was considered of small interest. But the wool clip of Saskatchewan in the year to which I am referring brought in \$580,000.

The production of game and furs is difficult to estimate. If the legislation with respect to trappers' licenses goes through the House, it will be easier to estimate. From such large companies as the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres, we come to the conclusion that two million dollars' worth of game and furs was produced last year.

Poultry and poultry products amounted in value to \$8,107,000. I will not say anything about eggs at this stage of the proceedings because it is common knowledge among the members of the House that I have a certain bill known as "the egg bill" to bring before the Legislature but I may say that I believe as a result of it the figure of \$8,107,000 may be increased within the next few years.

#### *Progress of the Province.*

That, Mr. Speaker, completes the live stock and agricultural products statistics. They mean to me one thing in particular, that in spite of hard conditions in considerable areas of our province, that the province as a whole keeps going straight ahead. The time is past now when we need to fear adverse climatic conditions affecting the whole of our province. It is being demonstrated—and never more so than during the last three years—that the area of Saskatchewan is sufficiently large that the weather conditions prevailing over that area are sufficiently diversified to ensure if one portion of the province does suffer, and does not bring in good returns to the people of that portion, that nevertheless so far as the province as a whole is concerned we need fear no combination of circumstances which would produce province-wide disaster to our crops. That is important to us as a provincial entity, to our municipal bodies, to all those bodies of the province who have to go to the outside world for credit to provide the public facilities, the duty of providing which is laid on them. Our total crop is becoming, as a result of the last three years' experience, a more settled thing. It is being noticed in eastern Canada and in the world generally that Saskatchewan as a whole can be depended on to come through. That is a matter of the utmost importance.

#### *Finances of the Province.*

To turn from the production and finances of our people to the finances of the government, to consider the province as a governmental unit, I am pleased to be able to report a very substantial surplus for the fiscal year ending April 30 last. The surplus of receipts over expenditures, including the amount carried forward from the previous year, was \$877,519.38. Out of this amount should be deducted, in order to arrive at the actual cash surplus, the value of stocks purchased on advances from the treasury amounting to \$184,226.35 leaving a net cash surplus as a result of the year's operations of \$693,293.03.

This surplus is brought about by an increase in the revenues which we actually received over those which we estimated we

would receive when the Budget was before the Legislature of \$410,612.96 and a reduction in expenditure during the year below the estimated expenditure provided for in the estimates and supplementary estimates of \$736,552.36.

It is encouraging in a year such as the last fiscal year proved to be, that our revenues were so buoyant without any increased taxation as to produce \$410,000 more than was estimated, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to the government that they got through the year with spending \$736,000 less than you had provided in the estimates

The surplus to which I have referred has been disposed of by assisting current year's revenue to the extent of approximately \$232,000 to be used in payment principally of school grants and hospital grants which were really due in the previous fiscal year but which were not in order for payment by the Treasury until the new fiscal year came in. Provision was also made out of the surplus to pay the debt due to the Dominion government on account of 1915 seed grain distribution. It will be remembered by the members of the House that a vote was taken in the supplementary estimates to provide \$106,000 for that purpose. We have complained against the extravagance of that expenditure. We entered into the agreement in good faith when the Dominion government on that occasion undertook the distribution of seed grain as a result of the 1914 crop failure, that we would bear our *pro rata* share of the expense of administration, that proportion which the patented lands bore to the whole lands affected. Our share was \$106,859, payment for which has been provided out of the surplus of last year's revenue to which I have referred.

In addition provision was made to retire Treasury Bills outstanding to the amount of \$60,000 in connection with those famous Royal Commissions which travelled around the country a few years ago. The total expense of these Royal Commissions was \$150,000 and the Legislature made provision for this amount to be capitalised and spread over a period of five years, to be paid out of revenue at the rate of \$30,000 a year. As a result of the surplus on the last fiscal year it was found possible to pay off the whole outstanding amount of \$60,000. We could have allowed \$30,000 to stand but in view of the fact that the expense of the Royal Commission represented no asset to the province, although it was a capital charge, we thought it well to wipe it out as soon as possible and I hope that such things as Royal Commissions will be unnecessary in this province in the future.

After these provisions were made the net amount of \$194,369.30 remains as the actual net amount to be carried forward.

That, Mr. Speaker, in brief is the net result of our administration of the provincial financial affairs for the fiscal year 1918-19 ending on April 30 last.

Just a word regarding the current year. The present fiscal year has been rather a strenuous experience as the supplementary estimates submitted to the House recently indicated. We had grasshoppers, an unlooked for expenditure; the necessity of providing fodder in the drought stricken areas free of freight charges;

items which could not possibly be foreseen at the time the estimates were voted, and it did look for a time as if these conditions would result in a deficit on the current year's business which expires on April 30 next. After a survey of the situation, however, having due regard to the prospects of revenue between now and the end of the fiscal year, and what we will probably have to expend in the same period, I am of opinion that we will come out on the right side during the present fiscal year.

Our revenues are more buoyant today than at any time since the foundation of the province. People are paying up in better shape than we had reason to expect having regard to the conditions existing in the province.

#### *Sources of Provincial Revenue.*

I now turn to something of a departure in Budget addresses rendered necessary because of the great need of informing the people generally as to where government money, as it is called, comes from and where it goes. There is a common idea that the Treasury is a well, fed from some superhuman source and that all we have to do is to drop a pail into it and bring up all that is required. If members of the Assembly had to meet delegations asking for grants and expenditures of one kind and another they would be impressed with the idea that there is a lack of appreciation on the part of the public generally of the fact that the Treasury contains just as much money as the people put into it and no more. It is just like a well. The water we get from a well all comes from the surface somewhere. It descends in the form of rain and ultimately reaches the well, and to imagine that it is manufactured there is nothing but a fallacy. For people to imagine that money is manufactured in the Treasury is equally a fallacy.

I propose in the simplest manner I can to set forth where our money comes from in Saskatchewan and also where it goes. Putting large figures into simple form is not an easy task and I may not succeed. I do hope, however, to make it clear to the House and the people of the province what the sources of our revenue are and also what the services are on which we expend the money. It has been worked out on a percentage basis and the figures are comparative one with the other.

First, where do we get our money from? We get 32.35 per cent. from the Dominion government in the form of subsidies and in the form of payments on school lands trust fund account—a total of \$2,307,147; we get in the form of provincial taxation 34.77 per cent. or in revenue \$2,479,708; 13.73 per cent. from licenses or \$979,156; fees of various kinds, 12.88 per cent. or \$918,672; repayment of advances and loans, 1.55 per cent. or \$110,438; institutional revenue from our jail farms, mental hospital, etc., 1.77 per cent. or \$125,929; fines, forfeits, estreated bail, 1.4 per cent. or \$100,219; miscellaneous, 1.55 per cent. or \$110,697.

That is where our money comes from. In further detail: taxation; the public revenue tax, less commissions paid to the municipalities accounts for just over 20 per cent. of our revenue \$1,450,000; wild land tax, less commission, 7.65 per cent. of our

revenue, \$545,000; inheritance tax, 2.04 per cent. \$145,000; corporation tax, 2.74 per cent. \$195,000; timber berth taxation, .16 per cent.; railway taxation, 1.84 per cent. \$131,000.

I do not think I need take the time of the House in going over the various returns from small licenses. There is only one of them over one per cent. and that is auto licenses which were responsible in the year for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of our total revenue or \$743,954. Of the fees, the land titles accounts for the bulk of them, 8.7 per cent. of our revenue, \$620,821; court fees,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., \$109,946.

That covers the sources of our revenue and the figures will be more clear to the members of the House in printed form. (*Schedule 1.*)

#### *How Revenues are Expended.*

What is of perhaps even more interest to the people generally is where does the revenue go? That is a problem we all face in our domestic experience and I expect the same curiosity prevails with respect to governmental expenditures.

The expenditure of a government may be properly spread over six heads. I do not mean departmental expenditure, because departmentalising expenditure does not give any adequate idea of the services performed as there are certain services spread over more than one department.

In 1918-19 I would divide our expenditure into the following heads:

(1) **Administrative:** That means the general expenditure in connection with the operation of general civil government which cannot otherwise be allocated.

(2) **Legislative:** What it costs to run this legislative machinery which is being operated here today.

(3) **Protective:** A large portion of the government service to the people is protective and comprises police, courts, jails, land title offices and other services of that nature.

(4) **Developmental:** In this service I would place such items as education, public health—although this is partly protective—neglected children, promotion of agriculture and commerce.

(5) **Patriotic Services:** In the year we had an extraordinary kind of expenditure due to the war. We call it patriotic expenditure and I cannot place it properly under any other head.

(6) **Miscellaneous:** There are also some miscellaneous items.

In this connection it should be noted that no mention has been made of any charge for the interest on the public debt. The reason I did not mention that separately is because the interest on the public debt is spread over the service for which the debt was incurred. The interest on the court houses is charged to the courts, and the same with the land titles offices and jails and the mental hospital, all are charged to the service rendered. Therefore all the public debt charges are included somewhere in the items I have given. In connection with this legislative building we cannot charge the interest on it to anything else but adminis-

tration. It must be here as the head office of the province and it cannot be charged to any other service.

The first head, Administrative, accounted for 6.018 per cent. of our expenditure, \$397,485.

The second head, Legislative, consumes 2.436 per cent. of our revenue, \$160,897. By looking at the estimates every member will know where the bulk of it goes—sessional indemnities.

The third head, Protective, consumes 19.201 per cent. of our total expenditure, \$1,268,213. That is made up as follows: police, 5.471 per cent., \$361,320; courts, 3.222 per cent., \$212,809; jails, 2.44 per cent., \$161,090; land titles offices, 4.808 per cent., \$317,576; miscellaneous, 3.261 per cent., \$215,416.

The fourth head, Developmental, far more expensive today than the other services, consumes nearly 53 per cent. or \$3,496,279. This is made up as follows: (a) Education, 20.992 per cent., \$1,386,488. It is the largest single item of expenditure and the most expensive service (from the standpoint of gross amount) which we perform. This amount does not include the expenditures for education out of the supplementary revenue tax. That would add a further half million and increase the percentage to almost 25 per cent. When eastern Canada criticises this province with respect to education I would like to ask the question if any one of the provinces in the east can show as high a proportion of total expenditure for education. (b) Public Health: an important service requiring more than people think. More than half of the total represents hospital grants. This service cost last year 11.306 per cent. of the total, \$746,725. (c) Neglected Children: happily this does not cost a great deal at present. We must continue the service and it will in all probability develop in this province. Last year it took 1.818 per cent. of the total, \$120,094. (d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce: this is one general service which I have divided into two (1) agriculture, which includes all our expenditures which can be properly considered as agricultural, 5.149 per cent. of the total, \$340,032; (2) highways, 13.671 per cent. of the total, \$902,938.

Patriotic Purposes: during the year to which I have referred this took up 12.498 per cent. of the total, \$825,468. The amount of course will not appear in any future statement because its purpose is almost entirely finished. Practically the whole amount was the contribution by this province to the funds of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in order that Saskatchewan soldiers' dependents might be taken care of with Saskatchewan money.

Miscellaneous: nearly 7 per cent. of our expenditure comes under this head, small details I will not bother the members of the House with.

I have had the statements of both revenue and expenditure prepared in this form because I believe they are thus more easily understood and when printed will enable members of the Assembly, to give the man on the street—the man who pays the taxes, who comes down here for “government money”—information in a clear cut manner which will indicate to him that nothing can go out which



does not come in and the necessity of taking a very vigorous interest in the expenditure of public money in the province. (*Schedule 2.*)

*The Public Debt.*

I think the next matter to which I will refer, Mr. Speaker, is the public debt. We have a public debt in Saskatchewan. We had to secure our parliament buildings, our court houses, our mental hospital, jails, telephones and many other important public utilities. These things could not be secured without the creation of a public debt. The gross amount of the public debt at present is \$34,946,404.62 or, per head of population, \$41.95. This amount represents an increase of \$2.12 per capita over the preceding year. I do not attach a great deal of importance to the gross debt because in Saskatchewan a very large portion of that gross debt is self-sustaining. It is all very well to say that it is \$41.95 per head of population but unless all the people of the province have to pay the interest annually on that per capita amount it does not mean very much to them. So the net debt is what I am chiefly interested in from a financial point of view and that now stands at \$17,742,236.28. That is per capita \$21.30. The last budget figures showed the net per capita debt to be \$22.14, so there has been a decrease in our net per capita debt in the last fiscal year of 84 cents per head.

The reduction in net per capita debt is brought about by the fact that during the year just closed the increase in our gross debt was almost altogether made up of items which are self-sustaining so far as interest is concerned, and also the redemption of the Public Improvements Loan \$400,000. Just a word on the meaning of self-sustaining debt as we generally call it. We have some expenditures in this province which must be a charge on the public as a whole such as the interest on the cost of this building. The same is true of our jails, court houses and other buildings of that kind. The interest on the cost is a charge on the whole people. A very large portion of our debt, about half of it, is made up of what I referred to as the self-sustaining items and they are the telephone system, loans to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., to the Co-operative Creameries, loan to the city of Regina, *re* cyclone, and other advances. The taxpayers of this province are not charged anything for the interest on the cost of the telephone system. The public who use the phones in this province pay the rentals and the long distance tolls; they are the people who in the service fee they are charged pay the interest cost on the system. That constitutes a large portion of our self-sustaining debt. Our loans to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are now running in the neighbourhood of three millions. The company pays the interest. It is not charged against the people of the province. The Co-operative Creameries is in the same position; the loan to the city of Regina, on exactly the same principle; the people of the city are carrying the burden of that loan.

And so we get to the position, Mr. Speaker, that our net debt per head is \$21.30 as against last year's per capita of \$22.14. I

am not afraid personally of increasing our gross debt so long as that increase is very largely made up of self-sustaining items such as the telephones, elevators, creameries, and others which assume the interest and do not involve the charging of it on the general public.

*School Lands Trust Fund.*

Another matter which must be referred to on this occasion is the position of the School Lands Trust Fund. I referred to it a little while ago as being one of our sources of revenue. The Dominion government administers the school lands of the province for us. That is the law. The federal government also has charge of the trust fund created as a result of the sales of these lands and pays to the province annually the interest and other revenues which result from the administration of lands and fund. We have for years in this Legislature tried to accomplish two things with respect to the school lands. First we tried to get the rate of interest paid to us by the Dominion increased. The Dominion was paying 3 per cent. on the fund. The second thing we wanted was that the school lands and the trust fund should be turned over to the provincial government for administration. We believe we can administer them honestly and to better advantage than they can be administered from Ottawa. Both sides of this House are agreed on that.

We have made these two demands. During the year I can report no progress so far as getting control of the lands is concerned. The matter has been discussed as a part of the great question of transferring the natural resources to us but no definite conclusion has been reached. The position is the same as when I spoke to you a year ago.

I am, however, pleased to be able to report that we have succeeded in making an impression so far as the rate of interest received by the province is concerned. I made a calculation as to what it would have amounted to if we had received 5 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. since the province was formed and it would have made the large difference in revenue of \$439,249. A large portion of that has accrued to the Dominion. That may be a proper way of administering a trust, to make money out of it for the administrator. That may be fair but I have never been able to see it. The administration of a trust involves that all the profits from the administration of it less operating charges shall be paid to those for whom the trust is being administered. It should be borne in mind that the fund is actually charged with the cost of administration. The fund supports the staff which administers it, and the Dominion is therefore at no expense whatever.

As I said, during the year I can report some progress in connection with this matter. It will be remembered that a year ago I reported that a portion of the funds had been invested by the Dominion government at 5 per cent. in Dominion securities and that we were being given credit for the increased amount of interest from that investment. It comprised a little less than half of the amount actually at credit of the fund.

Every time there is a change of Dominion finance ministers or any time I meet a finance minister I discuss the matter and try to create an impression. Sir Henry Drayton had hardly got his seat warm before I tackled him on the subject and I am pleased to be able to report that Sir Henry consented to arrange for the investment of the whole amount at credit of the fund in Dominion securities to yield 5 per cent. which will in future be paid to the province instead of 3 per cent.

I hope members of the House will not get too enthusiastic for the reason that the Order in Council making the arrangement does not of course change the principle of the legislation at all and only provides for the investment of these moneys in Dominion securities maturing in 1922. It is only practically a two year arrangement and will then be up for reconsideration. By that time, who knows? we may have a government in Ottawa who may be prepared to turn over our lands to us. I do not desire to omit giving credit to Sir Henry Drayton for the manner in which he responded to our arguments in connection with this matter. It means quite a little to the province and I believe in giving credit where credit is due. The estimated receipts from the School Lands Trust Fund for the next fiscal year are \$897,600. Our endowment is beginning to mean something to us. It was set aside by the wise men who made the provision in years long past for educational facilities on these prairies—whatever else suffered.

#### *Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board.*

Another matter of interest to the members of the House will be a brief review of the operations of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year which has just closed. The House will be pleased to know that in spite of the difficulty in securing 5 per cent. money, and it must be remembered that to operate our Farm Loan Board and to hold the rate of interest to the borrower at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. we must get 5 per cent. money in the first place, the Board has now loaned approximately \$3,900,000 to approximately 2,100 borrowers. I am using approximate figures because the business of the Board is going on from day to day. This is an increase in the amount referred to in the last Budget of over \$2,100,000, which amount has been loaned by the Board during the calendar year just closed. Again I desire to refer to the attitude of the borrowers towards the Board. The old idea that a debt to a government is not considered a debt at all, was felt to be fair criticism at the time this scheme was launched, and many critics believe that in all probability the borrowers would take that attitude. I am happy to be able to say, however, that generally speaking the people who borrow from the Farm Loan Board apparently have a higher conception of their obligations. While the last year has been a hard one for a great number of the borrowers from the Board, a large number of loans are placed in the portions of the province which have suffered from crop failure, I am pleased to be able to state that on December 31, one month after the due date of the instalments from the borrower to the Board, 60 per cent. of the total amount of interest due (including arrears) had

been paid. According to the terms of the contract, of course, 100 per cent. should have been paid. But, having regard to the fact that a great proportion of the Board's borrowers are located in the districts I have referred to and are among our pioneer settlers it is a very creditable showing that within one month of the due date of the instalments from the borrower to the Board 60 per cent. of the total amount of principal and interest due has been paid, including arrears.

I stated to the grain growers convention at the time the scheme was under discussion that we expected the Board to adopt a strictly business-like attitude towards its borrowers. It is hard to define under conditions prevailing what a strictly business-like attitude would be and as a consequence I expect the Board will be compelled to carry over a great number of its borrowers to another year. When this Legislature finds it necessary to make provision for people to be assisted in various ways, it is surely unreasonable to expect the Farm Loan Board, created by the Legislature to collect from these people.

From a financial point of view the operations of the Board may be looked at for a few moments. It will be remembered that I have stated on previous occasions that I did not expect the Board to be on a self-sustaining basis until they had at least five million dollars loaned. The progress of the Board is adding emphasis to that belief. On an ordinary business basis, the Board made a profit in 1919 of \$10,800 thus reducing the original loss from \$16,800 to \$6,000. That is on a revenue basis. I do not wish anyone to get the impression that there is a cash surplus of that amount but it does mean that if all the borrowers had paid up and if as a consequence the Board had paid off its interest due the government, the Board would have been \$10,800 ahead during the year. The importance of that lies in the fact that it vindicates absolutely our policy in so far as cheap money is concerned. It indicates clearly that the margin on which we are attempting to do business is ample, given fair conditions. It also indicates that the Board will within a few years be able to pay back to the government the loan made to them for administration and organisation purposes. It must be remembered that we gave to the Board no grant of any description to start business with. We took the ground it would not be fair to existing loaning institutions to subsidise an institution of that kind and for organisation purposes we said to the Board "we will loan you enough money to run your business until it gets on a paying basis but when you get there you must pay that money back." It was not intended that the people of this province should be taxed for the purpose of providing cheaper money for the farmers, but it was considered sound to place the credit of the province behind the greatest industry we have in an attempt to secure cheap money for that industry. The lowest general mortgage rate when the Board came into existence was 8 per cent. I am beginning to notice already the effect of the Farm Loan Board's operations on the rate of interest. In certain selected districts of Saskatchewan today the ordinary mortgage company is willing to make loans at 7

per cent. It was never the object of the government to take over all the farm loan business but we did hope to be as much of a levelling influence in that business as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is in the grain business and there is every indication that our hope will be realised.

I should, perhaps, make a statement with regard to how the Board is financed by the government. How did we find for them two million in the last year. The main method of financing the Board is by the sale of farm loan debentures to the people of the province. These debentures are for a term of ten years bearing rate of interest at 5 per cent. and have a unique standing in that they are redeemable at any time, on three months' notice by the holder, at par. The idea was to create a convenient form of security for our people which would save them from being at the mercy of the stock exchange when they desired to sell. As a result of circumstances which arose in which the interests of all Canada were involved, the Victory loans, it was necessary to withdraw our provincial bonds from the market so far as an active propaganda was concerned. In spite of this I am pleased to state that there is still outstanding, exclusive of redemptions \$1,692,000 in Farm Loan bonds. The Farm Loan Stock, a stock issue, created for the purpose of investment from the general sinking fund accounted for \$925,000 and a Dominion loan of a million dollars completes the financing of the Board with the exception of bank credits. A year ago I told the House that in discussing the question with Sir Thomas White, the matter of withdrawing our loan to make room for the Victory loan should receive some consideration and as a result he loaned us a million dollars for five years at 5 per cent. I did not succeed so well with Sir Henry Drayton this year. The Dominion needed the money too badly.

#### *General Sinking Fund.*

Regarding the general sinking fund I want to explain how we get that \$925,000 for the Board out of the sinking fund. For several years back repayments have been made by concerns like the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Creameries, the City of Regina and so on. These were capital repayments to the province but the securities issued to provide the moneys in the first place were, in most cases, not due for a number of years to come and it would not have been proper to take these payments into general revenue and use them for ordinary purposes of the province. A year ago it was decided to invest such moneys in a general sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming securities in the future.

Another item going into the sinking fund is the proceeds of the sale of any provincial property. The property acquired by the province is a capital expenditure and if it is sold the proceeds are not placed to the credit of general revenue but in the general sinking fund. The standing of the fund at the present time is \$961,131 and it is invested in Farm Loan 30 year Stock. I do not think anyone will question the propriety of the creation of this general sinking fund as a depository for moneys repaid to the government on capital

account, nor do I think anyone will question the wisdom of investing the general sinking fund moneys in Farm Loan Stock because it means that the sinking fund is backed by the best security this province has to offer, first mortgages on farm lands, and also enables these dollars to go on working again for the development of agriculture in this province.

I may state that the business between the Board and the Provincial Treasurer is working as nearly as possible on a cost basis. To cover the cost of the loans to the government the treasury charges the board 5 1-3 per cent. and it would appear that this amount is approximately correct. We intend to adjust from time to time the amount to a correct basis. The treasury loss up to date on all transactions involving nearly four million dollars is just about \$2,700 and that is being gradually wiped off from month to month.

#### *Provincial Bond Sales.*

It may interest the members of the House to learn a few details regarding bond sales by the government since the House last met. There were two issues only during that period. First, an issue of three million, 5 per cent. debentures maturing in 1939 issued on May 1, 1919, sold at 95.07, cost to the province 5.40 per cent. The purchasers were a syndicate composed of Mathews & Co., and Jarvis & Co., and the object was the redemption of \$2,500,000 worth of 6½ per cent. debentures sold to the federal government during the war.

Two or three years ago, during the war, the Dominion government passed an Order in Council making it impossible for provincial governments to finance.

*Mr. Turgeon:* Tried to.

*Mr. Dunning:* Well, we will say it was unconstitutional but we felt we should not embarrass the Dominion government during the war by standing on our constitutional rights but unfortunately we had an issue of bonds falling due in New York and New York took no notice of Dominion Orders in Council. It was necessary to provide funds for retirement. We had to say to the Dominion government "you have stopped us borrowing money and the Province of Saskatchewan is going to default in New York; what are you going to do about it?" There was only one thing to do and the Dominion therefore lent us the money; we paid the bonds that were maturing and the net result was that we were indebted to the Dominion government for two and a half million at 6½ per cent. Naturally we did not desire that debt to be outstanding at such a high rate any longer than necessary and made a condition in the bond given to the Dominion that it should be repayable at any time and as soon as money became cheap enough we floated the issue above referred to and paid it off, effecting a saving in interest charges of \$27,500 per annum.

The second flotation was that referred to a few days ago in the House, \$3,444,000, 6 per cent., sold at 102.03 or 5.53 per cent. We are not yet down to a 5 per cent. basis for provincial borrowings. I hope to see it before long, although he is a wise man who

can predict what will happen in regard to the rate of interest on bonds sold by provinces and municipalities.

I would just like to say a word regarding provincial bond sales. The method is the same as is adopted in the matter of contracts. Tenders are called for, opened in public, and a full list of tenderers including the successful one is published. That is true in connection with bonds, public works and contracts generally of this government to which it is possible to apply such conditions.

I notice some talk these days about the new government of Ontario abolishing the patronage list and I am prepared to say that I never saw a patronage list in connection with this government. The opposition papers of this province say that there is such a list. Where is it? Who is on it? I do not know of it. There is no truth in the statement so far as this province is concerned. I speak with some warmth on this subject because insinuations against the honour of public men are all too common in these days and if we do not defend ourselves it is a sure thing that no one else will.

#### *No New Taxation.*

The next subject to which attention is called is the increase in the expenditure contemplated in the estimates now before the House. It will be noticed that the total expenditure from revenue during the coming fiscal year will be \$9,374,534 as against \$8,969,952 in the current fiscal year. That represents an increase in our expenditure requirements from revenue in the estimates of \$404,582. I need hardly explain why it is that each year our expenditure necessities go up. Everything is going up in these days and it would be strange if the cost of government did not go up along with everything else. I am happy to be able to say that it is not the intention of the government to introduce any new taxation to meet this increased expenditure. Our revenue from existing sources of taxation appears to be sufficient to enable us to meet this expenditure without increasing the load of taxation on the people of the province.

#### *Dominion Sources of Revenue.*

While on this subject I want to refer to a matter prominent in the public mind at this time affecting the finances of the province and the municipalities. Considerable publicity is being given in the press to the necessities of further sources of revenue for Dominion purposes. One would think to read the press that the Dominion government provided practically all forms of public service in Canada, such is the importance which is being attached to the finding of new sources of revenue for the Dominion government. That impression is a very erroneous one. The Dominion government does not render to the people of Canada anything like the volume and value of service performed by the provincial and municipal bodies of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, as between the two classes of public service, the Dominion, on the one hand, and the provincial, municipal, school and other local bodies on the

other, the latter class performs a very much greater proportion of the total public service than the former.

Everything in the form of local service is rendered by some body either provincial in character or a local body created by this Legislature. Schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, jails, practically all necessities which deal closely with the people are financed either by the province as a whole or through the local bodies given taxation powers by the Legislature of this province.

I have here a statement which gives some information regarding the relative amounts expended by the Dominion on the one hand and the province and local institutions on the other. The point I am trying to make is that we should go very carefully in Canada before allowing the Dominion government to invade fields of taxation which have previously been exclusively occupied by either provincial or local bodies because these provincial and local bodies require to be in a position to render far more service to the people than the Dominion government.

#### *Comparison of Public Services.*

Take Saskatchewan. It may surprise members of this House to know that the services performed by the provincial body and by the local bodies created by this Legislature and including provincial government, municipalities, school districts, high school districts, university, cost \$44,181,000 in the fiscal year 1918-19.

It was made up as follows: provincial government, expended in services of the kind I have referred to—without taking into account grants to educational institutions because these grants while made from provincial revenue were expended by the bodies themselves and therefore I give the local body credit for the expenditure—\$7,190,000; municipalities, not including educational expenditure, \$28,873,000; school district expenditure, \$7,595,000; high school expenditure, \$293,000; university \$230,000.

The government grants are included in every case in the expenditures of the body to whom the grant was made. So it cost for provincial and local services, the ordinary public services which every citizen must have, \$44,181,000. The people of Saskatchewan must tax themselves to provide these local services. That expenditure amounts to a tax of \$59.38 for every man woman and child to keep our local machinery running. That is a significant figure.

The necessities of Dominion revenue are serious. Here is the statement from the last *Canada Public Accounts* which indicates that the expenditure including interest on war debt and everything else for the whole Dominion was \$232,731,000 or per capita, \$26.34. That is what the Dominion requires from the people of Saskatchewan; not quite half as much per capita as that needed in the province itself. Everyone knows that the demand for increased public service does not come upon the Dominion authorities in anything like the same measure as on our local, school, municipal and provincial authorities. It is these bodies that must be prepared in the years to come to provide the necessary local facilities for the incoming population. So far as the Dominion is concerned



incoming population means increased revenue but so far as the local bodies are concerned incoming population means increased expenditures. I want to put forward tonight as a serious proposition from the point of view of the people of this province, and other provinces, that if the Dominion government intends to invade the fields of taxation which have hitherto been sacred to our provincial and local bodies, it will be necessary to have a conference of the parties affected, the Dominion government, our provincial governments and representatives of our municipal governments, from one end of Canada to the other. The necessities of public service in regard to schools, hospitals, municipal and provincial interests generally are too great to be invaded by any mode of taxation by Dominion authorities without the most serious consideration. This matter of Dominion taxation is receiving at the present time a great deal of publicity, and all too little has been said about the necessities for revenue for these other bodies, which are in reality rendering a greater measure of service to the people than the Dominion can ever perform.

*Overlapping in Governmental Services.*

Something might be done in this connection by getting rid of overlapping services. There are many fields in which a Dominion service overlaps a provincial or municipal service. In connection with the department of agriculture, this is particularly true. Anyone who believes that the industry of agriculture can be adequately taken care of from Ottawa does not know much about the industry, and so the demand has arisen in every province for a provincial department of agriculture, active, on the job, doing things. In a great many cases we find a large expenditure by the Dominion government for performing the identical services which are performed by provincial departments. It seems to me that some reduction can be made in the Dominion necessities for revenue by cutting out overlapping services which are absolutely unnecessary. That is one suggestion I might urge. Anyone who has been in Ottawa knows the immense ramifications of Dominion machinery. I sincerely trust that no attempt will be made by any Dominion government to invade local fields of taxation without the greatest consideration and a chance being given for consultation with the local authorities.

*Salaries of Civil Servants.*

I now come to a matter of considerable interest to the occupants of this building, the population which occupies it from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Civil servants have, like other people, been troubled in the last few years by the increase in the cost of living. It affects them the same as anyone else. The government has attempted to deal with the condition as it arose and since I became Provincial Treasurer in 1916, salaries in the aggregate have advanced approximately \$70,000 per annum without any material advance in numbers. The government in addition attempted to meet this

problem by what we call "cost of living" bonuses. It was thought by the government, as well as by many other people, that the abnormal price of things would decline, that we were passing over a peak and that by and by things would get down to a lower level and instead of raising salaries to meet the whole of the increased costs we decided to deal with the matter by way of bonus, watching the cost of living figures as published in the *Labour Gazette* at Ottawa to provide a basis as far as possible.

Practically everyone has come to the conclusion that the present cost of living is not a peak but a step and we are a little doubtful if the next step may not be higher than ever. We have not much hope of material reduction in the cost of living for some time to come. The supplementary estimates the other day for bonuses indicated that during the past year it cost \$48,000 additional in bonuses. I do not think that under the circumstances the government can be charged with being ungenerous. It is a difficult problem to deal with.

#### *The New Policy.*

Now we are faced with the necessity of a new policy. The bonus policy does not fill the bill. This year as on former occasions the estimates have gone through the Civil Service Commissioner's office, that official consulting with the heads of departments as to efficiency and advances on account of service and so on—general merit increases. The government then decided that after this adjustment by the Civil Service Commissioner, which was not of course of general application, to scale up all salaries below \$1,500 per annum 10 per cent. and all salaries between \$1,500 and \$1,800 5 per cent. That has been done and the result is contained in the estimates which are before the House. The government did not apply any hard and fast system to salaries over \$1,800. After all it is the cost of living we are considering and while it affects the higher paid man as much as the lower paid man it really only affects the margin between the actual cost and what he receives.

The increases on account of promotion and merit amounted to \$55,614 and the increases made as a result of this 10 and 5 per cent. scale up amounted to \$114,239 so that the actual salary increases for 1920 beginning the first of May next will amount to \$169,853. I do not know whether it will commend itself to the House as being fair. As is always the case when each Minister's estimates come before Committee all the information will be available as to salaries of employees. While on this subject I wish to deprecate the practice of members of this Legislature allowing civil servants to interest them on behalf of particular individuals in order to bring pressure to bear through this Committee for increases in salaries. Responsible government will be impossible if we are to have a lot of wire pulling by civil servants. Members can use their own judgment when the estimates are before them as to salaries of any individual but any concerted attempt by employees to influence the Legislature should be discouraged.

*Proposed Expenditures.*

I want to call attention for a few moments to increases of importance in the estimates.

**Education** it will be noticed increases from \$1,324,050 including supplementaries to \$1,966,576. This amount does not represent the real increase because of the fact that the supplementary revenue expenditures are now included with our regular educational expenditure. The actual increase out of ordinary revenue is \$192,526. Every year there is a very substantial amount, usually between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of an increase in our educational expenditures.

**Agriculture** apparently only requires half the sum voted for the current year brought about by the fact that we put through a supplementary of \$380,000 to cover the free freight policy for fodder and for grasshopper destruction.

**Bureau of Labor and Industries:** this is a new vote to make provision for the Act which passed the other day. In addition to the ordinary items the sum of \$20,000 is asked for surveys of natural resources. The plan of action has yet to be determined. As I stated the other day, it is not the intention of the government to start off on a general prospecting tour. The bureau will interest itself in bringing industries into the province to develop our resources.

**Miscellaneous, Chargeable to Capital:** includes an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for housing. I need not discuss that because amending legislation will be brought down in a few days. So far as the amount is concerned it is in the estimates to be advanced to the municipalities who care to take advantage of the legislation.

**Farm Loan Board, \$3,000,000:** we do not know whether that amount can be obtained at 5 per cent. but we know the demand will be there for the money.

**Telephone, Capital Expenditure \$1,500,000:** an increase of \$205,000. I need not go into detail. The Minister will probably make a statement before the session closes in this connection. The demands on the government for extensions to the system are insistent.

**Public Works, Capital:** revote for the War Memorial Museum of \$200,000. \$100,000 was taken a year ago and as will be remembered the only work done up to date has been the preparation of plans. We hope to proceed in the new fiscal year.

**University, \$350,000:** to cover the cost of completing the physics building and an extension to the engineering building.

**Normal School, \$250,000:** we are also asking a revote of this amount for a new normal school at Saskatoon.

**Court Houses and Land Titles Offices, \$300,000:** we are trying to follow the policy of building at least two court houses each year. A cause of complaint just now is that it is often necessary to hold court in a moving picture theatre or some other class of building which is not conducive to the dignity of the court.

New jail at Prince Albert, \$100,000.

Mental hospital at Weyburn: last year \$250,000 was voted. A site has been acquired and spur track laid. We expect this year to expend at least \$600,000 on that building and get it rushed to completion. It is urgently required.

Institution for incurables, \$60,000: we are housing some of the incurables at the present time in the old hospital on Scarth street in this city. As time goes on more of these people come to our hands and we must provide a proper institution for them.

**Public Improvements, Highways:** the total revenue and capital amount asked for is \$1,679,836 an increase of \$260,206.

It will be noticed that the total capital expenditure reaches \$9,313,000, rather a staggering total for one province like Saskatchewan to attempt to borrow in the money markets of the world. It includes \$3,000,000 for the Farm Loan Board which must be obtained at 5 per cent. in order to be loaned; \$1,800,000 for housing which we will get from the Dominion government if it is required; \$1,500,000 for telephones; and the other sums as I have indicated.

I want to say this in conclusion, Mr. Speaker. So far as capital expenditures are concerned it must not be taken for granted that the government will expend nine million dollars in the coming year. That will depend on the condition of the money market. Our performance in the past along that line is the best indication of what our policy for the future will be. We want to be in the position if the money markets are favourable to perform these services to our people. We feel that the people have the right to demand of us that we should be in the position to go ahead with these necessary enterprises if conditions are favourable.

The House has been very patient, Mr. Speaker. I have been longer than on previous occasions of this sort and am duly thankful for the careful attention of the House. In conclusion I want to say that everything looks bright for the Province of Saskatchewan. So far as crops are concerned we are entitled to hope that after three years the turn of the tide will come. There is an old saying "lots of snow, lots of crop" and this winter we have lots of snow. A good stock of moisture to start with will mean a great deal to the people in those districts which have been stricken with drought in the past three years and so far as the finances of the province are concerned the government has nothing to be ashamed of.

SCHEDULE 1

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

DISTRIBUTION OF 1918-19 REVENUES

	Per cent.		
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....	<b>32.349</b>		\$2,307,147.52
(a) Subsidy.....	23.557	\$1,680,077.00	
(b) School Lands.....	8.792	627,070.52	
2. TAXATION.....	<b>34.769</b>		2,479,708.45
(a) Public Revenues (less commission).....	20.340	\$1,450,676.48	
(b) Wild Lands (less commission).....	7.648	545,441.82	
(c) Inheritance.....	2.038	145,314.90	
(d) Corporation.....	2.740	195,420.47	
(e) Timber Berth.....	.161	11,515.18	
(f) Railway.....	1.842	131,339.60	
3. LICENSES.....	<b>13.729</b>		979,155.94
(a) Detective.....	.0056	\$ 400.00	
(b) Druggists' Liquor.....	.0048	345.00	
(c) Auctioneer.....	.1027	7,327.50	
(d) Pedler.....	.3127	22,300.00	
(e) Marriage.....	.1188	8,472.00	
(f) Motors.....	10.4312	743,954.28	
(g) Moving Picture.....	.2472	17,630.86	
(h) Circus.....	.0320	2,280.00	
(i) Company.....	.9220	65,757.00	
(j) Insurance.....	.8069	57,549.74	
(k) Fur Dealer.....	.0954	6,804.27	
(l) Game.....	.2356	16,799.29	
(m) Coal Dealer.....	.1028	7,333.00	
(n) Slaughter House.....	.0263	1,876.00	
(o) Plumber.....	.0167	1,192.00	
(p) Embalmer.....	.0033	235.00	
(q) Steam Boiler.....	.2650	18,900.00	
4. FEES.....	<b>12.881</b>		918,672.03
(a) Notary Public.....	.0499	\$ 3,560.00	
(b) Commissioner for Oaths.....	.0454	3,238.00	
(c) Police.....	.4201	29,960.83	
(d) Succession Duties Act.....	.1313	9,365.30	
(e) Land Titles.....	8.7047	620,821.08	
(f) Court.....	1.5416	109,946.29	
(g) Sheriff.....	.2471	17,622.40	
(h) Company.....	.3909	27,876.25	
(i) Examinations (Education).....	.3280	23,394.51	
(j) Teachers' Certificates.....	.1197	8,535.68	
(k) Normal School.....	.1463	10,435.00	
(l) Brauds.....	.0934	6,664.60	
(m) Stallion Inspection.....	.0881	6,282.02	
(n) Stallion Registration.....	.1071	7,634.10	
(o) Vital Statistics.....	.0323	2,305.26	
(p) Administration of Lunatics' Estates.....	.1503	10,722.64	
(q) Steam Boilers Act.....	.2228	15,887.50	
(r) Miscellaneous.....	.0620	4,420.57	
5. REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES AND LOANS.....	<b>1.549</b>		110,438.06
6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE.....	<b>1.766</b>		125,929.49
7. FINES, FORFEITURES AND ES-TREATED BAIL.....	<b>1.405</b>		100,219.57
8. MISCELLANEOUS.....	<b>1.552</b>		110,697.45
being: Interest, Sales, Publications, Materials, Etc.			
	<b>100.00</b>		<b>\$7,131,968.51</b>

## SCHEDULE 2

## PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

## DISTRIBUTION OF 1918-19 EXPENDITURES

	Per cent.		
1. ADMINISTRATIVE.....	6.018		\$ 397,485.18
2. LEGISLATIVE.....	2.436		160,897.11
3. PROTECTIVE.....	19.201		1,268,213.50
(a) Police.....	5.471	\$ 361,320.88	
(b) Courts.....	3.222	212,809.06	
(c) Jails.....	2.439	161,090.48	
(d) Land Titles.....	4.808	317,576.86	
(e) Miscellaneous.....	3.261	215,416.22	
4. DEVELOPMENTAL.....	52.936		3,496,279.37
(a) Education.....	20.992	\$1,386,488.43	
(b) Public Health.....	11.306	746,725.32	
(c) Neglected Children.....	1.818	120,094.35	
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Com- merce:			
(1) Agriculture.....	5.149	340,032.54	
(2) Highways.....	13.671	902,938.73	
5. PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.....	12.498		825,468.09
6. MISCELLANEOUS.....	6.911		456,455.54
	<u>100.00</u>		<u>\$6,604,798.79</u>

Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE. W. F. A. TURGEON,  
(Attorney General)

on the  
TEMPERANCE QUESTION  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Thursday, January 29, 1920.

*The Honourable Mr. Turgeon*, in moving a resolution requesting that the votes of the electors of the province may be taken for or against the importation of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan, said:

Mr. Speaker, I desire first to inform you that I intend to say now all that I might have to say not only on this resolution but also on the second reading of Bill No. 71—An Act for regulating the Sale of Liquor. I have discussed the matter with many members of the House and in so far as it has been possible I have had typewritten copies of the Bill distributed. I am informed that the printed copies will be here some time this evening.

The Bill is merely a matter of internal regulation and the real substance of the government's proposals is so bound up in the resolution now before us that I could hardly, even if I so desired, deal with the resolution itself without explaining at length the regulations which the Bill contains.

The resolution sets out the policy of a plebiscite having the effect, if carried affirmatively, of stopping the importation of liquor into this province excepting for four legitimate purposes: medicine, sacraments, manufacturing uses and chemical uses. That is the effect of the resolution if adopted by way of plebiscite by our people. The Bill, therefore, merely regulates the manner in which liquor that (notwithstanding the carrying of the plebiscite) may still come into the province legitimately, is to be handled.

So you see, Mr. Speaker, the substance of the law is contained in the resolution. I think, therefore, it is only fair to the House, and calculated to save time and tediousness on my part, that I should now address my remarks both to the resolution which I propose to the House and to the motion for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the sale of liquor within the Province.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, this Legislature is called on to deal with the liquor question. We have done so on several important occasions in the past, and our predecessors in the old territorial legislature did likewise. There is no doubt that every time a Government brought down a measure it had the confidence (and the Legislature which adopted the measure likewise had the confidence), that it was settling the question, was saying the last word on the subject. But by this time we have acquired the knowledge that in dealing with a matter of this kind it is hard to say when you have said the last word. The problem is so complex, so far out of the ordinary purview of law—and particularly of criminal or *quasi*-criminal law—that one cannot say "Here is the unchangeable law; here is the panacea; here is the final remedy."

The most I will say of the proposed law is that it is, in the light of our experience in the past, the best we can conceive now as a remedy.

Let us review, to a small extent, what this question is. I am moved to that on account of a great deal that has been said in this House, and without it, about the present law, about its administration, about its defects. At the beginning of this Session we were favoured with the remarks of many members of this House in which the general tone was taken that things were at least unsatisfactory, to put the language mildly. Perhaps it is well to stop and to consider the magnitude of the task which a Legislature grapples with when it takes hold of the liquor problem and tries to find a solution for it. A great deal of our disappointment is due to the fact that in the past we did not examine thoroughly enough what we were about to do. We assumed too much; we took it for granted we were dealing with an ordinary problem, one to be set right in a moment. Let it be remembered, now at least, that we are dealing with a problem centuries old, that we are only striving to do our best where others have done what they deemed to be their best generations and centuries ago.

It is not a new problem. It is one as old as the world of history itself. If we remember that, we will be inclined to exercise a little more charity towards those who are trying to solve the problem and to create laws and towards those who are trying to execute these laws. Since the beginning of the world, as far as history has anything to relate, liquor has existed in some form or other and, sad to relate, drunkenness has existed, too. Liquor has, I say, always existed, drunkenness has always been condemned, except in some of the pagan rituals where, on specific occasions, it was accepted as a necessity of the festivities, of the worship of some god, such as Bacchus. The Chinese historians claim that eleven centuries before Christ, total prohibition reigned throughout the Chinese empire.

That is the first we hear of it. We know that in ancient Hebrew times there were several sects of Hebrews who seceded from the main body and set themselves aside for many practices, among them being the practice of total abstinence. Later on the Carthaginians prescribed in their laws that certain of their people should not be allowed to taste liquor; magistrates and others who had to perform judicial duties or police duties.

And so, all through the ages down to today. Therefore, you see, Mr. Speaker, this is not a new question. This is possibly the oldest question extant to which legislators and other people have had to give their attention. Allow me to pass over the gap of the middle ages. In modern times this question was again revived, about the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. A temperance movement started. Societies were formed. Some Christian sects made abstinence almost a part of their doctrine, at least an object devoutly to be striven for.

But it is only within very modern times indeed—the last eighty years or so, if we leave out the earlier examples I gave, that the law of prohibition has been advocated and put into force. That is,



the voluntary law of abstinence is one thing and the compulsory law of prohibition is another thing; and it is only within modern times that that law, in different places, has been advocated and put into force, at least since the remote instances to which I have referred.

I have given this very brief review in order to impress those who have to deal with the question before us tonight and those for whom our solution is meant in this province, with the importance of the task and its difficulty; and, having done that, having endeavoured to do that, let us come a little nearer home and let us see what, within our own province and before this province existed (in the North-West Territories) has been the history of legislation in this regard in order that we may better see the steps which have brought us down to the position we are in tonight.

In the earlier days of the North-West Territories we had a regime of prohibition mitigated by a system of permits obtainable on personal application to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories. That system was in effect for many years and in 1892 the Legislature of those territories passed, by one step, from that system to the system of wide open bars, open all day long in towns, villages and what were called rural localities from early morning until 11.30 at night, including Saturdays. That regime went on for the period between 1892 and 1908. In that year (it happened to be the first year that I was a member of this Assembly and the first temperance legislation I had the honour to submit), the system of local option was introduced, local option according to municipalities. At the same time the hours of the opening and closing of the bars were shortened, the number of licensed places reduced, and different other measures of a restrictive character were made features of the law.

That went on until June 30, 1915, and on that day liquor traffic, in so far as it was a private interest, disappeared from this province. We all remember how in March of that year, Mr. Scott, who was then the premier of Saskatchewan, having, with the other members of his government, given his very careful and earnest consideration to the problem (as he always gave earnest consideration to any problem before him) made up his mind that the time had come when the bars must go and when the wholesale liquor houses must go. He announced that policy at Oxbow in March, 1915, and the Legislature was convened and the Act passed and, by virtue of that Act, on June 30, 1915, every bar room in the province was closed, every wholesale liquor store was closed.

Then we went into the system of government dispensaries. The policy of the government was "Let us remove in the first place all private interest from the liquor traffic and shut out those who have profited by it so that the people themselves from now on will be free from any of these influences and able to make up their own minds as to whether they want liquor sold or not." On previous occasions it had not been so. When local option contests were held two forces were ranged against each other, the voluntary forces of prohibition and the forces of the liquor interests. Contests took place and were keenly contested, and

one of the essentials, according to Mr. Scott, was to remove all private financial interest in liquor, to give the people the opportunity of speaking for themselves without the pressure of those whose interest it was to see the traffic carried on.

The way was cleared for that by the abolition of the bar rooms and the wholesale liquor stores. The government itself took over the supply of liquor in the province and provision was made for a plebiscite. That system continued from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916, one and a half years, and in the month of December, 1916, the plebiscite was held, and the result was that the dispensaries were closed, the people expressing themselves for the discontinuance of the sale of liquor as a beverage within this province by an overwhelming majority of four to one.

The policy of the government tonight is, in its essentials, the same as the policy of the government then. When we abolished the bars in 1915 we wrote into the law that there should be a plebiscite, that the people should say what was to become of the traffic and, tonight, we say the same thing—there shall be a plebiscite. This government would never consider any radical change in the present system of liquor control in this province without first consulting the people. We have been asked to do so but we take the position that we have our mandate and until it is changed by the express voice of the people themselves our law in its essentials cannot be modified by way of experiment or otherwise. Because, let me repeat, this problem is in a class all by itself, complex and many-sided. It affects directly and immediately every home, every individual in the province. In recent years and today it is and has been, more than any other subject, constantly in the thoughts and in the discussions of our people. No system either of prohibition or of toleration could last for a week without the approval of the majority of our citizens.

From January 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, we had prohibition of the sale of liquor in this province excepting for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and chemical purposes. But at the same time there remained this—this province was powerless to prevent the importation of liquor for beverage purposes into the province from outside. That was a matter of federal control. For a period of time, from January 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, we had local prohibition, it is true, but liquor was quite easily obtainable as a beverage, the importation being permitted from outside the province.

On April 1, 1918, an Order in Council under *The War Measures Act* was passed by the Dominion government prohibiting the importation of liquor into one province from another province or from outside Canada. That system of prohibition of sale within the province and of importation into the province continued from April 1, 1918, until December 31, last.

We, tonight, have still a different system. We have reverted to the situation which existed from January 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918. Since January 1, liquor may again be imported into the province by individuals, not for sale or barter, but for the purposes of consumption. The Order in Council to which I have referred has been repealed as, of course, it had to be.

That is the present law in this province but we have other means at our disposal now. At the last Session of the Federal Parliament *The Canada Temperance Act* was amended. *The Canada Temperance Act* (or Scott Act) formerly provided for a system of local option by municipalities throughout Canada. By the recent amendment the scope of the Act has been greatly widened. Instead of municipalities, a whole province can adopt the Scott Act and in the case of a whole province adopting it the effect is that no liquor can be imported into that province excepting for the purposes I have enumerated and which I shall more particularly explain to the House at a later stage in my remarks.

Before I proceed with the new law, I must finish with the old. We have had the system with which everyone is familiar. Such a system cannot be modified, even in a small degree, without all the citizens becoming familiar with it. The present system prohibits the sale of liquor in this province except for the specific purposes I have mentioned and I know that the present system has not given entire satisfaction. We have had it ventilated here; we have had a great many complaints; I have heard them for many months; I know what they are. But let us stop. If we confine ourselves merely to complaints and approach this question with a faultfinding mind we are liable to be led astray; we are liable to encourage the feeling that it is better to have no law at all than one that causes such complaints. We may think that we are in an exceptional situation in this regard and that we cannot deal with this question because of certain characteristics of our own people or certain weaknesses peculiar to our own law. I know that dissatisfaction exists. I think I shall be able to show the House some of the causes of it. Merely in order that we may reassure ourselves, let me say that dissatisfaction is not peculiar to ourselves. Any province that has attempted to do what we have done with the liquor question has met with the same discontent in certain quarters. The results on the whole, it is admitted by the advocates of temperance, have been beneficial, but in the carrying out of the law there is bound to be dissatisfaction, not only in Saskatchewan but elsewhere where different ways of putting the law into force have existed.

We know our way. We have a police force, a provincial police force and municipal police forces. We created the law and handed it over to them and we said "Here is the law, it is your duty to enforce it."

I want to say right here, because I know whereof I speak, that in the great majority of cases the various police forces of this province have strained their utmost endeavour to enforce the law.

Manitoba can be compared to us. I am not about to make these comparisons in order to criticise another province but to show that this question has the same incidents wherever you go. Manitoba has a prohibition law in full effect. They have a far more elaborate machinery for its enforcement than we have. They have a commissioner, special inspectors, safeguards and controls which, as yet, we know not here. But what do I find? It was only in October last that the attorney general of Manitoba had

to make the public statement that conditions in that province were becoming so bad that some newer and more drastic action would have to be taken by him to remedy them. I find in the *Free Press* of October 28, 1919, this editorial:

*"Keying up Liquor Law Enforcement."*

"Hon. Thos. Johnson has announced that The Manitoba Temperance Act is to be more rigidly enforced. This is a decision that will be received with great dissatisfaction by the tribe of individuals who have, under the veil of a loosely worded clause, been contravening the meaning and purpose of the Act, and have been doing so knowingly.

The intention of The Manitoba Temperance Act, indorsed by a referendum of the people of the province is to prevent the open sale and distribution of liquor, and to close the bars where liquor was dispensed. Its purpose was not to close the bars in favour of a class of individuals in the medical profession and in the drug business; the idea was not to give the business of the barkeeper to another class of trader. This, however, has been one of the results of the Act. Instead of buying whiskey openly in a bar-room, one now arms oneself with a 'prescription' supplied by a doctor for one dollar and buys the liquor at a fancy price from those druggists who are willing to cater to this trade.

"Thus any person desirous of buying whiskey openly has merely to become the 'patient' of some none-too-fussy doctor for a few moments and he need never be without a stock of the liquor which The Manitoba Act was passed to expel out of general and indiscriminate use in this province.

"That the traffic in 'prescriptions' has become scandalous is now made public by Mr. Johnson's statement that the 'principal trouble is due to what might be called medical and veterinary bootleggers; shysters trading on their diplomas, from whom the medical profession needs protection as well as the public, and whose incomes depend on the number of liquor prescriptions they write and fill and not to any particular extent on their success as practitioners of the healing art."

and later:

"Mr. Johnson's decision to take steps in the matter has not been arrived at hastily, as it is evidently the increase of the 'prescriptions' liquor business that is causing him to act. The extent, indeed, of the illicit trade is fairly well indicated by the minister's statement that 'in all probability additional inspectors will be employed in the Winnipeg district the work being very heavy at the present time.' It is unfortunate that this should be the condition of affairs, but the attorney general is taking action on behalf of the people of the province, and in his attempts to enforce the provisions and the meaning of The Temperance Act he will have the people behind him."

This is not intended to describe the state of affairs in this province and this language is not used of the practices of people of this province. All that I have read is spoken of Manitoba. Therefore, you see, ours is not the only province where dissatisfaction exists.

Again what do I find? Again quoting from the *Free Press*, October 15, 1919, I find a report of a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod:

*"Laxity in Enforcing of Temperance Act."*

"Rev. D. McIvor, of Norwood, speaking of the enforcement of The Manitoba Temperance Act, heavily scored those responsible. 'The whole country,' he said, 'are well aware of the condition of things and those responsible are not doing their duty.'

"Several more ministers from various parts of the province also spoke on the same subject and instances were quoted of infractions of the Act. Dr. Rumbell, of Morden, replying to Rev. J. G. Cowan, of Rainy River, said: 'You give one instance dealing with ninety-six quarts of whiskey. Forty or fifty quarts are sold every Saturday in Morden.'

"The discussion was finally brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution referring the question to the Home Mission Committee with instructions to make recommendations for immediate action as they say fit."

All this again refers to conditions in Manitoba.

Let us take Alberta, another prohibition province. The government there has the control of the liquor which is sold for legitimate purposes. Legitimate purposes there are the same as here or in Manitoba or in British Columbia. The government itself sells through vendors, one at Edmonton and one at Calgary, all liquor which may be had and used.

In the spring of last year, about April 22, I had to visit Edmonton and I passed a few hours in the gallery of their Legislature. What was going on was a debate concerning an investigation of charges made against the government for the way in which it was conducting its work of selling liquor for medicinal purposes to druggists and physicians. Charge after charge was being hurled against the government and particularly, of course, against the poor attorney general. An investigation was granted and I had occasion to return to Edmonton two weeks later and again I was in the gallery and I found this same investigation still going on. In other words, the length of the last session of the Alberta Legislature was prolonged by about three weeks on account of charges hurled backward and forward and dissatisfaction expressed against the way in which the government was handling the liquor which they were selling for medicinal purposes.

I find here about that time that the Premier made a statement. It is in the *Edmonton Journal* of March 3 last just before the time I refer to. It says:

*"Premier tells Deputation of Liquor Act Changes."*

"Enforcement of The Liquor Act will be taken out of the hands of the provincial police and put under a separate body of plain clothes detectives, Premier Stewart announced to a deputation from the Social Service League this morning.

"The premier said that, while the government had given serious thought to taking over complete control of the sale of liquor to 'privileged persons,' that is taking the sale of liquor out of the hands of druggists and putting it solely in charge of government vendors, that no such steps would be taken at this session of the Legislature.

"Incidentally, the premier delivered an emphatic talk to the deputation on the difficulty of enforcing The Liquor Act when public opinion is not a unit in furnishing the information on which to convict offenders. He said that, while he was strongly for entire prohibition, personally, he was not sure but that they had not gone a little too fast in passing complete prohibition.

"In describing the difficulty of enforcing the Act because of the large number of persons opposed to it, the premier said that the government had been forced to the conclusion that a large number of violations were by persons obtaining liquor in the regular way. It was not the rough element they had the difficulty with, as the government could keep tab on them, but persons of good standing, who persisted in obtaining liquor against the law."

In the *Calgary Herald* of the 27th of this month, the day before yesterday, I find another article. It describes the deplorable state of affairs that apparently exists in Alberta. Here it is:

"Approximately two per cent. of the total male population of Alberta has been convicted of infraction of The Liquor Act during the last twelve months. The making of illicit whiskey or 'moonshining' is on the increase and there is no adequate federal legislation to prevent it.

"These are the two main features of The Liquor Act situation in Alberta which is causing the government at Edmonton considerable worry at the present time, in view of the forthcoming session of the Legislature. Government officials charged with administration of the Act admit that they will be subject to a fierce onslaught by both opposition members as well as proponents of prohibition and are now preparing their defence in the case.

"Some legislation will be introduced such as a proposal to put the private warehouses, which offer a fertile source of 'boot-legging' out of business. Speaking generally, however, the government is ready to accept suggestions from most any source, the opposition or the moral reformers, that will tend to regulate the traffic. At least, this is the declaration of various ministers of the cabinet."

In British Columbia, likewise a prohibition province, they have a law providing for a commissioner who alone can import liquor and resell it for legitimate purposes in the province. I find that on November 22, last, the attorney general of British Columbia made a statement. He said:

"The government of British Columbia is now selling more than \$50,000 worth of liquor a month camouflaged as medicine and this condition cannot continue," says Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney general, in a public address.

"The legislature has got to face this question at coming session," he added.

"If you want the government to sell liquor as a beverage, they must be honest with themselves and say so and legislate to do it legally. If they really want prohibition, the Act must be changed at the coming session to prevent a condition of hypocrisy, and stop selling liquor as a beverage under the guise of selling it as medicine. The present Act must be changed at this session to abate the prescription evil."

A few days later the Prime Minister of British Columbia, Hon. John Oliver, had this to say in Vancouver:

"The government does not propose to continue in its present impossible condition of being hammered by all sides in attempting to enforce a prohibition law which the people do not seem to wish to respect."

And the article quoting the premier goes on to say:

"It is stated in government circles that the government will tighten up the existing Act at the coming session of the Legislature and that early next summer the whole question of the sale of liquor will be submitted to the people, probably in the form of a series of questions."

Let us come back for a moment to our own local condition. I quite appreciate the feelings of those who complain that Saskatchewan is not absolutely as "dry" as the law intended it to be. At the same time I want to say here that every honest effort that could be made has been made by those charged with the administration of that law. I shall not quote again the figures given by the leader of the House at the opening of the Session but I can tell you roughly that the cost of policing this province has increased from about \$140,000 to \$350,000 a year. I can tell you that at least four-fifths of the time of the provincial police is taken up in enforcing this particular law and one-fifth in enforcing the whole of the criminal law of Canada and the other laws in force in this province. And when I say four-fifths as compared to one-fifth I am speaking conservatively.

These are facts. How can it be stated then that there is a laxity of enforcement on the part of those who are charged with the administration of the law? In the cities of our province and the larger towns the enforcement is left to the municipal police forces. I know there has been some criticism as to that. Let us remember, however, that an act of this sort is far easier to enforce

in a rural community than in a large city. In most of our cities, at least from what I know of the chief constables in charge by way of frequent interviews with them and discussions of the situation with them, they have been making honest endeavours to enforce the law within their precincts. There are some great obstacles in their way which I shall not refer to now but I hope to do so later on when a little plain talking will be required. But, despite these obstacles I know that in most cases the police forces of our respective cities have been doing their utmost to have this law as well as the other laws of Canada and the province observed.

People look around for all sorts of reasons. I do not blame people for that. They take an Act and study it and see whether by changing it here or there some reform cannot be achieved theoretically. It is imagined, perhaps, that there is something wrong, if not with the police, at least with those who try cases. I have had it suggested to me, many times indeed, that we should have some special sort of magistrate to try cases of this kind, that local magistrates dare not find a man guilty of breaking this law. But what do I find? Since the coming into force of this present Act on May 1, 1917, there have been 1,803 cases tried in this province for infractions of the law. The great majority of them were tried before our regular local justices of the peace, and I find that out of these cases there were 1,596 convictions secured and 207 dismissals. That is, over 85 per cent. of the charges tried resulted in verdicts of guilty.

I know how things go. Go into any court of justice trying criminal cases and on a docket of twelve or fifteen cases do you ever expect to have 85 per cent. convictions? Never. I do not think you can look up any other species of crime in the province and inquire the number of cases tried in a year and the ratio of convictions against acquittals and find 85 per cent. of convictions. That speaks well for those who lay charges and also for the impartiality of the magistrates who try cases.

If the object of prohibition is to reduce drunkenness and the abuse of liquor, I think much has been done towards the attainment of that object. I think we have been inclined a little too much to criticism, not enough to stock taking as to advantages derived. Anyone who tries to make me believe that there is by any means the same amount of drinking or drunkenness in this province now as in the days of the open bars has a difficult task to perform. Does anyone wish to state that conditions are by any means at all similar to what they were when we had over 400 bars open all hours of the day and some 40 wholesale houses? I quite agree with what my honourable friend from Souris (*Mr. Fraser*) said at the beginning of this Session, when speaking for his own locality, he stated that for every bottle of liquor consumed now there were at least two barrels consumed in the old days.

Why then say that everything is a failure? Things are not a failure. If the intention of temperance legislation is to reduce drinking and drunkenness if its success is to be measured according to the degree in which it fulfils that intention, can we say our Act has been a failure? Things are better in this regard than they



were. Drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared from our streets and drinking has been reduced by a considerable extent.

We have now to face the problem again. I know what is being said today. During the time that imports were allowed from outside the province those who wished to obtain liquor did it legally by sending away and getting it. But there came a time when they could no longer do that. It came on April 1, 1918. Unfortunately we cannot deal with the liquor situation in the province today without dealing with the question of physicians and druggists. If I were to attempt to avoid that point for fear of hurting anyone's feelings I would not even have approached the question. But let us see what the facts are. I have heard it said in some quarters that "the government has got into this mess, let them get out of it." What mess? Others say that the government has made the doctors and druggists the liquor dealers of the province. Is that so? The government's attitude has been that we did not see how we could go to the physician and say to him "There is one article you must never prescribe for a patient. You can prescribe cocaine, strychnine, morphine, but there is one thing you must never prescribe, and that is alcohol." We have so far believed that we could not do that without committing an outrage. That is all.

And so our Act does make that exception, that the physician can prescribe anything he likes and the druggist can supply anything the physician prescribes and, therefore, liquor and many other more essentially pernicious articles may be had on a doctor's prescription. But the dispensing of liquor must be surrounded by certain safeguards, so far as the physician is concerned, so far as those who get it are concerned, and so far as the druggist is concerned. The druggist must sell only on the physician's orders and must treat liquor only as a medicine, and one assumes the physician will treat it in the same way.

That, I say, is the intention of the law and it is far from my intention tonight to make any attack on the medical profession or the business of the druggist at all. I know that unfortunately some have abused their privilege but I do not believe that the great majority of the members of that profession or of that business have.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, I think that the "driest" time—to use that well known expression—in the province of Saskatchewan was from April 1, 1918, down to about the month of October, 1918. During the first year or so of the existence of our temperance law I was able to say again and again, and I believed and I still believe, that our physicians and druggists were to be congratulated on the way in which they were living up to the spirit of the law. I say April 1, 1918, because on that date the Dominion Order in Council came into effect which prohibited the importation of liquor from outside the province for beverage purposes. Notwithstanding that prohibition of import it is my honest belief from my knowledge of the facts that down until the outbreak of influenza which went through this province about October, 1918, physicians and druggists respected the law almost

to the letter. That is why I say that that period was the "driest" in the history of the province.

We all know what happened when the influenza came. People were panic stricken; anything at all was done which anyone suggested might be a remedy. Then I think certain of our physicians acquired the habit of giving liquor prescriptions in the hope of obtaining some good by it. Certain of our druggists procured large supplies of liquor, much larger than they had had before, to meet the situation.

That went on for some time and there were several months during which people did not complain, as they were quite willing to tolerate laxity on account of the terrible conditions existing. But, unfortunately I think, some of these gentlemen acquired the habit and, the epidemic having disappeared, continued in some cases at least to use the liquor remedy with a great deal more latitude and freedom than the necessities of medical practice and this Act and the will of the people of this province ever required or contemplated. We all regret it and we all hope, now that the opportunity is here to take an account of the situation and to arrange a better order of things for the future, that all concerned, the general public, those who favour prohibition and those who are opposed to prohibition, those who are allowed to use liquor for legal purposes and to obtain it for legal purposes, all concerned, I say, will ask themselves the question whether we—I do not say "they," I speak to ourselves—whether "we" may not all turn over a new leaf in so far as the question of the handling of liquor is concerned.

The proposals of the government tonight are two-fold. We have arrived at this decision only after the most mature consideration. Something had to be done. There was no question about that. We had *The Canada Temperance Act* with the amendment to which I have referred passed at the last Session of the Dominion parliament. We likewise had *The Doherty Act* of which we have heard so much, and also we had what is within the domain of our own provincial jurisdiction. These were the three things we had to take into consideration and to study in order to make up our minds as to where the proper solution lay.

We think, and we feel reasonably sure, that the will of the people of this province is that liquor shall not be brought into this province excepting for the specific purposes we all know. We think that is the will of the people today. Some may think differently. The result of the plebiscite will show. I, for one, have no illusions in so far as a plebiscite on this question is concerned. Despite all that is said and heard I know very well that when a plebiscite is taken the people of Saskatchewan are going to vote for prohibition. I, for one, have no doubt at all on the question.

Our policy on this question is to carry into effect, as best we can, the will of the people. That is the only safe way to deal with the question and we are taking our present action because we think the people want it and we think this is the best way to do it. Some urge us to bring into effect *The Doherty Act*. What does that Act do? I had occasion here some years ago to explain

my view and opinion of The Doherty Act. It says that liquor shall not be imported into any province for use in that province which is contrary to the law of the province. So that, for instance if Saskatchewan said liquor shall not be sold as a beverage in the province no one may import it here to sell it for beverage purposes. All you have to do is to say that no one shall drink in Saskatchewan and The Doherty Act will come in and dovetail with it and say no liquor shall go into Saskatchewan because you cannot drink liquor in Saskatchewan legitimately. That sounds very nice and plausible. In my opinion there is nothing to it but plausibility. The Doherty Act says no liquor can be brought into a province for use contrary to the law of that province, but the law of that province must mean a constitutional law, a valid law of that province. In order to achieve the purpose which in certain quarters we are asked to achieve we are told to enact here that it shall be a crime for anyone in this province to take a drink of liquor. Would that be a valid law? If it was, The Doherty Act would apply and no liquor could be brought in.

But neither The Doherty Act nor the Federal government nor the whole parliament at Ottawa can move one iota towards lending validity to an invalid provincial Act. If an Act which we may pass making it a crime to drink liquor is invalid because it is not contained within the powers given to us by *The British North America Act*, The Doherty Act cannot assist it. So that when The Doherty Act says that liquor cannot go into a province to be used contrary to the law of that province that means a valid law of that province and it would in my opinion be an enactment of very doubtful validity, if passed by a provincial Legislature, which would creat a crime out of whole cloth and say he who drinks commits an offence. Broad criminal law in this country is a subject matter reserved exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Federal parliament. We have no power, to say, for instance, that he who commits murder commits an offence; so far as our law is concerned he does not. We cannot say that he who commits theft commits a crime, he is innocent so far as our law is concerned. It is the federal law that stops him. But, let me add, whether valid or invalid, the law suggested to us and admittedly necessary to render The Doherty Act effective is of so obnoxious a character and so obviously calculated to do more harm that good, that this government will never consent to adopt it.

It is significant that no province in Canada has taken advantage of The Doherty Act in that respect. It has been in force five or six years. Since it has been in force every province in Canada has had to deal with temperance legislation; all excepting one have adopted prohibitory laws. Not a single province has made any use of The Doherty Act and no doubt for the same reasons I have advanced.

We have The Scott Act which says that if a plebiscite is carried by the people of the province the federal law will come into operation, and that from the taking of that plebiscite no liquor may be imported into the province save for the exceptional purposes to which I have made reference. It therefore says that if the Legis-

lature of the province passes a resolution asking for a plebiscite to be held the federal authorities will hold it and if the plebiscite is favourable a federal law will obtain. That is the safe way. It is the way we have thought wise to adopt, and it is the reason for the resolution which we are now discussing.

The resolution means, if adopted by this House, that a plebiscite will be held in the whole province. If the majority vote in favour of the exclusion of liquor from the province the result will be that the importation of liquor into the province for beverage purposes will be prohibited.

The Act says:—

“Upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by the legislative assembly of any province in which there is at the time in force a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, requesting that the votes of the electors in all the electoral districts of the province may be taken for or against the following prohibition, that is to say,—that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province may be forbidden; the Governor in Council may issue a proclamation in which shall be set forth:—(a) the day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors for and against the prohibition will be held; (b) that such votes will be taken by ballot between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day; (c) the names of the persons appointed as returning officers for the several electoral districts for the purpose of taking on that day the votes of the electors for and against the said prohibition with respect to which a vote has been requested, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor in Council; (d) the power of each returning officer to appoint a deputy returning officer at and for each polling place or station in the electoral district for which he is appointed; (e) the place where, and the day and hour when, the returning officers will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations, and at the final summing up of the votes on behalf of the persons interested in, and promoting or opposing respectively the adoption of, the prohibition; (f) the place where, and the day and hour when, the votes of the electors will be summed up, and the result of the polling declared by the returning officers; (g) the day on which, in the event of the vote being in favour of the prohibition, such prohibition will go into force; (h) any such further particulars with respect to the taking and summing up of the votes of the electors as the Governor in Council sees fit to insert therein.

“The said proclamation may be issued within three months, after the receipt by the Secretary of State of the copy of the resolutions referred to in the preceding section.”

If the result of the plebiscite is favourable, the Act further provides that:—

“(a) No person shall import, send, take or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor; (b) no person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.”

The Act then refers to the question of transportation. For instance; liquor shipped from Manitoba to Alberta can be transported only in a railway train, not in an auto or other vehicle.

The penalty provided is as follows:—

“Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence of not less than two hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.”

It is also provided that:—

“The burden of proving the right to import or manufacture intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be imported or manufactured, or to sell, send, carry or deliver intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be sold, sent, carried or delivered into any province where the same is prohibited, shall be on the person accused.”

The Act provides also as to the disposition of liquor seized. It is to be disposed of according to the order of the Minister of Customs.

That is the federal law. If the plebiscite carries we will have that law in this province. For all practical purposes the federal law stops at the boundary of the province. If liquor is brought into the province for purposes other than those I have specified, a federal law will be broken. Where it is brought in illegally the federal law provides penalties, and so forth.

But you will note, Mr. Speaker, that the federal law allows the importation of liquor for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and chemical purposes. It then becomes our duty to see that regulations exist within the province for handling the liquor which may be brought in legitimately. In effect, we are going back to where we were prior to the first of the present month or to the period between April 1, 1918, and December 31, 1919. We have never had any difficulty in the matter of liquor imported for sacramental, manufacturing or chemical purposes. Our difficulty has been in the matter of liquor imported for medicinal purposes. Our present law says that liquor for medicinal purposes may be kept by druggists having a permit which is usually given as a matter of course on payment of a fee of one dollar. It may be dispensed at present only on the prescription of a duly qualified physician and the physician himself may have his own stock in

certain cases. It leaves the enforcement of the law, just like any other law, to all peace officers of every description; that is all.

We think now, in the face of the experience of the last year or so, that we should endeavour to set up new machinery. I am not saying that with the setting up of this new machinery all violations of the law will disappear and that Utopia will be attained, but I do honestly think and believe that the setting up of this new machinery will go a long way towards improving conditions. That is all that any reasonable man or woman should ever expect in a law of this kind. Those who come back here in twelve months and say things are not yet perfect will not at least surprise me.

Here is our system. We have devised it after the most careful consideration and in so far as our own experience goes, and observing what is occurring elsewhere we think it is about as good a system as can be devised.

Our system is to this effect (and now I am speaking more particularly to the second reading of the Bill), that all liquor which is to be handled in this province for medicinal purposes must be handled through a Commission of three members. But immediately other questions arise. Why not handle it yourselves? Let me say the most emphatic kind of "No." There was a time when we did handle the liquor traffic in this province for beverage and all other purposes. The revenues of the province certainly benefited by it. I think we made about one and a half million dollars profit in one and a half years of the trade. And the business was conducted, I am positive, with the greatest of efficiency and integrity. For all that, with the experience of what it meant to us then, what it meant to the government in the way of annoyance and of the reputation of the government and of the members of the government we say, "No, thank you." We are out of the liquor business for good.

Or again; it may be said, "Have a purchasing commission to resell to the druggists as in British Columbia." Again we say, "No, thank you." In so far as this government is concerned or any Commission appointed by it, the bargaining for liquor, the handling of money, the temptation of money, are not going to be there at all. Let that be clearly understood. That is our policy.

The Commission of three I have referred to will be a controlling commission. In so far as law and regulation can give control, this Commission will have control of every ounce of liquor that comes into this province for medical purposes. It will be composed of three, a chairman and two members. If a druggist wants to purchase liquor he will send his order, not direct to the wholesaler but to the Commission. He will select his own wholesaler but he will write to the Commission and say, "I wish to purchase one gallon of spirits from so and so," (or whatever it is he wants) and the commissioners will take his application and if they pass on it favourably it will go to the wholesaler, and the order will be filled; if they reject it, it cannot be had.

To deal with the application they must know all about the druggist, how his business is conducted, the kinds of liquor he has, the quantities he has in stock, the number of prescriptions he has

already filled, in order to judge whether he is entitled to the extra gallon of spirits. You see, Mr. Speaker, what that means in the way of regulation. The Act now limits the quantity of liquor which a druggist may have in stock. In order to obtain it he must show the Commission that what he is ordering will not exceed the quantity allowed by law. He must show that the dispensation has been legitimate and must demonstrate all other matters to satisfy the commissioners that his order is a *bona fide* order for medicinal purposes. When they have satisfied themselves of all that, they send the order to the wholesaler.

The physician also secures his permit from the Commission. Amounts and prescriptions in the future will be in the hands of the Commission.

I have said the Commission sends the order to the wholesaler. The wholesaler must be within this province and authorised by Order in Council to do business. It will be a condition of every permit granted that the druggists purchase the liquor within the province. Even then the Commission has full control and so far as the wholesaler is concerned the Commission will have every means of knowing every drop of liquor imported or handled in any way and the retention of the right of the wholesaler to do business will depend on his record.

More than that; the chairman of the Commission will be chief inspector of the system and he may appoint inspectors under him and the duty of these inspectors will be to keep in touch with the drug stores and see that the regulations are observed. I think that this will prove of great assistance to the police in the cities. It is hard for them to go into the ordinary drug store (especially now in view of the present loose state of the law which does not limit quantities) and do any effective work. The inspector, however, will do nothing else, he will inspect all the time, going from drug store to drug store. He may arrive at any time with the law and regulations to fortify him. This, I think, will be a most effective means of ensuring the observance of the law.

The inspector may call to his assistance the police of any municipality or the provincial police as the case may be. We attach great importance to the system of special inspectors.

Not only does the law limit the quantity of liquor the druggist may have on hand and dispense, but it also limits the quantities of spirits he may sell on prescription to eight ounces. That is our present law. I think it is a valuable restriction and it may come as a surprise to most members to know that we are the only province that has set such a limitation. In Manitoba the doctor may prescribe any quantity he likes and the druggist may dispense it. In British Columbia it is similar. In Alberta there is no restriction on the quantity which may be prescribed and sold. The law of the province of Alberta says that no one shall have more than one quart of spirituous liquor in his possession, but it is not clear whether this limitation applies to liquor obtained for medicinal purposes. This is the only province where we are holding the doctor and druggist down to an eight ounce prescription. That in itself is a very important limitation and will be more so when

we couple it with the new restriction on the quantities of liquor the druggist may have.

We are also setting up as part of the new machinery the office of Director of Prosecutions. In the earlier days of temperance legislation in this province it will be recalled we had a Director of Prosecutions. That gentleman was a very distinguished retired officer of the R.N.W.M.P. and we gave him large powers. We had the mounted police operating for us then and also the provincial and the municipal police. He had it within his power to call on any one of these three police organisations to take action in any given case. I must say the result was not satisfactory. I say this without the least word of reproach to the gentleman who was the Director of Prosecutions. The system was not satisfactory.

It must not be imagined because the term "Director of Prosecutions" is revived in this law that we are reviving the same office we had before, because we are not. The Director of Prosecutions whom this Act contemplates will be a barrister. He will be the legal adviser of the liquor Commission and of the inspectors. He will also have the supervision of all prosecutions instituted under the Act and it will be his duty to attend, when he thinks it necessary, at the trial of these cases either personally or by agent.

That is quite a different thing from the other office of Director of Prosecutions which formerly existed. This I think is going to be another improvement because it will place the whole system of control of inspection, of the conduct of the Commission's business, of the supervision of prosecutions and generally the whole administration of the law in the hands of people who will have nothing else to do. That is the object of the Act.

That, Mr. Speaker, outlines the salient points of the Act. There is one question: the Act does not provide anything to regulate the price at which liquor may be sold. We have been told that that should be done. The Act does not attempt any such thing. In my opinion I do not see how it can be done. It is not an essential part of the Act. It is a matter which does not concern us and I do not see how it can consistently be in the Act. It is true that in the old government dispensary days we did regulate the price. The prices were stamped on the bottles. We were selling an article of merchandise just as today we supply telephone accommodation and live stock and other things. Consequently it was only proper to set the price. The whole theory of this law and one which we wish to have our people understand more thoroughly from now on is that this authorised liquor is not a beverage but a medicine. We do not undertake to say how much a druggist shall charge for Tanlac or powder puffs or any of the other things which druggists sell, and bearing that in mind I do not see how we can regulate the price of liquor unless we admit the whole thing is an hypocrisy, and that liquor is intended to be bought and sold as a beverage. That is my personal opinion. In any event it is not of sufficient importance to make it a principle of the Act and we must leave it to the discretion of the members of the Assembly.

Another change which will commend itself to those who have had experience of the working of the present law is introduced



in the matter of penalties. Our present Act is very drastic. It punishes the illegal sale of liquor with a penalty of imprisonment without the option of a fine. There is a minimum sentence for illegal sale. He who breaks that law must go to jail for at least six weeks; nothing less can be imposed. I must admit that I, personally, am responsible for that. When we drafted our temperance law it appeared to me from an academic point of view that a very good way to prevent violations of the law was to deter violators by the fear of the punishment which might be visited on them. The government accepted that view and consequently the Act is what it is now. He who sells liquor illegally goes to jail for six weeks at least. But I am bound to confess that after the experience of two and a half years I am not so proud now of the idea I entertained at that time. A great many more people have gone to jail than I ever anticipated. My honourable friend near me, the Minister of Public Works, who has to do with the superintendence of jails, knows that.

Again, the law has had this effect; that in some cases a magistrate has, on account of the very harshness of the sentence he must impose, taken the most lenient view of the facts set before him and acquitted a man who really was guilty. I say this must have happened. That is human nature, and no doubt in some cases where convictions should have been registered, the magistrate faced with the dire necessity of sending a man to jail for a month and a half showed certain leniency. The same difficulty has arisen in the securing of evidence. Many a person no doubt would give evidence which would result in the fining and reprimanding of his fellow citizen, who would hesitate to give it if it meant ruining him for life by sending him to jail.

I think in the light of experience we are wise to change it, and the present law contains a different provision. It stipulates that in the case of a first conviction for an illegal sale, the magistrate shall have the option of doing one of three things:

*First*—Imposing a fine of not less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000 with imprisonment only on default of payment of the fine;

*Second*—Imposing a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 and a term of imprisonment, in addition, of not less than two weeks nor more than two months; or

*Third*—Imposing imprisonment without a fine for the full term of four months.

The magistrate has the discretion, therefore, in all cases of a first offence of doing away with imprisonment and imposing only a fine. I think this will be found to be a beneficial change in the law. As to second offenders, the law is still harsh and deservedly so. The man who has fallen the first time, who has been caught, and paid the penalty, has had his warning. If he persists in offending he is not deserving of consideration.

In concluding this portion of my remarks, allow me to read clause 40 of the Bill which will serve to emphasise the fact, which I desire to make clear, that the system established by this Bill is to be watched and followed and re-inforced from time to time by

regulation; the salient feature of the law being to clothe the Commission with the greatest possible measure of control over the handling of all liquor used in Saskatchewan for medicinal purposes:

“40. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have power by regulation to modify such provisions or to make such further provisions as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of the better regulation and control of the purchase and sale of liquor for medicinal purposes, it being the intention of this Act that the commission shall have effectual control and supervision over all liquor brought into Saskatchewan and kept or disposed of therein for medicinal purposes in order to ensure a proper enforcement of this Act. Notice of all such regulations shall be published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* and they shall have full force and effect from the date of such publication.”

I think I have given the facts, Mr. Speaker, as plainly as I can. I have given an outline of the present situation and of the law which we have to submit to the Legislature and the people of the province. Let me repeat again: I am not offering any panacea. I have no such ambition. This law is a great improvement on the existing law, on any law we have had before, and I sincerely believe on any law that can be found in Canada, but for all that, Mr. Speaker, I do not prophesy perfection for it. Why? I was speaking some few moments ago of dissatisfaction, complaints, uneasiness. These things will still persist and there is a reason for them, which will disappear only with the creation of a new spirit in our people. This is the time for plain speaking, if ever, and let us realise now that we are dealing with an unusually difficult and complex problem. We are not dealing with an ordinary matter at all.

The very nature of the law is one which militates against perfection in its enforcement. It is easy to punish, and, excepting in isolated cases, to prevent an act which by its very nature stands condemned as a crime in the mind of every right thinking citizen. It is easy to say “He who steals shall go to jail.” You do not require many policemen to enforce that law and for two reasons. In the first place; such a law does not create any new crime or add to the moral law. If tomorrow the Criminal Code of Canada was repealed and the penalties against murder and theft abolished, no man or woman within reach of my voice would become a thief or a murderer on that account. My friends around me, here, would remain just as honest as they are now. They are not driven to honesty by fear of the criminal law of Canada. That law is for the unfortunate few, for the very small percentage of the citizens of every country who require that sort of a restraint to keep them in the right path. And in the second place, the law meets with spontaneous universal approval. When some unworthy citizen steps beyond the law, the task of the authorities is made easy by the fact that every hand is raised against the culprit and every member of the community deems it his duty to assist the authorities in his detection and arrest.

A law prohibiting the purchase and sale of liquor for beverage purposes, and whose evident intention, consequently, is to make the drinking of liquor impossible in time, is of a very different character. It is not a part of the ordinary moral law confirmed and sanctioned by the state, as in the case of theft, nor is it, while outside the moral law, a part of that other body of law which binds, under the pain of sin, the conscience of the individual according to his religious belief. No, the law we are discussing is something in the nature of a disciplinary measure made obligatory on all. We take the virtue of temperance (or rather of total abstinence), and find it has produced excellent results where adopted by the individual, and, removing it from the domain of voluntary practice, we incorporate it into law for the guidance of the conduct of all citizens, whether they like it or not, whether they believe in it or not. Hard to enforce? Certainly. For all practical purposes a law will almost enforce itself when it deals with an ordinary crime. It will be obeyed satisfactorily if, while not criminal in its nature it is the precept of a religious system and as binding in conscience upon the adherents of that religion as are the precepts of the decalogue upon those who are now listening to me. The orthodox Jew will not eat pork, simply because the tenets of his faith prohibit it. He respects and obeys the precept. The Roman Catholic will not eat meat on Friday, not because meat is a different substance on Friday from what it was the day before, but because of a precept of his religion which he is in conscience and in honour bound to obey. The Mohammedan for the last 1,200 years has not touched wine or any other form of liquor. Why? Because his faith has enacted the positive commandment that he must not drink of the juice of the grape. The Turks do many things which we condemn, but there is no difficulty in enforcing prohibition among them, the strict Mohammedan conscience sees to that.

But we, Christian Canadians, are not in that position in the matter of the drinking of liquor. None of us feel bound by conscience to refrain from drink. It is not a law of nature, or of the Decalogue, or of any Christian religion. That conscience which makes the ordinary crime comparatively rare and comparatively easy to prevent and to punish, does not come to the assistance of a prohibition enactment. He who is opposed to prohibition is too often ready to break the law if he can do so with impunity, and he who favours the law generally thinks it mean and beneath his dignity to help the authorities by informing on those who offend. Remember these things, especially when you are criticising those who are charged with the administration of the liquor laws. The minority, those who do not favour the law, do not feel bound by it and very often will not obey it; the majority, those who make the law, do not co-operate properly in its enforcement and are too prone to discredit their own law by publishing general and indiscriminate criticism (very often unjust criticism inspired by enemies of the law) about those who are trying to enforce it.

I am going into all these considerations not in any spirit of pessimism but because this is the time for that plain speaking to which I referred earlier this evening and plain speaking will, in

my opinion, do more than anything else to remedy matters. We are at a critical period in the history of prohibition laws. In these four western provinces prohibition exists and in each of them complaints are heard, dissatisfaction prevails. I do not intend to assume the position that this new law will of itself put an end to these complaints and to this dissatisfaction. Such an idea is far from my mind. This Act, or rather the new system to be created by the Act, and the carrying of the plebiscite, will prove more effective than any system we have yet had. Of that I am convinced, but I do not hope for perfection or even for reasonable satisfaction until something else is accomplished, until a new spirit is created among our people, among all our people; among the minority who vote against prohibition as well as among the majority who vote for it and make it the law.

On account of the nature of the law itself, as I have explained it, a change in public sentiment must be brought about or this law will prove a failure and all law will follow it in time into disregard. A new public conscience must be created. We must, therefore, appeal in the first place to all the people of this province, to those who favour prohibition as well as those who are opposed to it. Since the ordinary safeguard, the conscience of the individual whether inspired by the law of nature or the law of religion, does not exist to prevent offences in this case or to lead to their punishment, we should be foolish indeed to imagine that usual police methods will be sufficient to make the breaking of this law as rare and isolated an occurrence as is the breaking of the Criminal Code unless a new spirit is brought to life among our people. The administrators of this law must have the support and co-operation of the great mass of the public, and to that end it is necessary that a new public conscience be created. Unless this new public conscience can be created, tremendous harm will be done to our citizenship by trying to enforce prohibition, no matter how beneficial some of its results may be, and in the long run it will have to be abandoned. And so I say to those who have the cause of prohibition at heart, "do not waste any time in barren expressions of discontent or general and indefinite criticism of those whose duty it is to enforce the law, but go out among the people and stimulate the growth of this new conscience, the acceptance by the minority of obedience to the law because it is the law, and the acceptance by the majority of a larger share of responsibility for its enforcement because they have made it the law."

Let me speak first to the majority, to those who advocate prohibition. It is all very well to criticise because this particular law which you like is not observed to the extent you would desire; but stop and think. A policeman, vested with the authority of the law, walks up and down the streets of Regina. His task is easy. He is only one man, alone; but he knows that if a burglar breaks loose, or a murderer, he can call on every honest man and woman in the city to help him. The cry of "stop thief" will go up and every one will be anxious to be there first and say "This is the man, I saw him!"

But take the policeman's task in enforcing a law of this nature. What support has he? An anonymous letter to someone else stating that he is not doing his duty; a complaint that there is a great deal of drinking going on and that he should stop it. If he says "where?"—well, "I am not going to tell you"; if he says, "by whom?"—"I am not going to be an informer". When he says "Who is the thief and which way did he run?" all good citizens give him the information at once. When he says "Who is the whiskey vendor and where does he live?" these same good citizens turn their backs and say "Find out for yourself, we are not informers."

Oh, yes, Mr. Speaker, this is a serious thing. This is perhaps the most serious part of the whole question we have before us tonight. I could bring here files of letters written to me, some of them anonymous. And every member of the government can do the same thing. These writers take a whole city and say "In this city, in the city of so and so, the liquor law is being violated and we expect you to do something as the local police will not." Of what use is that to me? The charge against the police is a most serious one and should be accompanied by the evidence. And they go on "Please keep my name private," and the letter is marked "confidential." Or again: "If you send a detective, I do not want to see him. If he is seen speaking to me they will know I wrote you." In other words this means: "I am ashamed or afraid to have it known that I am helping to enforce the law that I helped to make." The intimation to the policeman is "This is mean work, do it yourself." I say the policeman's work is not mean work and should not be made so by the fostering of such a spirit. An unsophisticated stranger from another continent reading these letters would conclude that either this must be a very peculiar law or our people a very peculiar people.

This method of dealing with the matter breeds another vice. The anonymous writer, or he who pretends to know but who will not say, or he who wishes his letter to be kept confidential, or he who will not permit his name to be known, is not always very careful in what he says. There is always that danger that must be apprehended. Misunderstandings arise; people not worthy of blame receive blame; people whose conduct has been of the best, who try to do what is right, are subjected to improper censure, to suspicion and distrust.

Mr. Speaker, we must have a little more frankness in matters of this sort, a real determination to see the law becomes effective and less of this carping, indefinite criticism that brings you nowhere but only defeats the very object you have at heart, which only puts into the mouths of those opposed to temperance legislation the argument, "it is a failure, abolish it." This argument is the hardest of all to answer when they use your own statements against you.

Then there is the minority, that is, those who believe this law is wrong. There is no harm in that. The reason why this proposed law is before you tonight is because we know it is the will of the great majority of the people of this province. That is

all. The minority think this law is wrong, that it should not exist. What is the duty of the minority in that case, Mr. Speaker. Those whose ideas are not law, or whose wishes do not run with the law, have a clear duty—the clear duty of respecting it because it is the law. I am not going to censure them but it is only fair to remind them that it is, after all, the law.

The old Romans had a way of doing things. When a Roman was confronted with a law, no matter how counter it ran to his likes and feelings, he had a word which became crystallised as part of the Roman character. He said: "*Dura lex—Sed lex*," "it is a hard law but it is the law," and that was the end of it. It was a trait of Roman citizenship that no matter how hard the law was, the Roman gave it the same veneration as the most sacred law of his own conscience because it was the law of the Republic.

And so in this Democracy of ours we must have that same spirit. We must have that same spirit of obedience to the law simply because it is the law, because the people have so willed it. Otherwise all law is weakened, disorder and lawlessness are encouraged and eventually society will fail. When I say that, I do not mean that the people are always right in the abstract. Of course not. The majority is sometimes wrong. But if you think the people are wrong you have the full privilege of going out and educating them to your way of thinking. This law is like any other law, those who do not like it are in duty bound to observe it, but they have the right to advocate that it be repealed.

For instance: in 1911 there was a great issue before the people of Canada, Reciprocity. We all know how it was decided. The great majority of those who hear me now believe then and still believe that the people of Canada made a terrible mistake. For all that we had to obey the law. Our wheat remained on this side of the border, but we continued to agitate. We had confidence that we were right and we have continued therefore to try to direct the majority of our way of thinking. But we did not secede from Confederation, or rebel against the law or drive our wheat across the border anyhow, despite the law.

So I say to the minority, Mr. Speaker, obey this Act while it is the law. Educate against it if you think it should be changed but while it is the law, obey it.

I think, Mr. Speaker, I have about completed my task. I have gone into it perhaps more fully than I ought to have done, but at the same time I believe that it was necessary to have this review of the whole situation, to present to the members of this House and to the people of the province all the facts of the case, in order that we may approach the consideration of the principles of this measure and of its details with a full understanding of things as they are, and with a full knowledge of the difficulties that confront us.

I move, seconded by *Mr. Langley*, the resolution standing in my name.

Speeches delivered by  
MR. DONALD MACLEAN, M.L.A.  
(*Saskatoon City*)

on the  
TEMPERANCE QUESTION  
in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Friday, January 30, 1920, and Saturday, January 31, 1920.

*Mr. Maclean*, in speaking to the Resolution requesting that the votes of the Electors of the Province may be taken for or against the importation of intoxicating liquors into Saskatchewan, said:

Mr. Speaker, The Honourable the Attorney General pointed out last night in his speech that he would cover both the Resolution and the second reading of Bill No. 71—An Act for regulating the Sale of Liquor. That is to say, that on the second reading of the Bill he would not repeat himself and that he would make the one speech cover both.

That is quite feasible when the party speaking is prepared to give a full measure of support to both the Resolution and the Bill. If there is no criticism to offer on the one or the other the two matters can be dealt with very properly in the one address. There is, however, this difficulty about it, that in attempting to deal with these two questions that are not quite the same, there is liable to result confusion in the minds of those speaking as well as those who hear.

I am going to confine myself solely to the Resolution and not refer to the Bill except where the two interweave, where reference must be made to the one in order to illustrate the other. I feel it would have been the more logical course if this Resolution had been left until the Bill had been disposed of.

The Resolution is in pursuance of a provision in The Scott Act permitting a Legislature to pass a resolution and forward it to the Government at Ottawa, who, in turn, will arrange for a plebiscite. Such resolutions are only entertained when sent from those provinces in which there is in force at the time a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. We have a law in force today, Chapter 23 of 1917. The Resolution before us is based on the fact that that Act is in force. If the Bill on the Order Paper passes, then, at the close of this Session, or when it is assented to, if it reaches that stage, Chapter 23 will disappear and the law then in force will be the new Act that is before us with such changes as may be made in it when it passes through the House; so that the procedure is illogical. We are asking for a referendum based on a Statute now in force and which will be repealed by the time this Legislature prorogues or soon after. I believe we could deal with the Resolution much more intelligently when we know exactly what will be included in the Bill before the House. We are asking for a plebiscite on the terms of that Bill. We will not want a plebiscite on the terms of an Act which, if the present government plans carry, will disappear from the Statute Books; but the present procedure has been adopted and the Resolution is before us.

The taking of a plebiscite on this question cannot, as I see it, be objectionable to anyone. The machinery is provided by the Parliament of Canada and the people have a right to be heard on these matters just as frequently as they think fit to do so and as the law provides. The plebiscite is held at the expense of the Parliament of Canada. Though ultimately all expense comes from the people, the plebiscite will probably cost this province, as a province, nothing.

The Scott Act, under which we are dealing with this Resolution, is an attempt on the part of the Parliament of Canada to implement the powers of the province in dealing with intoxicating liquors. It is not an attempt on the part of the Parliament of Canada to give provinces increased powers. The Parliament of Canada cannot do that. It is an attempt on their part to meet us where our legislation ends and theirs begins so that the legislation of both Dominion and Province meet together to have a certain desired effect.

The Scott Act provides that if the plebiscite carries,—a majority of the people vote “yes,”—The Scott Act will not apply in regard to the liquors that may be sold for sacramental, medicinal and chemical purposes, nor to any liquor that may be legitimately sold in the province. In other words: the Parliament of Canada does not pretend to say to us in this province, or any other, what our liquor law shall be, how far it shall prohibit or regulate but that we must have a law to that effect before we can pass the resolution and ask them to act on it—the Dominion law will not attempt to interfere with the operation of our law. The Act distinctly excludes from the operation of The Scott Act the liquors that may be sold for sacramental, medicinal and manufacturing purposes and any liquors that under our law may be lawfully sold in the province. That implies that if we pass a law which in its general nature is prohibitory or regulatory yet under certain provisions of it there may be still a means of legal sale.

This is the second attempt the Parliament of Canada has made in this direction. The earlier attempt was The Doherty Act which apparently received considerable abuse and which I think, with all due deference to many others—and I am not alone in this opinion—goes a long way to implement any provincial law. No attempt in either Act is made to dictate to the province what its internal law shall be.

The Honourable the Attorney General last night referred to the fact that no province had taken advantage of the opportunity to work in harmony with The Doherty Act. We must remember The Doherty Act was passed in the session which began in 1916, became law sometime in 1917, and I do not think at that time there was any province in which The Doherty Act could properly be applied to existing legislation.

That brought us into 1917 and before provincial legislatures had met there came the Dominion Order in Council prohibiting importation into provinces. This Order continued until the end of 1919 and obviated the necessity of taking advantage of The Doherty Act. Since the repeal of that Order in Council no pro-



vincial legislature has met except this one and there has been no attempt on the part of any province to pass any law conforming to or intended to implement The Doherty Act up to this time. Whether we proceed under The Doherty Act or The Scott Act the Parliament of Canada has only the same powers. In neither case can they give us additional powers but they are attempting to do what was done in the U.S.A. by a similar law known as The Webb-Kenyon law. Our constitution differs somewhat from that of the U.S.A. in regard to distribution of powers but it is a fact that the subject matter of intoxicating liquors rests with the states as here with the provinces. The matter of interstate commerce rests with the federal authority as interprovincial trade rests with our federal authority. The various states had the same trouble as we had. They passed what laws they liked but could not prevent interstate commerce. The difficulty lies in that certain transactions have two phases or aspects, one subject to Dominion, the other to Provincial law. If I went to buy ten gallons of whiskey in this province it is a matter of civil rights—well, we will leave whiskey out and call it grain. That simple transaction, however, takes on a new phase if I deal with a party in Manitoba. Then it becomes interstate or interprovincial commerce. One aspect of the transaction falls within Dominion legislation and the other within Provincial legislation. Where there is a conflict as between Dominion and Provincial law on the same matter the Dominion law must override the Provincial law.

The Acts I have referred to are simply attempts on the part of the federal authorities to say "we will so look after that phase of the transaction within our jurisdiction that it will not conflict with the phase of it within your jurisdiction. You go ahead and legislate as you like and when you have done that you will find our legislation, so far as we can accomplish it, will not conflict with yours. That will give you full and complete control for handling or dealing with the particular transaction you have in mind."

Both The Scott Act and The Doherty Act are an assistance in our attempt to control the sale of liquor in this province, and we have complete and full powers as to how far we shall go in that respect, and in what exceptions or regulations we may make we have the co-operation of the federal authorities.

In taking advantage of The Scott Act, there is in the procedure greater formality. The people can be asked direct whether they wish the assistance of the Federal Parliament in regard to the stopping of the importation of intoxicating liquor, and if they do so request the assistance is given.

I think again that we should have dealt with the Bill before the Resolution. There can be no objection on principle. There is everything the other way. We should be ready to support the Resolution, give the people of the province ample opportunity and early opportunity to express themselves on a question that is of so great importance.

As to the provisions of the Bill, its merits or demerits, I shall deal with them on the second reading when it comes to the House.

In the meantime I wish to state that this Resolution will receive my hearty support.

*Mr. Maclean*, in speaking to the second reading of Bill No. 71—An Act for regulating the Sale of Liquor, said:

Mr. Speaker, the debate on this question is more or less in unusual form. The Bill is now before us for debate for the first time although a number of the honourable members have already expressed their opinions on the Bill.

To some extent the debate may have lost interest to the members of the House but not, I take it, to the people of the province. There was a time when the liquor problem in any particular province was more or less a political matter, and I believe that political parties jockeyed for position in regard to this matter; but that was before the war.

I think that the attitude of the people to the liquor question and its relation to politics has changed considerably in the last four or five years. The drastic measures that had to be taken for the conservation of food, and other reasons, changed the attitude of the people in regard to this important question. Today I am inclined to think that the people regard the liquor problem as one to be dealt with on its merits, as any other problem which has an economic or social basis, rather than its political value. That is quite evident from the remarks already made on the Resolution and to some extent on this Bill. We find on this side of the House, the members who have spoken have differed as to their attitude on the Bill. We find a difference of opinion among the members on the government side of the House. So I think we can say that on this occasion the question is being dealt with and considered apart altogether from political considerations. I trust that attitude will be maintained until the debate is concluded.

I think that at this stage in Saskatchewan, and in any of the provinces, we are all pretty well of opinion that temperance in the use of liquor is something we should endeavour to attain. Intemperance is a condition to be avoided. The ideal condition would be the very minimum of consumption of intoxicating liquors. We are almost wholly of one mind in that regard, but we differ, perhaps, on the best method to attain that end. A method that may be good in one province may not be applicable in another. Or the method applicable at one time may not be so at another period.

There are two methods that may be followed: (1) an attempt to prohibit wholly, and, (2) an attempt to regulate under such conditions and with such safeguards necessary with a view to diminishing consumption. The question immediately arises which is the better and more effective method for us to follow as we find conditions in Saskatchewan today. Does this Bill apply itself or tend toward one method or the other or both?

We listened to an interesting address from the Honourable the Attorney General a few nights past, a very admirable speech containing interesting information, but it was a speech which did not touch sufficient points on the actual situation as we find it in

the Province. The historical resume given us showed that prohibition has been before the people of some country or another for three thousand years—that some people, for some three thousand years have been indulging in intoxicating liquors, and, at times, to such a degree that other people thought it wise to restrain them. If we look at the situation all over the world today, people are still drinking alcoholic and intoxicating liquors and if we make a survey of mankind we can state as a fact that a certain amount of people will continue to drink intoxicating and alcoholic liquors no matter what the conditions or restrictions are. That, I think, is almost as universal as the law of gravity, and the question is whether in our legislation we should ignore such a fact or whether we should legislate having in mind a recognition of such fact. We could not, by actual law, ignore the law of gravity and endeavour to legislate as if it did not exist—start building castles in the air. They would come down despite any and all legislation and no legislature is attempting to ignore this physical fact. Shall we not take cognisance of the other fact when dealing with the liquor problem?

In this Province not so many years ago we had a licensed and open bar system with which the people became absolutely disgusted, and particularly so as the war came on. The people realised that the bar had lost its usefulness, if it ever had any, and we all know what happened. The Government at that time did not think it wise to go the whole road and attempt to wipe out the traffic of alcoholic liquors altogether. Government stores or dispensaries were established from which the public could be provided. As the war proceeded and it became more necessary to take drastic steps with regard to many matters, public opinion began to voice its criticism of the dispensaries. A vote was taken and the people, three to one, abolished the system.

But the dispensaries were abolished under special circumstances from which we cannot draw any particular inference or conclusions in reference to the situation as we find it today. The question before the people at that time was shall the dispensaries be abolished. It was not a question of prohibition; it was not a question of being in favour or against beer licenses. The people voted "yes, abolish the dispensaries," but at that time that vote did not mean prohibition. It simply meant that a particular industry or interest went out. The matter of interprovincial liquor trade and the procuring of some liquor did not appear in the question at all. The result on that occasion leaves us very much in the dark on any conclusions that may be drawn as to what shall be applied to conditions of today.

Shortly after that vote there was enacted the legislation which exists today and that was supplemented by a Dominion Order in Council which prevented interprovincial trade. That is the nearest we got to prohibition on paper in the recent history of this Province.

From April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919, we had a period which, at least in theory, or by way of law, was a period of prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. But what do we find? Do we find this law enforced or do we find from

its operation that the people want prohibition? We have the testimony of all the members of the Government that it is extremely difficult to enforce the law; we have the testimony of the Premier himself that the law is practically incapable of enforcement, that four-fifths of the time of the police is taken up with the enforcement of the law, and the police cost has increased from \$110,000 to \$350,000. Every precaution of every kind was taken for the enforcement of the law, and it has been successfully violated in all parts of the Province.

What is the explanation? The Premier's explanation was that public opinion was not behind the law, in the enforcement of the law. We all know that laws of this nature must be in accord with public opinion. In legislating in regard to evils or wrongs we must take into consideration two classes, those that are evils in themselves and those that are evils by statute. We have heard in the debate on the Resolution that no one is going to protect stealing, murder, arsen and such offences. They are offences in themselves—evils in themselves and they touch the moral sanction of the people. Public opinion will tolerate none but the most drastic laws for the suppression of such evils. There are other wrongs, wrongs made so by statute. You shall not turn your auto except at the corner of a street; you shall not wash the windows of your store after 8.30 in the morning; you shall not dump coal on the street, and so on. These are necessary duties and only become wrongs when there is a regulation prohibiting them. They are not evils in themselves, but evils by way of regulation. If you make a regulation that you cannot pour coal through a hole in the sidewalk after six o'clock in the morning, it may cause a great deal of inconvenience and it will be violated. But if you make it nine o'clock, it gives ample time, and is in accord with public opinion and will be observed. I do not think that anyone will contend that drinking intoxicating liquor is an evil in itself on the same basis or character as theft or murder or burglary or arson. Only a few extremists would classify the drinking of intoxicating liquors in the same category. The drinking of intoxicating liquors is only wrong in so far as it is made wrong by regulation. Looking at it as legislators we can only regard the drinking of intoxicating liquors as a wrong if we make it wrong by statute. If we apply the principle that you can only enforce such a law when you have public opinion behind it we must inquire what is public opinion in respect of that particular wrong by regulation, and how far can we go so that we can ensure to ourselves the knowledge that public opinion will be behind what we do in order that our laws shall be enforced.

I contend that when legislatures go to the extreme and endeavour to make regulations and laws which have no public opinion behind them—which will be disregarded—the making of such regulations and laws develops and produces a class of law-breakers, a class of men who will not observe the law, who will violate the law deliberately and develop a disrespect for all law, and I contend that it is a greater menace to the community to have laws which will develop within its borders a considerable number of people

who have no respect for law, who disrespect and openly violate law, than to have some of the evils resultant from intemperance.

Our duty, as it appears to me, is that in legislating on this question we want to be very careful that our regulations are such that they will have public opinion behind them. You cannot legislate a people into sobriety. You can educate them but we can make legislation and education go hand in hand and it is possible to have the legislation a little in advance of public opinion; sufficiently in advance to lead public opinion, but not so far in advance that there will be a repelling rather than a getting together of public opinion and legislation.

How did the people of the province take prohibition as we had it, on paper? Our jails have been filled, our drug stores have carried on a tremendously large business in liquor, some of our druggists have got extremely wealthy on the sale of intoxicating liquors. We have had people before our J.P.'s commit perjury; we have had informers; we have had a condition that not only did not give us prohibition, in actual practice, but gave us, in some respects, a greater excess of the evils of intemperance than existed under the open bar system. In addition to the evils of intemperance that prevailed during all that period we have developed a large number of men who thoroughly disrespect that law and, I am afraid, have developed a general disrespect for other laws. We have had a number of people wasting their time in jails. Our jails have been filled—a condition that can only be accounted for by offences under this legislation—and it will be necessary to build other jails if these conditions continue. Do we want that state of affairs to continue? The reason for it we all know. Public opinion in this Province at the present time is not behind a prohibition law.

What does this present law purport to do? It is very much like the Statute now in force and if the plebiscite we contemplated in the Resolution carries we shall have on paper the same condition as we had from April 1, 1918, to December, 1919. We know that our police cannot cope with the situation. I have not the slightest doubt that in the cities of the Province a larger quantity of spirits, whiskeys, brandies, have been consumed during the last six months than in any period of six months under the conditions of the open bar.

Is that the kind of prohibition we want? Is that the kind of temperance progress we want? Is that abating the evil of intemperance? That is the question. For a moment let us look at this matter from the point of view of the man who would have prohibition, who thinks prohibition is the proper procedure in regard to this question. Let us look at it from that point of view and ascertain how far this Bill goes to assist in that direction.

Under the present Bill, importation from another province is still open to us, but, assuming the plebiscite will carry, importation will be forbidden; what provision is made in the Bill for the sale of liquor in the Province? The sales are in the drug store; the druggist will take a chance and sell without prescription. The Bill makes some effort to stop that by arranging a system whereby, if it can

be enforced, the druggist will receive his supply from a known wholesale house, a known quantity and must account for it by showing prescriptions. But we find this; the druggist can begin Monday morning with forty gallons of various kinds of liquors—ten gallons of spirits, ten of wine and twenty of beer or malt liquors, and he is not limited to any particular period for that quantity. If he runs out at noon he can replenish his stock provided he does not exceed the quantity in the Bill. Take a city like Saskatoon where, I think there are some 27 or 30 drug stores, we will say 25; you have those stores starting business Monday morning with a total of one thousand gallons of intoxicating liquors. If they can get rid of it in a day or an hour, there is no restriction as to how often they may replenish.

*Mr. Turgeon:* Oh, yes.

*Mr. Maclean:* As long as they do not have more than forty gallons at one time on the premises. That is the limit. It does not say forty gallons in one day or one month, or minute, but it is the maximum, to be replenished as often as they please, unless the Commission take into their heads to deal with that phase of it.

*Mr. Dunning:* Exactly; that is what the Commission is for.

*Mr. Maclean:* It is true that the amount of spirits that any one person can get in one day is eight ounces unless he needs it for external use and there will be a great deal of that. It simply means that instead of one man getting a bottle as today, two or three or four of them will combine. Today I suppose it is a case of two or three of them getting together and getting their sixteen ounces and they all combine to consume it. Here, the same four or three or two will each get his own particular eight ounces and there will be just as much liquor or more among them as before. All it needs is a physician who will hand out the prescription, and in every community, be it Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan or British Columbia, [you will find some physician, or more than one, who will be willing to hand out prescriptions as often as asked for.

Under the very provisions of the Bill men can get at the drug store liquor as freely as they can today under the present system. Today the chief offender is the druggist. Under the new law the chief offender will be the physician. There will be three offenders to the transaction, the man who buys, presumably as medicine, the druggist himself, and the physician who gives the prescription, knowing it is not going to be used to obtain liquor as a medicine. Under the new law the physician is the chief offender. All the Bill does is to shift the burden of offence. The situation is there, the liquor is available and the consumers are there as today.

I understand that in Manitoba the system is somewhat as proposed in this Bill. There is a check of some sort on the amount the druggist gets in and sends out and it has to appear in the books.

*Mr. Turgeon:* If my honourable friend will permit me. There is no limit in Manitoba to the quantity that may be prescribed.

*Mr. Maclean:* And for all practical purposes there is no limit in Saskatchewan in this Bill. Eight ounces to one man; but as a rule this drinking is never by one lonely solitary man.

*Mr. McNab:* But this is a medicine.

*Mr. Maclean.* I will deal with that point later on. The limitation amounts to nothing. It is simply a limitation on paper, but not in actual practice. All sensible men must know that it is a matter of form. Someone said it is a medicine. We had a frank expression from the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs yesterday, something we all knew ourselves, but which he put into words, that it is the merest and rankest pretence to call this medicine when we know it is a beverage and sold as such and handled as such. Forty gallons of intoxicating liquor for medicine! Eight ounces every day for medicine! I am credibly informed by medical men that one quart of whiskey is sufficient for the average medical man's practice in one year, as long as he keeps within the regulations of the British Pharmacopœia.

What is the excuse for allowing a man eight ounces a day except as a beverage? The Minister of Municipal Affairs was frank enough to put it into words and it requires no explanation. On the face of it this Bill which purports to be a preventative or prohibition of liquor as a beverage is camouflage. Let us be fair with ourselves and with the people and let us look the facts in the face. This is not a prohibition Bill or one to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage. It is a Bill permitting men to sell liquor as a beverage under a legal disguise. It is not what it purports to be on its face.

Will the situation be improved under this Bill? You need not talk about restrictions. The one dealing with eight ounces does not count except that it means that the ordinary twelve ounces will cost \$4 more than today, four prescriptions and I imagine \$1 is a minimum price. That brings up the question of price and when you begin to raise the price of liquor when it is only obtainable through the drug stores you are going to develop a crop of illicit stills and bootleggers. You will probably remember that a year ago the bootlegging business was a great deal more in evidence than today. The bootlegger appeared. He is in the business from a commercial point of view. There are certain risks to his business, the risk of going to jail, an unpleasant thing. He can only continue his business if he can get a price that will cover the risk and the price was eight or ten or twelve or fifteen dollars a bottle for very bad whiskey. He must charge that price to cover the risk of his undertaking. When the druggists loosened up and sold at five and six dollars the bootlegger quickly disappeared. He is still in some outlying portions of the Province where the drug stores are not as plentiful as in the cities.

This Bill will develop a crop of bootleggers again and one of the classes of people we do not want is the illicit still man. We do not want him as a lawbreaker, nor the stuff that he sells. It is most injurious I understand. We are going to develop that class. If we are simply going to have that one result by reason of this Bill, we will have a situation worse than today.

In addition to that the Bill provides for some mysterious wholesaler. Wholesalers are defined in subclause 5 of section 2;

“Wholesaler means a person, firm or incorporated company authorised under the provisions of this Act to sell liquor to physicians, retail druggists and to any of the classes of persons mentioned in section blank hereof.”

Who is he? What are his qualifications? Where is he going to get his supply? I am assuming the wholesaler will carry a supply. The wholesaler will only deal in liquor to be used for medical purposes and the Bill does not limit the number we have in the Province. At the present time there are twenty-one.

*Mr. Turgeon:* No. There are five.

*Mr. Maclean:* The figure I got this morning from a man who should know was twenty-one, but if the Attorney General says there are five I will take it at that. We have these wholesalers and the Bill provides for no check on how much they have in stock or get in from time to time. There is no check on what they get in. There is a check on what they send out to the druggist just as today there is no check on what the druggist gets in. You have his prescriptions for what he sends out but as you do not check in to his store the check is practically valueless. We will have a number of these, another channel through which liquor may flow.

Coming back to the prescription; my recollection of the Bill is that there is no limit on the amount of wine that can be obtained on one prescription. No limit on the amount of beer. The people can drink just as freely under the new Bill as they could under the old Act. No limit on the amount of beer or wine and a paper limit on spirits. Absolutely valueless.

From the point of view of the prohibitionist, this is not a satisfactory Bill. Is there one clause that commends itself to a man who really thinks prohibition is the best way of dealing with the traffic? You can have liquor streaming through every corner of this Bill.

*Mr. Langley:* That is consoling.

*Mr. Maclean:* I understand the Bill has received the sanction of the Social Service Council, perhaps not wholly, but after their recommendations have been taken into consideration, the Government has given it the most mature deliberation. Imagine a small committee of druggists who want to get rich quick being asked to draft a Bill for us. Could they improve on this Bill? I submit he would be some clever druggist who could improve on this Bill from his point of view. What is the use of calling this a prohibition Bill? It is not a prohibition Bill or a regulating Bill. Not one clause in it should commend itself to a prohibitionist.

There was a time when I thought prohibition could be enforced. In the early part of the war, when public feeling was running high, I thought there was sufficient public sentiment in the country to back up a real prohibition law if we could have one. Whatever sentiment there was, I think I have estimated it, disappeared on



Armistice -Day. I think the Premier and some of the members of the Government set the time as at the outbreak of the influenza epidemic. I think it was Armistice Day and ever since and with the restraint of the war removed people said, "let us let loose on this occasion" and things have remained pretty loose ever since.

How can we best deal with the situation? We have the testimony of the men who should know, such as the Premier and the testimony of the men we meet every day in the trains, hotels, and coming home from church or wherever men may gather. Ask about it and they admit this law is not being enforced and cannot be. We have this condition; there is no place where you may put your finger and say, "this is where the responsibility rests." We want a law that can be enforced, where we know where we can place responsibility. A certain portion of the people of the province want to drink intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and they are going to have it in spite of any legislation in force.

*Mr. Turgeon:* It is no good criticising this Bill, then.

*Mr. Maclean:* They will have it from the illicit still and the bootlegger. I submit that these same people would much prefer to get small quantities and get it legally and openly as men. Perhaps not all the people of the province, but sufficient of them that they must be recognised. In the last three to six months, knowing that this question would be before us, I have made it my business to let people talk to me on this question, to start a discussion and get the opinions of people. The honourable member for Battleford said something to the same effect. In the last six months I can only recollect two people, two men who said that we should have a strict prohibition law. All others, and a goodly number of women said, "people are going to drink, they do not want to drink too much, very few of them, but they want to have their drink legally, under some restrictions possibly, but they must have it and any law that does not provide for it is a dead letter, breeding a disrespect for all other law, developing a crop of lawbreakers and is a burden to the Province."

I submit that under the present state of public opinion in this Province, it is the duty of this Legislature to face the facts squarely and to provide a law that will meet the requirements; that is to say, that will provide for the sale of liquor for purposes other than sacramental or medicinal. We must recognise that there is an actual fact to be faced, that men will drink and must have liquor. It is idle to attempt to legislate ignoring that fact. We might as well attempt to ignore the rise and fall of the tide or sun or any other inevitable fact. We should recognise this fact and legislate accordingly.

What, therefore, should be the remedy? As nearly as I have been able to gather from the opinions of men, there is one definite suggestion. I first heard it several months ago and each time the suggestion has become a little more definite until I think that if you spoke it to ten men, eight would approve. Provide one or two supply houses—I do not like the word "dispensary"—in the Province. Place them under strict Government control. Governments must take responsibilities as well as praise. I can understand

why the Government itself does not want to do it. If a man is seen staggering along the street the cry is "Government liquor." But the Government is composed of humans and I sympathise with them. If the Government does not want to assume the responsibility direct, form a Commission as we have in the Bill. That is the one commendable feature of the Bill. Let it have the power to purchase. The fact that one man has gone wrong in British Columbia does not say we cannot get three honest men in Saskatchewan. If the Government cannot find them we will look around and help them. Give the Commission power to purchase so that under The Scott Act or federal law the importation of liquor is to one concern. The Commission can have their supply houses at convenient places. Let spirits be sold under the greatest restrictions that this Assembly think fit. Limit spirits to sixteen ounces a week or twenty-four or twenty-six a week or once a month. That is a detail. Put around the spirits all the restrictions you think fit. Let the supply houses be located not on the principal streets with big signs to make them look attractive. Any kind of a warehouse will do and let the order be by mail. You all know the system. It has been discussed before. There is no greater advantage to a person living one hundred yards away than to one a hundred miles away. In regard to malt liquors, beer, make your restrictions a little more liberal. The present beer has nothing to commend it. Raise your percentage to two and one-half. I am again informed, not directly but indirectly, from medical men that two and one-half per cent. beer will not intoxicate. This Bill says that any liquor that contains more than 1.13 per cent. shall be deemed to be intoxicating. Beer containing 1.14 per cent. would be intoxicating. The circumference of a circle is three and one-seventh times the diameter. If you say that the circumference of a circle is just twice the diameter does that make it so? When you say by legislation that liquor containing more than 1.13 per cent. shall be deemed intoxicating you are asking a magistrate to find something as a fact that is not a fact.

There is nothing to be gained by not facing the facts. That is typical of this Bill. One decimal thirteen per cent. is to be deemed conclusively intoxicating. Beer is called a medicine. Let your beers not intoxicate but let them be, what shall I say, palatable.

*Mr. Dunning:* Something with a kick in it.

*Mr. Maclean:* I would not go too strong on the kick, but something worth while and let the people get it with as little restriction as this Assembly may deem reasonable.

The people of this Province who want to drink will get their liquor in any event; they should be allowed to get it in an open legal way. They will follow the line of least inconvenience. We should have things so that the tendency of men will be to get away from spirituous liquors and confine themselves more exclusively to the malt liquors that will give the satisfaction required from time to time without the usual injury. We will be getting away from the evils of intemperance. The goal to which we should work in our legislation is the eradication of the evils of intemperance.

My conclusions from the facts are that you cannot prohibit in this Province today. Prohibition has never prohibited here or anywhere else. Under present conditions it will not. The Attorney General has called for a new conscience. He can call spirits from the mighty deep and so can anyone else. But will they respond?

*Mr. Turgeon:* You are not responding.

*Mr. Maclean:* Do any of us expect to see a new public conscience in the next ten years?

*Mr. Langley:* Why not?

*Mr. Maclean:* Why should there be? Look at the situation for the last three years and during the war. What was more certain than the feeling in favour of prohibition? But we have today here and elsewhere and all over the world a condition where restraints are felt with greater irksomeness. People say "we will not be restrained." People challenge constituted authority. That spirit is abroad. It will remain with us for some time. Do we want to legislate infringement on personal liberty while that spirit against restraint is abroad? That is the situation.

I would like honourable members of this House, then, to remember these facts in considering this Bill. Look at the Bill in the most careful way, from the Government's point of view, and I challenge anyone to show me anything that commends it to a prohibitionist, or that there is anything in it that is an improvement on the present Act. The present law as we have it—prohibition—in the last eighteen or twenty months—was an absolute mockery and failure. Under present conditions we have no right to believe and every reason to doubt that this Bill, if enacted, as it is, will make of prohibition anything but the same mockery and farce it has been for the last eighteen or twenty months.

Referring to the plebiscite. Will the plebiscite carry? We hope it will. Will it carry when the public know what kind of a Bill they have? Will not that, in itself, be sufficient to dampen the ardor of those who are working with a view of obtaining a greater measure of temperance in the province? In itself it will be a danger to enact this Bill with the effect it will have on public opinion in regard to a plebiscite. I cannot understand, in view of what the Premier said, why the Bill was brought down. To reconcile his remarks at the opening of the Session and this Bill as brought down is beyond me.

I would ask the honourable gentlemen to look at this as I have, from the point of view of considering the facts as we have them, and apply in a reasonable manner the best solution of this question having regard to such facts.

I did intend moving an amendment to this motion. I have given it much thought and have concluded that it would be of no use. If the Government is going through with this Bill they will go through with it regardless of any amendment and it would only be putting some of the supporters of the Government in an embarrassing position.

*Mr. Dunning:* Put yourself on record.

*Mr. Maclean:* If any of the members want to be put on record I will do so. I believe I am expressing and have expressed the opinions of a large number of the members of the House. If the Government will, even at this stage, modify the Bill, to conform with the outline I have given; if sufficient of the honourable gentlemen in this House who think as I do will only express themselves so that the Government and the country may realise the sentiments that we have in regard to this matter, then the Government can still take such opinions into consideration and even at this stage make such changes as would bring about a substantial compliance with the scheme I have outlined.

Speech delivered by  
MR. HARRIS TURNER, M.L.A.,  
(*Soldiers in France and Belgium*),  
on the  
TEMPERANCE QUESTION,  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Saturday, January 31, 1920.

*Mr. Turner*, in speaking to the second reading of Bill No. 71—  
An Act for regulating the Sale of Liquor, said:

Mr. Speaker, I met a man in the hall and he told me that honesty was the best policy and the Honourable the Attorney General has said that this is the time for plain speaking. I do not know when the time for plain speaking was not. Apparently there was such a period and it is now over.

I am going to try to be as fair and as frank as I can. I believe in temperance but I do not believe in this prohibitory law because I do not think it results in temperance of a real beneficial kind. That is my honest opinion.

I have tried like some other members of the House to find out what is the best solution for the problem in this province. I do not know anything about The Doherty Act or The Scott Act. I merely want to look at it from the point of view of the general welfare of the province. I have talked to a great many men about it. Among the men who agree with the honourable members for North Battleford and Rosetown and the leader of the opposition have been judges and lawyers and doctors, prophets and priests, retail merchants, men of all classes and situations. We also have as authorities the Prince of Wales, President Wilson, Lady Astor, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Stephen Leacock and many others, people who are not necessarily greatly depraved but who believe in this prohibitory law you are creating a condition of affairs which is infinitely worse than the legitimate sale of liquor, moderate quantities of liquor under close restriction and without element of private gain or profit.

I am taking the attitude that this plebiscite will carry and that people will vote against the importation of liquor. I believe they will do that because importation does not eliminate private gain. There is hardly any control or regulation and it takes all the money spent in this way out of the province and produces no revenue. A great many people who favour a system of depots would vote against the present system of importation. I would vote against it myself.

I represent a body of soldiers. There are a great many of them. They were all in France. Every man who voted for me, almost every one, was issued, while in the army, with a rum ration. Some did not take it. I am only telling you this to explain my position. They were given this rum in France because the doctors of the army, the most authoritative medical men, believed it was good for them under certain conditions. I honestly believe it was. Men would reach the extreme of fatigue in the trenches, exposed

to the most colossal dangers, standing up to their knees in water and mud. They would be reduced to the extreme of physical fatigue and the rum was given them as a medicine. They revived considerably and there is no question in the world but what it saved a great many lives. In some instances it was, perhaps, abused. When the men were out of the trenches, there were wet canteens in every camp where they could get beer and stout. The men had to be content with beer and stout of a mild quality. There was no hard stuff there except for the officers. The men drank this beer and stout to some extent—the majority did. When they got back to England they found drinking was prevalent on every hand. In the place where I put in some time, St. Dunstons, the men had the option of drinking tea or beer.

When I was coming back on the boat, a hospital boat with about 540 wounded men on board, there was an issue of stout. I do not know whether it was for medicine or not. If it was for medicine they were all afflicted with the same disease. I think most of them drank it.

They arrived back in Canada and Saskatchewan and found the place dry—presumably dry. All during their experience overseas the soldiers who took a drink occasionally—I am not accusing the army of drunkenness neither do I intend to convey any such impression or that they were depraved—the great majority did take a drink and I believe when they come back here they want some reasonable means of procuring liquor legally. The Regina branch of the G.W.V.A. passed a resolution favouring such a system of dispensaries as outlined by the leader of the opposition.

Some of these soldier constituents of mine break the law. I have been at some gatherings when the soldiers toasted the King with whiskey in a place other than a dwelling. I should have reported it to the Attorney General and had these men arrested. Men toasting the King by breaking the law! They consider the law a hardship, an offensive curtailment of custom. Who are these men who break the law? They are the men who have been fighting and who have made the existence of law and order possible.

You are going to pass this Bill which is now before us. When that law is on the statute books these same men are going to break it again. If they break it twice they are going to jail. I cannot vote for any proposition of that kind and do not propose to lend it my support.

As to the general effect of this prohibitory law, I want to say something for the druggist and physician. I do not consider the druggist nearly so guilty as some people imagine. I met one not long ago who had to sell out his drug store because he did not sell liquor. His competitor had got all the business because he did. This man tried to sell legitimate drugs, etc., but his customers who wanted a drink fell away from him in other lines. There are cases of that kind where good customers come along and it takes a man of strong character to refuse. I hardly think they are too much to blame. The men who buy initiate the crime and are accomplices and there are some who are as guilty as the druggist.

As to the general effect of the prohibitory law of Saskatchewan, there seems to be an opinion that the reason for the condition of affairs in this province is due to the fact that there is no restriction on the amount of liquor that can be ordered by a druggist and this bill exercises that control. If I recollect correctly in British Columbia two years ago a bill was put through similar to this by which all druggists had to get their supplies from a depot controlled by the Government. The men were checked up and they had to account for their sales. It looked like a good tight proposition. In British Columbia the conditions are just as bad as they are here, if not worse.

In Alberta the Government undertook to sell it as a medicine and they sold one and a half million dollars worth of whisky last year. I have come to the conclusion that Southern Alberta must be a rather unhealthy place.

Even if the majority of the people of Saskatchewan are in favour of bone dry prohibition—and I do not know whether they are—I doubt very much the ethical right of the Government to attempt to put it into force unless the members of the Government and this Legislature believe it would make for the best good of the province. The rule of the majority is all right but there is a time when that authority may be abused. In France some time ago (I do not often lapse into history but I have heard it done here) the majority of the people were Roman Catholic. Perhaps they are now but they came to the conclusion that it was wrong for men to be Protestants and proceeded to exterminate them. It was the will of the people but rather an abuse of power.

When it comes down to a matter of compelling the people to follow a line of conduct they do not think is proper, I do not think it is right that the rule of the majority should obtain absolutely. The majority of the people of this province do not believe that people should go to the Baptist Church. But they would never dream of trying to prevent people going there by compulsion.

Suppose we have in Saskatchewan a majority of people who want liquor and like it and think it is good for them. There are some like that I understand. Would the Government then bring in an Act compelling everyone to take a jolt of rum before lunch? Suppose seventy-five per cent. of the people were in favour of a theory that drinking was good and they compelled the other twenty-five per cent. to take it; that the government of the land went to the twenty-five per cent. and said: "You must obey this law; it is hard but it is the law, we are looking for the awakening of a public conscience; you will feel all right after a while"—you would start a revolution.

I think that is the condition you are going to have. You will have a class of people who will not observe this law and will become law-breakers. You will have, for these people, an army of police, of spotters; you will have boot-leggers and people who drink illegally, illicit stills. Do you think that is a good condition of affairs? I do not think that some of the members of this House who do not live in the cities have any idea of the depravity that goes on under this system. Drinking in the bars was bad but it

was honest. Now it is illegal and essentially bad and you find people getting off into club rooms and corners and the drinking is far worse. There is perhaps not so much as under the open bar but what there is is infinitely worse in form.

I am not advocating the return of the open bar. I have heard no one favour its return. Those who ran the hotels in the old days upset their own business. I think, and honestly think, that if you had some system of regulated sale of spirits and a freer sale of light beer in the Province at the present time you would have a much more contented people and much better temperance and you would get away from the hole-in-the-corner depravity and from the fact of people perjuring themselves.

I was talking to an eminent K.C. in the Province. He told me it was surprising the number of people who come up and swear any old thing at all in connection with the Act. They think they are being persecuted and oppressed and have no hesitation in resorting to perjury. I saw this morning that some liquor commissioner or someone like that had been arrested in Winnipeg and had turned around and charged someone else with perjury. You create a condition under which half the population is engaged in breaking the law or trying to find some one else doing it. Give the people in this Province who like to drink (and there are some) the opportunity to get it legally if they are to live side by side in peace with the people who believe in prohibition.

I believe it would be for the general benefit of the people of this Province if the Government would say we think that the majority of the people of this Province is in favour of total prohibition but we believe that total prohibition is not in the best interests of this community and so we will not put it into effect. It would be a reasonable attitude. They took that attitude on the language question.

*Mr. Dunning:* But it did not suit you.

*Mr. Turner:* I opposed it but the Government did it. I will not continue the debate this afternoon. I wanted simply to put myself on record. As the Attorney General has said the time has come for plain speaking. There is something peculiar about this thing. The Rotary Club was afraid to vote on it. When you have a condition like that it is bad and I think this bad condition would be removed by a reasonably restricted legal sale of liquor in Saskatchewan.



Synopsis of Speech by  
THE HONOURABLE W. F. A. TURGEON.  
(Attorney General)  
Delivered on the Second Reading of Bill No. 94  
AN ACT TO AMEND THE KING'S BENCH ACT  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.  
Tuesday, February 3, 1920.

*The King's Bench Act* sets out the various duties of the Court of King's Bench in this province, including the powers exercised by the Courts in England, but when the Act was passed no provision had been made for the Court to exercise the powers of the Lord High Chancellor in England in fulfilment of the visitorial powers of the Crown by proxy. It is within the power of the Crown to visit certain corporate bodies, but no machinery has been provided whereby in this province such visiting powers might be exercised. This omission has recently been brought to the attention of the Government through the appeal which has been made to the Lieutenant Governor to exercise his power as Visitor in regard to a certain matter now pending at the University.

The governing body of the University has exercised certain powers which have resulted in the dismissal of four professors. The reasons for their action were given at the time. A controversy has followed, and in the press and at public meetings, articles have appeared and resolutions have been promulgated, the general purpose of which was a request that the Saskatchewan Government appoint a royal commission to step in and conduct an investigation into the action of the Board and ascertain whether something unwise had been done and, presumably, if so to reinstate the professors.

From the time the University was founded up to the present the attitude of the Government has always been to create and perpetuate an institution which would last for ever and be for the benefit of the people of the province. We had constituted a body which was self-governing in all respects and had sought to embody in the incorporation Act all the powers which might be necessary for the governance and conduct of the institution. It was at that time, and had always been, the intention that the affairs of the University should be beyond all question, aloof from governmental or party interference.

It was therefore desirable that any powers involving the administration of the University, including those of investigation and machinery for investigation, should be confined within the sphere of *The University Act*. The amendment to *The King's Bench Act* now before the House merely completes what had already been partially provided for. The Lieutenant Governor had already been created a Visitor of the University and it is the intent of the Bill to provide him with the necessary machinery to exercise his powers in that capacity.

The power of a Visitor is very rarely used in this country in modern times, but these powers are very wide indeed. It is in the Visitor's power to see that the various governing bodies use their functions properly as distinguished from improperly, but jurisdiction is not given to enable him to ascertain that these powers are used wisely as distinguished from unwisely. In other words, the Visitor can not say that if he had been in the place of the Board he would have done this or that. If he finds that any such body was using or had used its discretion improperly then it is his duty to put matters right.

While the Lieutenant Governor is the Visitor of the University, no machinery has been provided to enable him to carry out his visitorial power. In the mother country, the reigning sovereign is usually the visiting power. The King does not, however, conduct his visiting personally, but exercises this power through the instrumentality of the Lord High Chancellor. If he decides that any body has acted improperly he so advises His Majesty, who then issues any order which he deems desirable. There being no one in this province to correspond with the Lord High Chancellor, it was decided that the Court of King's Bench should fulfil the duties he performed in this connection.

It has been suggested that the Government should appoint a royal commission. We have had royal commissions before, however. They have cost a lot of money, and the result has only been dissatisfaction and criticism in the press.

The people of the country have the very highest respect for the courts of justice. The people of Canada have unbounded confidence in their own tribunals, and that is a very satisfactory state for the future welfare of the country, and the verdict of the courts should, and, no doubt, will be received with every respect.

People have come to the Government and suggested that it should appoint a royal commission, stipulating that this or that person must sit on it. Such a proposal was, of course, ridiculous, and to create a royal commission would have been disastrous, subject as it would be to the same criticism as the university body itself.

By empowering the Court of King's Bench to act for the Visitor there will be no infringement on the rights of the Board of Governors, as provision for the appointment of a Visitor had been made in the Act of incorporation before the Board itself had been appointed, and the machinery is now created to enable him to exercise his powers. He will be able to deal with the matter strictly as a court, clothed with all the dignity of court and with all its powers.

It is a very unfortunate matter that the four professors have been dismissed, but there is one incident in connection with the affair which affects the members of this House, and that is the charge made by Mr. Greenway to the Hon. Mr. Dunning and communicated by him to the Board, that public moneys appropriated for the University by the Assembly were being misused, and stating that moneys appropriated for extension work in the field of agriculture were improperly used and that the Return to

the Legislature, showing the expenditure of these moneys, was false.

So far as this particular matter is concerned the Government through the Provincial Auditor has satisfied itself that nothing improper had been done. Later, Mr. Greenway, in writing, unequivocally withdrew his charge, but unfortunately, since that time, further misapprehension has been created in the public mind by the publication in the *Star* newspaper of Saskatoon, on November 21, 1919, of another letter from Mr. Greenway, in which he stated that he had in the first place also charged wrong methods of administration and paternalism, and declared that he had never retracted that portion of his charges.

The matter was carefully investigated by the auditors, and it was established beyond all doubt that not a cent of money had been misappropriated. The question was one of bookkeeping. In his own mind, Mr. Greenway thought that moneys which had been designated for extension work had been used for other branches of work. Mr. Greenway thought that he should say what money should be spent for extension work and that was the whole issue. Not a cent of money had been spent dishonestly or misappropriated on Mr. Greenway's own admission.

As to the other phases of the controversy between the Professors and the Board of Governors I have nothing to say. *The University Act* gives the Board full power to hire or remove teachers on the recommendation of the president, and it would have been most improper to set up an outside court of appeal to inquire into the Board's exercise of its powers. This, however, can be done by the Court of King's Bench acting on behalf of the Lieutenant Governor as Visitor.

Use of the court for that purpose will be made at once. When this is done, all that could be done will have been done. If, after that course has been pursued, there is still dissension and controversy, we might as well repeal *The University Act* from the statutes and abolish the institution; there is no middle course. The University can only be made to exist for ever and fill the position destined for it if it is strong enough to govern itself. The Government has now set up the necessary machinery for the investigation, and having done that, so far as it is concerned the incident is closed. If there is still to be dissension, the people of the province are the ones who will suffer.

Statement by  
THE HONOURABLE W. F. A. TURGEON  
(*Attorney General*)

When Tabling correspondence with the Dominion Government  
(*Sessional Paper, No. 32*)

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
GUARANTEE BY THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN  
OF CERTAIN BONDS OF THE GRAND TRUNK  
PACIFIC BRANCH LINES COMPANY

AND  
THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SASKATCHEWAN  
RAILWAY COMPANY

in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Tuesday, January 20, 1920.

*Mr. Turgeon*, said:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to fulfil the promise made yesterday to the House in response to the question put by the honourable member for Weyburn (*Mr. Hamilton*) and to give a statement upon the present position of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines guarantee.

The members of the House are no doubt aware that since the last Session of this Legislature there has been much discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere of the position of this government and that of the Dominion in regard to these guarantees and to the contracts made at the times these guarantees were given. These discussions arose on account of action taken by the Dominion government some time about March last which seemed to affect very seriously the rights of this province in these guarantees and to jeopardise our interests.

On March 7, 1919, the Dominion government passed an Order in Council purporting to be passed under the powers conferred on them by their own *War Measures Act* appointing the Minister of Railways Receiver for the Grand Trunk Railway system. In the description of that system the government included the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company and other subsidiary companies of the Grand Trunk, including those lines that had made contracts with this government, whose bonds had been guaranteed by this government, lines which had been constructed out of the proceeds of these guaranteed bonds and upon which this government had first mortgages and all the other rights which the indebtedness of the company gave to us.

The action was looked upon at the time as drastic. The main-spring of the government's action was that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had announced to the Dominion government that they could no longer carry on operation unless they received further assistance from the government. It had, the year before, received from the government approximately seven million dollars

to tide things over. This last Session they came back and said that unless they received further subsidies they would be compelled to cease operation, and they fixed a day.

The Dominion government exercising powers under *The War Measures Act* came in and provided for the operation of the railway, took it over and appointed a Receiver. The result was that this government immediately found itself called on to take some action and that action was taken. More particularly did we feel compelled to act at once by reason of the fact that the Order in Council appointing the Receiver over all these lines took no notice at all of our rights and made practically no provision for them other than asserting that it did not intend to interfere with the rights of any province to apply in the Court of Exchequer of Canada or in any provincial court for the appointment of a receiver where it would have power to do so.

This, however, was not a very expeditious remedy and in the meanwhile the Receiver stepped in, took possession of these lines, our lines, and all the monies on hand, monies intended to meet the interest on these bonds guaranteed by us, kept these monies and applied them to other purposes because he was using these monies to keep running those parts of the system which were not paying themselves. Most of the lines guaranteed by us were paying lines. They had, up to that time, met every instalment of interest by putting aside approximately \$40,000 annually to meet it.

This money was kept; no account given to us; nothing was indicated to us beyond the Order in Council published in the press. It went on to say that "nothing in the order contained and nothing done or to be done under the authority given shall render the government of Canada or the government Receiver or anyone acting under the authority of the government Receiver or of the Exchequer Court, liable to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada or to any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system, or to any creditor, or holder of any bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the said companies, or any of them, for any claim by reason of the making of this order, or of anything done or to be done under the authority hereof, or under the authority of the government Receiver or of the Exchequer Court, nor shall afford any defence to, nor shall prejudice any claim action or proceeding of the government of Canada, which the government might lawfully make or take, had this order not been made."

There is no doubt that a part of the action was justified at the time. We thought and still think that a great deal more was done than was necessary and that proceedings more in line with that harmony which should exist between governments might have been taken. We were not consulted and were told this thing had been done, rightly or wrongly. Apparently this was done by the Dominion authorities as certain other things were done by them under the assumption that a certain Act called *The War Measures Act* passed by themselves amended *The British North America Act* and gave them powers which the Imperial Parliament never had given them. That, however, is another

point. Had it not been for the termination of certain negotiations, notice of which reached us yesterday we might have been compelled to speak about it.

There was a further proviso that nothing done should prejudice our right to appeal to the courts for a Receiver in case anything occurred under our contract to give us that right. Nothing had occurred. The only thing that could have occurred was the appointment of a Receiver by some other interested party as a result of judicial proceedings. The appointment of a so-called Receiver by Order in Council was not that kind of appointment to give us any rights in the courts under our contracts, excepting rights which did not pretend to be prescribed by the Order in Council.

We took the action we thought necessary to protect the interests of the province. There are many lines of railway. Under the guarantees which are before us now there were 735 miles built as a result of the policy of the government laid down in 1908, 1909 and 1912. The paper I have in my hand, which I will put in with the rest of the correspondence, shows the miles of lines of railway, etc., as follows:

*Description of Lines Built*

Line	Mileage
1908-09 Statutes, Cap. 4.	
Yorkton-Melville.....	25.25
Biggar-Battleford.....	48.57
Melville-Regina.....	94.6
Yorkton-Canora.....	29.47
	197.89
1909 Statutes, Cap. 5	
Regina-South.....	155
Prince Albert-Young.....	111.66
Regina-Moose Jaw.....	114.71
Biggar-Calgary.....	50
Cutknife Branch.....	50.88
	482.25
1912 Statutes, Cap. 13.	
Biggar-Calgary extension	54.08
	197.89
1908-09.....	197.89
1909.....	482.25
1912.....	54.08
	734.22
Net mileage.....	734.22

The semi-annual interest charged upon the guarantee bonds amounts to \$268,928.24, or annually to double that amount, a little over half a million a year in interest alone.

I repeat: we were in the position of having these lines in good shape, meeting the interest and so forth. We therefore took immediate action. We were informed by the Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Pacific system, by way of wire to the Premier of Saskatchewan, of what had happened as follows:

Montreal, Quebec, March 17, 1919.

HON. W. M. MARTIN,  
*Premier of Saskatchewan,*  
Regina, Sask.

In view of fact that Receiver took over all cash on hand in our depositories on March tenth and there are no funds to pay outstanding coupons of bonds the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan instructions should be given under the terms of the mortgage that all interest coupons of bonds guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan should be paid and held uncanceled for account of the Province of Saskatchewan. Will you kindly have such instructions given by wire to the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, the Agents Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York City, Bank of Montreal, London, England, and also to the London office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, London, England.

FRANK SCOTT.

The government had a conference on the matter and as a result I wired to Hon. J. A. Calder as follows:

Regina, Sask., March 21, 1919.

HON. J. A. CALDER,  
*Minister of Immigration,*  
Ottawa, Ont.

Treasurer Grand Trunk Railway wires as follows:

"In view of fact that Receiver took over all cash on hand in our depositories on March tenth and there are no funds to pay outstanding coupons of bonds the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan instructions should be given under the terms of the mortgage that all interest coupons of bonds guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan should be paid and held uncanceled for account of the Province of Saskatchewan. Will you kindly have such instructions given by wire to the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, the Agents Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York City, Bank of Montreal, London, England, and also to the London office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, London, England. Frank Scott." Apparently this call is made because Minister of Railways acting as Receiver of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has taken over money intended for

payment of Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company bonds guaranteed by Saskatchewan. Question of ultimate liability therefore arises between Dominion and Saskatchewan. Can you advise me as to intention of Dominion Government. Will go east, if necessary.

W. F. A. TURGEON.

I sent this telegram to Mr. Calder because he is the only member of the Dominion government who comes from this province and is in a large measure responsible for the originating and the carrying out of the policy which endowed this province with the lines of railway covered by the guarantees, when he was a member of this government. He answered me as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., March 22, 1919.

HON. W. F. A. TURGEON,  
*Attorney General,*  
Regina, Sask.

Your wire *re* branch lines received; have referred same to Receiver Grand Trunk Pacific; will wire you further early next week.

J. A. CALDER.

The week following he wired me again:

Ottawa, Ont., March 26, 1919.

HON. W. F. A. TURGEON,  
*Attorney General,*  
Regina, Sask.

Replying further your wire twenty-first matter referred to is being submitted to Exchequer Court to ascertain position of Receiver: you may expect further information shortly.

J. A. CALDER.

This government had to make up its mind what it should ask for. Several views presented themselves to us. The telegram of Mr. Scott, announced to us plainly that they could not meet the interest which would fall due on May 1 and that we were called upon to provide in London and New York and Montreal for the payment of that interest.

Our security was jeopardised by the action of the Dominion government and aside from sending the general telegrams I have read we ourselves had to make up our minds as to what we thought should be done. In our contract with the G.T.P. Branch Lines Company our position was this: our remedies were threefold but only exerciseable subject to the rights of others and consequently subject to certain delay. The contract was made, bonds were issued guaranteed, money was raised, placed in a bank to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer and the amounts paid out to the railway on a mileage basis as they were earned at the rate of \$13,000 per mile. A Trustee was appointed (the Royal Trust Company of Canada) and all the remedies which this government might have against the railway company in case of default were to be exercised through the trust.



The remedies were; in the event of the government being called on to pay the interest the government was to take the position of the holders of these bonds and to have all the rights which these bond holders would have had; further, we were to rank as bond holders and after six months' default elapsed a meeting of the bond holders could be called on our initiative and a resolution passed authorising the Trustee to take anyone of three courses:

(1) to take possession of the railway lines and manage them and operate them, collect their earnings and pay all running and working expenditures and all compensation for service, and to pay the interest and do everything else;

(2) to sell the lines by auction;

(3) to lease them to some other company at a rental which would be sufficient to indemnify us against our loss.

These were the remedies which could be exercised by the Trust upon the passing of a resolution by the bond holders of which we would be one, but only after the default continued six months.

Further, it was provided that on the default continuing for two years, the government itself would rise absolute over all other creditors and have the right itself to do any of the three things I have mentioned without the concurrence of the bond holders.

It will readily be seen how in a great enterprise of this sort with so many interests involved a certain amount of time had to be provided for the lapse before anyone of the parties could take any of the actions outlined.

We had therefore to make up our minds whether we would pay these bonds and wait the necessary time, six months or two years, and take anyone of the three courses of action; or there was this alternative; that the Dominion government, having announced a policy of acquiring permanently other lines of railway than the C.N.R. may take over all these lines as well, keep them and relieve us from our liability under guarantees, indemnify us for all guarantees to be paid by us and any interest on guarantees.

In order to find out what the real intentions of the Dominion government were I went to Ottawa. After I got to Ottawa in the interests of this government, having found out exactly what the situation was, I wired to Mr. Colclough, the deputy attorney general, telling him to advise the government to go on and make provision for the paying of the coupons on April 2, 1919. That was done. We decided to pay. We had to pay because in any event, whether we suffered loss or not there were outstanding in the possession of private individuals and the money markets of the world bonds of a company guaranteed by this province containing the absolute promise of this province to pay in case the railway company could not, and we felt we could not allow these bonds to go into default and the credit of the province to be damaged as would have been the case otherwise. Whatever action may have been contemplated by the Dominion government we made up our minds we would have to pay.

On that occasion I had a lengthy interview with the Receiver of the system. It was after that conference I determined there was nothing much to be done other than that we had to pay, and I sent the telegram referred to.

Very little resulted from that conference and returning here on April 15, I wrote this letter, approved by the government, to the Receiver. The letter, under date of April 15, sets out the policy of the government from the inception of the matter:

April, 15, 1919.

Sir,—

*Re Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.*

The Government of Saskatchewan has been notified by the Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company that certain coupons in respect of interest due November 1, 1918, on securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, guaranteed by the Government of Saskatchewan, are at the present time outstanding, and that the Company will be unable to pay these coupons when presented, by reason of your action in taking over all cash in the depositories of the Company on the 10th ult. I duly received your telegram of the 28th ult., as follows:

“Further reply to telegram yourself Mr. Calder Grand Trunk Pacific my powers do not allow me to borrow money pay interest on bonds. Therefore your Government should protect your guarantees.”

This Government has arranged to fulfil the terms of its guarantee indorsed on the said securities so far as regards the interest coupons at present outstanding, and also (if necessary) as regards the coupons to mature on the first prox., the Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System having stated that there appears to be no prospect of the principal debtor being able to meet interest payments in the immediate future.

Under the terms of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated June 24, 1909, and made between the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, the Royal Trust Company, and His Majesty the King, in right of the Province of Saskatchewan, and the various instruments supplementary thereto, copies of all which deeds are no doubt in your possession as Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, the lines of railway therein mentioned were conveyed, assigned, transferred and set over unto the Trustee, in trust for the holders of the said securities. Similarly, there were assigned and set over to the Trustee the rolling stock of the Company, its tolls, revenues and incomes, leasehold estates, telegraph and telephone lines, rails and other property. The Company was to be permitted to retain possession of the mortgaged premises and to manage, operate and use the same, and to receive the tolls, earnings, income, rents, issues and property thereof, until the security should have become enforceable.

In view of the foregoing provisions of the Deed of Trust, the Government of Saskatchewan does not admit the right of the Government of Canada to deprive the Company, by Order in Council or otherwise, of its possession of the mortgaged premises; and does not admit that you, as Receiver appointed by the Government of Canada, are rightfully in possession of the said premises.

In the opinion of this Government, the tolls, revenues and incomes of the Branch Lines Company should be applied in payment of the operating expenses of that Company, and the balance left, after paying these expenses, in payment of interest on its securities. While, as already stated, this Government does not admit that you are rightfully in possession of the mortgaged premises I would on behalf of the said Government, demand that you, being in actual possession thereof, do apply the tolls, revenues and incomes, both past and future, in the manner above indicated.

Under the terms of paragraph 5 of Article 5, of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust, the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company covenants with the other parties to keep proper books of account in which the revenues of the lines embraced in the security, shall be kept separate and distinct from all other revenues. The said paragraph 5 of Article 5, reads as follows:

“5. The Company shall, during the continuance of this security, conduct its business in a proper and efficient manner, keep proper books of account, in which the tolls, revenues and incomes of the Lines embraced in this security shall be kept separate and distinct from all other tolls, revenues and incomes of the Company, and shall from time to time give to the Government or to the Trustee, any information which may reasonably be required relating to the affairs of the Company, to all of whose books of account the Government and the Trustee shall at all times have free access.”

In view of this covenant of the Company with the Government of Saskatchewan, and in view of your possession of the mortgaged premises, I have the honour to request that you will furnish me, on behalf of the said Government, with a complete inventory of all the property of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, including money taken over by you in your capacity as Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and also with a statement of your receipts and disbursements in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, in so far as the mortgaged premises are concerned, from the date of your appointment down to and including this date or a subsequent date. I should be obliged if you would include in the inventory full information regarding all the property taken over whether in Saskatchewan or elsewhere, as it is possible that property such as rails and other similar material at present at Portage la

Prairie or elsewhere outside this Province may form part of this Government's security.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) W. F. A. TURGEON,  
*Attorney General.*

Hon. J. D. Reid, M.D.,  
*Minister of Railways and Canals,*  
Ottawa, Canada.

On April 30, Mr. Reid wrote me as follows:

*Office of the Minister of Railways and Canals.*

Ottawa, April 30, 1919.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to my letter to you acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 15th of April, in which I said I would consider the matter further and write you more in detail, I now have the honour to say that the Order in Council passed on March 7, 1919, under The War Measures Act, appointing the Minister of Railways and Canals, Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and conferring upon him, with respect to the said System and every part thereof, and to the Companies included therein, powers and duties similar to those of a Receiver under Section 26 of The Exchequer Court Act, contains the following clause: "The said Receiver shall keep the accounts of his receipts, expenses and disbursements in connection with each of the Companies included in the said System and their works, undertakings and properties or parts thereof, in such manner that one may be distinguished from another, and that the interests of the various parties interested therein may be ascertained."

This provision of the Order in Council has been and will be observed by me as Receiver, and, when the proper time comes, the Exchequer Court will settle the interests of the various parties interested in the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company. The Government of Saskatchewan and the Trustees of the mortgage securing the bonds issued by the Branch Lines Company will be given an opportunity of presenting to the Court their contentions with respect to the matters referred to in your letter.

With reference to your request that I should furnish you with a complete inventory of all the property of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, including moneys taken over by me in my capacity as Receiver, and also with a statement of my receipts and disbursements in connection with the Branch Lines Company, I am advised that, without an order of the Exchequer Court directing me to do so, it would not be proper for me to comply with your request.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, as you know, comprises various companies of different kinds, and their undertakings, and should I without an order of the Court, comply with your request respecting the Branch Lines Com-

pany, I could not in fairness, refuse a similar request made by any mortgagee or other person interested in any of the Companies included in the System.

I may inform you that my accounts as Receiver, including receipts and disbursements, are audited by a firm of public accountants and full information with respect to all my transactions as Receiver is kept. If there be any special matter upon which you desire information for any special purpose or reason, I will be glad to consider any reasonable request which you may make, and to furnish you with such information as it would be proper for me to give without an order of the Court.

Yours truly,  
(Signed)

J. D. REID.

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon,  
*Attorney General of Saskatchewan,*  
Regina, Sask.

Of course the sum and substance of that is that Mr. Reid was less adverse to taking the money and using it for other purposes than giving us the information. The money had been taken and were intended to meet this particular obligation and were appropriated for other purposes and the only satisfaction we got was that an account was being kept and at some time or other we may be able to raise our contentions in the Exchequer Court.

So we made provision and we paid the interest on bonds which fell due in May and which fell due again in November. The total cost to us up to the present time on all payments made under the guarantees has been \$578,901.60. This is the amount of money paid by this government to meet its obligations on account of the failure of the G.T.P. Branch Lines Company to meet their obligations as a result of the action of the Dominion Government. We provided for these payments and we made them.

November was fast approaching when the second half of the amount was due and again we considered the whole question. The six months would have expired on November 1, under which time we would have been able to start proceedings under our own contracts to enforce one of the three remedies which I have outlined.

As we had to make up our minds as to what we would do, and as we could get no satisfaction from the Dominion Government, I was instructed and so wrote as follows to the receiver on October 16:

Regina, October 16, 1919.

Dear Sir,—

*Re Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.*

It is my duty to write you again in this matter on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government. Another installment of interest on the bonds of this Company will mature on November 1, next. Since these lines were taken over by you as Receiver under Dominion Order in Council, the interest in default has been paid by this Government although the lines themselves

and all their earnings have been in your possession and been appropriated by you as Receiver.

Permit me to again call your attention to my letter to you of April 15, last, in which the position of this Government is set out in full. Will you please advise me whether it is the intention of the Dominion Government to adjust the situation with the Province at an early date. If nothing is done by the Dominion Government to meet the responsibility which it incurred by its action in passing the Order in Council appointing you Receiver of these lines before November 1, this Government will have to take action under its trust agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. F. A. TURGEON.

The Honourable J. D. Reid,  
*Minister of Railways and Canals,*  
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Reid answered on October 21, as follows:

*Office of The Minister of Railways and Canals.*

Ottawa, October 21, 1919.

Dear Mr. Turgeon,—

Yours of the 16th instant duly received.

Enclosed please find copy of Bill now before the House of Commons with reference to this railway situation. You will note Clauses 9 and 12 provide for the taking over of the Grand Trunk Pacific and its Branch Lines, if this Bill goes through. It will only be a short time before the Bill is finally disposed of by both Houses, after which I will be able to take this matter up and deal with it, I hope before the 1st of November.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. D. REID.

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon,  
*Attorney General,*  
Regina, Sask.

About that time the attention of the government was called to a statement in the press made by Hon. Arthur Meighen in the House in answer to a question in which he stated that whatever the government did in regard to the Bill referred to by Mr. Reid, taking over the lines and making one system out of them, this province would remain liable under its guarantee agreement to pay interest on the coupons. That statement was brought to us and was of some concern and was one of the reasons which prompted the writing of the letter I have read.

There was no intimation of how the matter was to be dealt with. In the meantime this government had had full opportunity to consider the whole situation and all along we felt we had a very good asset in these lines; a very good security for any money spent by the province; that the policy involved in all this had been very

successful and all the lines were good, serving territory which was good; and, further, that in the long run we had, after putting aside all War Measure Acts and Orders in Council the opportunity of exercising our full rights under this agreement. We never doubted that. At the same time there was this incumbrance cast on us by the action of the government, a cloud on our title which we were anxious to remove and we were satisfied to assume this attitude that if the Dominion government will take the whole thing over and relieve us from all our liabilities past and future and indemnify us, that will be satisfactory to us.

That was the state of mind of the government about the time the last letter I have read was written to Mr. Reid. At the coming around of the Session of this Legislature the government made up its mind it would make every endeavour to have the situation clearly defined, settled if possible before the termination of this Session in order that the members of the House might know what was what.

It was decided that I make another attempt, this time with Mr. Calder who, for the reasons I have enumerated was specially interested in the whole proposition, and during the Christmas vacation I went east and interviewed him again. I told him fully and frankly what the intention of this government was and with what we would be satisfied provided it came right away. The six months had gone by on November 1, and having gone by we were entitled to start proceedings to lead to the taking over of the railways from Mr. Reid and the placing of them under someone of our own appointment or by way of leasing. If something definite could be assured to us through Mr. Calder's instrumentality or otherwise we would continue to hold our hand.

I told Mr. Calder we were anxious to make a statement to this House and he asked whether I thought we could wait until January 15. I told him, "yes." It was agreed that I would send him all the correspondence he did not have and that he would make it his duty to take up the whole question and bring it to a happy conclusion.

On January 6, on my return, I wrote him as follows:

Regina, January 6, 1920.

Dear Sir,—

*Re Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Guarantee.*

In further reference to the above matter I now enclose you copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Honourable J. D. Reid and myself. A perusal of my letters to Mr. Reid will explain the attitude of this Government in the matter. I have heard nothing from Mr. Reid since his letter of October 21st, last, although at that time he stated that he hoped to be able to deal with the question before the 1st of November.

This Government has asked me to take the matter up with you as you are the Member of the Federal Government from this Province, and as you had so much to do with the making of contracts between the Railway Companies and this Province

which produced the railway development which we now have. We hope that the result of your efforts in this connection will be satisfactory.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

W. F. A. TURGEON.

The Hon. J. A. Calder,  
*Minister of Immigration,*  
Ottawa, Ont.

I am pleased to be able to announce to this House that I have since received a telegram from Mr. Calder dated last Saturday, communicated to the government, which finally assures us that the matter has been decided satisfactorily. The wire is as follows:

Ottawa, January 17, 1920.

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon,  
*Attorney General,*  
Regina, Sask.

Matter we discussed in Toronto agreed to. You may expect word near future from Drayton. Settlement will cover past as well as future.

J. A. CALDER.

That means that the settlement arrived at is that the Dominion Government will take over all these lines and will reimburse this province for the amounts which we have paid out to date and relieve us for the future from all further obligations under these securities.

On the whole that is a satisfactory solution to us; in the interests of the people of the Dominion as a whole it may be better than any other solution.

I have replied to Mr. Calder as follows:

Regina, January 19, 1920.

My Dear Calder,—

I am very pleased to get your telegram of the 17th instant informing me that the Grand Trunk Pacific question has been settled in the manner discussed by us covering past and future payments of interest under our guarantee. I will explain the whole matter to the Legislature tomorrow.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

W. F. A. TURGEON.

The Honourable J. A. Calder,  
*Minister of Immigration,*  
Ottawa, Ont.

The situation therefore now is that the controversy between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments is at an end; will be formally at an end when Sir Henry Drayton's letter reaches here and the result is that the government will be relieved from any obligations incurred by us, obligations amounting to \$13,211,131 and what we have paid in the past amounting to \$578,900 will be reimbursed and for the future these lines will form part of the Canadian National Railway System.



Speech delivered by  
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING  
(*Provincial Treasurer*)  
on the  
BUREAU OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES  
in the  
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,  
Thursday, January 15, 1920.

*The Honourable Mr. Dunning*, in speaking to the second reading of Bill No. 59,—An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour and Industries, said:

Mr. Speaker, this Bill is a rather important measure. It changes the status of the present labour organisation of the government from a branch of the Agricultural Department, responsible to that Department, to the status of a Bureau controlled by a Commissioner responsible directly to a Minister. The Bill also adds further duties to the work of the Bureau and they are very important duties.

A brief historical review of the work and importance of the Bureau of Labour will, I think, be necessary in order to intimate the reasons of the government for proposing this change in the status of the Bureau.

The Bureau was first created as a branch of the Department of Agriculture in 1911. Its original objects, according to the legislation creating it at that time, were to gather information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour in the province. Much of its work was then concerned with the securing of harvest labour from other provinces and the United States and making the necessary arrangements for the transportation of such help.

The growth of the province has been great, since that time. Many new mills and workshops have come into existence and much civic and provincial building construction has taken place. All this development has increased considerably the number of wage earners in the province in which the Bureau is particularly interested.

I have some figures of the number of employees under *The Factories Act* as evidence of the increased work and importance of the Bureau of Labour. In 1911 there were 78 factories in the province. These factories were practically confined to wood working, printing and laundry establishments. Today there are over 200 factories in the province representing almost every form of industrial activity which can be operated in such a province as Saskatchewan. In addition, our building and mechanical trades have increased enormously since 1911 and greater railway extension means a greater increase in our mechanical trades.

From time to time other duties have been added to the Bureau such as the administration of the government's fair wage policy, the administration of *The Building Trades Protection Act*, *The*

*Mines Act, The Employment Agencies Act and The Minimum Wage Act.*

All these duties have been added to the Bureau until it has grown to a stage where it can no longer be really said to be a branch of the Department of Agriculture and it is the importance of the work of the Bureau which has caused the government to suggest the change in status.

There is no intention of appointing at this time a Minister of Labour but to place the Bureau in the same position as the Bureau of Public Health, directly under a Minister.

Another important duty which has been looked after by the Bureau for a number of years, work which was very heavy and which is likely to develop for some years to come, has been the supervision and importation of domestic servants from England to this province. A great number of girls have been brought out. By arrangements made with a committee of women, a federal organisation, and with the co-operation of the Department of Immigration at Ottawa, we will in future assist to maintain a hostel in Saskatchewan for the use of these girls when they arrive and the distribution of them to the various homes in the province requiring them.

I should also refer to the employment service the Bureau has undertaken, a very important work, inaugurated something over four years ago. Prior to one year ago, it was lawful for any private employment agency to operate. Today it is not. The government has taken over the whole business, putting persons desiring employment into touch with employers desiring help. This new arrangement is part of a general federal plan in which we agreed to co-operate and I think it should be a matter of pride that the scheme was modelled on the activities of our own provincial Bureau previously.

Today there are in operation nine local employment offices in the province, and a clearing house for these offices to move people requiring employment from one part of the province to another; this clearing house being located in Regina. During the year just closed these offices have placed in positions a total of 36,475 people. There is also a clearing house, under the federal scheme, in Winnipeg to facilitate the transfer of unemployed from one province to another.

The system is working out very well. Our own system here is working better and more economically than any other province to date, the reason being that we were engaged in this work for several years prior to the federal scheme coming into operation. We have more experienced men connected with the work and a more complete organisation. As the activities of the offices become better known the number of persons placed will naturally increase.

The factory inspectors under the Bureau, working under *The Factories Act*, visit over 200 factories employing some 3,639 people, where the regulations respecting child labour, sanitation and safety of machinery are enforced. The Bureau also looks after the mining business in so far as safety and the operation of *The Mines Act* are concerned. You may be surprised, Mr. Speaker, to learn that there are fifty-one mines in operation in the province at the

present time. The output is not great, only 360,000 tons a year, largely because many of them are small propositions. The government regards the development of the mining industry as very important, believing that as a result of the work of the Lignite Utilisation Board the mines will have a greatly increased output in the province. These mines are all inspected by a qualified engineer, an officer of the Bureau.

It is also part of the work of the Bureau to administer *The Workmen's Compensation Act*. In the last year 784 industrial accidents were reported to the Bureau. The work of the Bureau in this connection is to analyse the accidents as to cause and the possibility of preventing recurrence with the idea of presenting to this Assembly amendments to the Act for the greater safety of industrial operations.

The secretary of the Bureau is also Fair Wage Officer for the government and carries out the policy adopted as a result of a resolution in this House a few years ago; prepares wage contracts and adjusts wage disputes in connection with government works.

In very sketchy form that is the work of the Bureau, Mr. Speaker. I desired to give the House an idea of the importance of the Bureau because I think sometimes there is too little knowledge abroad in the country as to what is being done by the departments of the public service and this branch is one that has grown rapidly and will in future become of even greater importance in our province. This must be because as industrial activity increases in the province, wide opportunities must present themselves to the wage earner, the manufacturer, the merchant and the professional man.

Looking to the future work of the Bureau, it is proposed to add important duties. The word "Industries" is added to the title of the Bureau and it will now become the Bureau of Labour and Industries. What does that mean, Mr. Speaker? There has been a great deal of talk in the province in recent years, and particularly during the past year, regarding the province's natural resources. In spite of the fact that the Dominion up to the present owns and administers them, it has been proposed that this government should, nevertheless, do something in connection with the development and industrial use of the resources which exist in the province although we do not control them nor the manner in which they are exploited.

The government has carefully considered the matter and believes the province should be prepared, in case the unexpected should happen and Ottawa should hand over to us our resources.

From the point of view of the government the resources can only bring real benefit to the people of the province by industrial development of them. I am not a believer in speculative development of our resources. By that I mean the kind of development of the various hinterlands of Canada that goes on under Dominion control. Where a man, prospecting, finds some valuable mineral or something of value in the nature of a resource, the Dominion regulations provide that the man shall do a certain amount of work on the claim. If he does it, the property is his and in nine cases

out of ten nothing further is done with the property for years. It is held by the individual as a speculation. He may sell to large American syndicates and in many cases these syndicates only purchase for the purpose of preventing development of the natural resources of the west.

Great organisations of capital, which at the present time control the output of copper, for instance, learn of discoveries of copper in some part of the world. The result of development of that area would be the throwing of a great deal more copper on the market with a resultant decline in the value of their own properties. They immediately endeavour to acquire the mineral rights with respect to the new discoveries for the purpose of preventing development. The desire is to control the property and it is my firm belief by observation of what has happened that the sales we hear of copper and coal properties to large American institutions are mainly for the purpose of preventing development.

We do not desire to encourage speculative development because it is the welfare of the people of the province we have to consider and no one can claim that the people's welfare is served by such speculative development. The government, therefore, in bringing down this measure does not intend at all to go out and prospect all over the north country and find copper and gold and so on. Under Dominion regulations at present speculative development only would likely take place. We desire in connection with the known resources of the province to carefully analyse them, to explore them, as it were, and then to size up how this province can best co-operate in getting industries established on the ground in Saskatchewan to exploit these resources industrially.

For instance. I have a note of a bed of sodium sulphate in the constituency of Bengough. It is estimated by engineers that that bed contains six million tons. It is 96.36 pure, probably the highest in purity in the world and it is used with wood pulp in the manufacture of paper. Naturally every pulp mill in Canada is writing to the Bureau of Labour for particulars of this deposit and some have placed orders. The government views that deposit from the standpoint of the industrial development of the province, not from the point of view of shipping it out of the province, but from the point of view of establishing the industry in the province itself. We want to make a careful examination of all the uses to which this article is put. We want to advertise in the trade papers interested in these industries and show them what we have and why they should establish an industry here to develop this particular natural resource. That is what I mean by industrial development.

I may give another instance and a common one. In this country most of us live in lumber houses, not because lumber houses are necessarily the best, but because in the development of the west the quick construction, close proximity to standing timber and to lumber manufacturers, make the construction of the lumber house preferable to brick and cement. The price of lumber is going up rapidly, the cost of transporting from it the British Columbia lumber fields is getting high, while, underneath a large portion of this province, lie valuable beds of clay. I believe it will

not be many years until our people will be turning more and more to the construction of buildings of brick. That means that some agency must get to work to investigate the industrial possibilities of the clay deposits.

Some good work has been done by the Dominion Geological Survey but it needs to get down to a practical industrial basis. Some good work has been done by the Saskatchewan Clay Products Company in my own constituency and first class articles of clay manufacture are being made, and an excellent quality of work is being done.

The problem of building material on the prairie is a serious one and I believe a solution of it may be evolved if we get down to business and look into it. It is true the Dominion controls the clay but we believe there is a way whereby we can do some good work in connection with the industrial development of a resource of that kind.

It is our intention to give carefully prepared information to interested industries regarding the resources always with a view to encouraging industrial rather than speculative development.

I think I have reviewed the question at sufficient length, Mr. Speaker, and have indicated to the House that the work at present undertaken and proposed for the Bureau is sufficiently important to make it wise to change the status of the Bureau. We believe that good work can be done by the change proposed and I now move the second reading of the Bill.