

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From the 10th day of February, 1949, to the 2nd day of April, 1949.
(*Both Days Inclusive*)

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

BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1949



REGINA:
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MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

J. M. UHRICH,
Lieutenant Governor,
(L.S.)

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

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

JOE L. SALTERIO,
Deputy Attorney General.

WHEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1949, 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 our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our Province of Saskatchewan to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our right trusty and well beloved THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Saskatchewan.

At Our Capital City of Regina, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-SEVENTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE and in the THIRTEENTH year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. A. YOUNG,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

First Session

Eleventh Legislature

Regina, Thursday, February 10, 1949

10 o'clock a.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the First Session of the Eleventh Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan for the despatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour the Honourable John Michael Uhrich, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated the twenty-seventh day of January, 1949, John Mason Parker, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Commissioner designated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for administering the Oath to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, attending according to his duty, John M. Telford, Clerk of the Executive Council, delivered to the said John Mason Parker a roll containing a list of the names of such members as had been returned to serve in this Legislature, which are as follows, viz:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, FEBRUARY 7, 1949

To: J. M. PARKER, Esq.,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan:

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

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
1. Arm River	G. Herman Danielson	S. D. Brun
2. Athabaska	Louis Marcien Marion	Harry Gordon
3. Battlefords, The	Paul Prince	C. L. Simpson
4. Bengough	Allan L. S. Brown	Wm. Surdia
5. Biggar	Woodrow Stanley Lloyd	James B. Currie
6. Cannington	William John Patterson	Albert Bell

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
7. Canora	A. G. Kuziak	Mike Slevva
8. Cumberland	Lorne E. Blanchard	Robert M. Locker
9. Cut Knife	Isidore Charles Nollet	B. G. Woodward
10. Elrose	Maurice John Willis	Cecil Reed
11. Gravelbourg	E. M. Culliton, K.C.	R. P. Sinkinson
12. Gull Lake	Alvin Cecil Murray	F. V. Davies
13. Hanley	R. A. Walker	F. H. Walker
14. Humboldt	Arnold W. Loehr	Edward Loehr
15. Kelvington	Peter Anton Howe	W. D. Bowerman
16. Kerrobert-Kindersley	John Wellbelove	W. F. Cooke
17. Kinistino	W. C. Woods	H. Paine
18. Last Mountain	Jacob Benson	E. J. H. Lanham
19. Lumsden	William Sancho Thair	M. S. Hesla
20. Maple Creek	A. C. Cameron	Ernest Frei
21. Meadow Lake	Wm. T. Lofts	H. C. Parkhouse
22. Melfort	J. G. Egnatoff	Martin McLaren
23. Melville	V. P. Deshaye	W. C. Northgraves
24. Milestone	J. Walter Erb	E. B. Moats
25. Moose Jaw City	John Wesley Corman, K.C. Dempster Henry R. Heming	F. W. Ingram
26. Moosomin	A. H. McDonald	N. W. Noren
27. Morse	Jas. Gibson	P. Unroe
28. Notukeu-Willowbunch	Niles Leonard Buchanan	J. R. Mayhew
29. Pelly	John G. Banks	Alex Klimchuk
30. Prince Albert	Lachlan Fraser McIntosh	Wm. Berezowski
31. Qu'Appelle-Wolseley	F. M. Dundas	J. Hamblin
32. Redberry	B. L. Korchinski	Paul Wozny
33. Regina City	Clarence Melvin Fines Charles Cromwell Williams	Geo. W. Thorn
34. Rosetown	John Taylor Douglas	A. W. Keith
35. Rosthern	Walter A. Tucker, K.C.	C. B. McLachlan
36. Saltcoats	A. A. Loftson	V. Rooke
37. Saskatoon City	John Henry Sturdy Arthur Thomas Stone	Roger Carter
38. Shellbrook	Louis W. Larsen	V. W. Davies
39. Souris-Estevan	J. E. McCormack	E. J. B. Quist
40. Swift Current	Harry Gibbs	Roy Trumble
41. Tisdale	John Hewgill Brockelbank	Greville Jones
42. Torch River	John R. Denike	Stan Meeks
43. Touchwood	Tom Johnston	Noel West
44. Turtleford	L. L. Trippe	A. E. Jacques
45. Wadena	F. A. Dewhurst	C. W. Roberts
46. Watrous	James Andrew Darling	John Riben
47. Weyburn	Thomas Clement Douglas	E. Robins
48. Wilkie	J. W. Horsman	W. A. Haight
49. Yorkton	Arthur Percy Swallow	John Popoff

J. M. TELFORD,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

The said Commissioner having previously administered the Oath to the members who appeared, and the members having subscribed the Roll containing the Oath, they took their seats in the Assembly at 3 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

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

The Honourable Mr. Williams, 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 the Legislature has been summoned 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. Douglas (Weyburn), addressing himself to the Clerk, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fines that Tom Johnston, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Touchwood, do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker.

The question being put by the Clerk, it was

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that Tom Johnston, Esquire, do take the Chair of this Assembly as Speaker.

The Clerk having declared Tom Johnston, Esquire, duly elected, he was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) and the Hon. Mr. Fines 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.

3.15 o'clock p.m.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, although I am but little able to 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, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and country, hereby humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

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

MR. SPEAKER,—

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

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

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my privilege to welcome you to the First Session of the Eleventh Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Important steps have been taken during the past year to improve the economy of Saskatchewan, and to distribute more fairly to the citizens of the Province, in the form of social services, a portion of the wealth which the people produce. Notwithstanding the threat of drouth during the early summer an average crop was harvested in the Province, but unfortunately large areas suffered near or complete crop failure. Employment has remained at a high level. New sources of wealth have been found, and it is anticipated that economic activity will continue to provide favourable opportunities for the people of Saskatchewan.

Mineral production in 1948 reached an all-time high and the outlook for 1949 is more favourable than at any time in the Province's history. Prospectors operating under the Government assistance plan have already discovered considerable wealth, and the extension of this programme in the coming year promises to reveal additional deposits of base metals and uranium. Geological and geophysical surveys will be carried on in the field; scientific research at the University will co-ordinate the information thus secured; knowledge so acquired will be made available for the further development of Saskatchewan's mineral resources. In the course of this Session, you will be asked to approve legislation designed to facilitate these objectives.

Exploration for petroleum is assured in large areas by agreements which, at the same time reserve for the Province a percentage of all productive areas which are discovered. Four years ago, the petroleum industry was almost non-existent; in 1948 the value of production totalled almost one million dollars. With full realization of the value of these products to the Province, this work will be further encouraged.

The Government has announced a new potash discovery in the past year; progress has been made in ceramic experimental work; sodium sulphate production on a large scale has been achieved by the Government-owned plant at Chaplin; research into briquetting techniques has proceeded. The Government has continued to move toward its objective of promoting the greater development of the natural products of the Province, and this work will continue during the next year.

Forestry activity has been based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and important forestry research and education are being carried on. You will be asked to approve legislation removing certain areas from forest reserves for the purpose of increasing the agricultural land acreage in the Province.

You will also be asked to approve legislation designed to create the machinery for a long-term programme of rural electrification, the basis of which will be joint participation by the Government, local organizations and individuals for the construction and operation of transmission lines.

For the purpose of overcoming some of the natural hazards and uncertainties of agriculture, my Government proposes to initiate a broad programme of irrigation and water conservation in co-operation with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. An Act to facilitate the conservation and development of the agricultural resources of the Province will be presented in the course of the Session.

A new Conservation and Development Branch will be established to implement new policies directed toward achieving greater agricultural stability and security for Saskatchewan farmers. Provision will be made to promote the re-settlement of farmers living in sub-marginal areas. Engineering assistance will be made available for individual water conservation and drainage work. Grants will be paid to rural municipalities to assist in the new programmes and policies, thus carrying forward the advances made in the field of agriculture during the past year.

In co-operation with local committees, the Agricultural Representative Service is working in almost every rural municipality and local improvement district in the Province. The contribution of the local agricultural committees has been invaluable and merits special mention.

The fodder conservation programme directed to obtaining a better balance between the livestock population and feed resources of Saskatchewan has reduced farmers' dependence upon outside sources for costly feed supplies.

Provision for an active programme to meet the increased grasshopper menace in 1949 has been initiated.

Progress has been made in the control of animal diseases. Ten veterinary districts are now operating with practising veterinarians, and fifteen more have been organized. Scholarships have been awarded to students now receiving training in veterinary science. Legislation will be presented to amend **The Veterinary Services Act** for the better control of Bang's disease.

The decision of the Privy Council holding the "crop failure clause" of **The Farm Security Act** to be *ultra vires* will necessitate legislation designed to give all of the protection which it is constitutionally possible for a provincial Legislature to extend to needy debtors, and especially to farmers in crop failure years. You will, therefore, be asked to enact certain amendments to **The Moratorium Act** enlarging the powers of the Government to declare moratoria for the benefit of debtors in crop failure areas, and of individuals burdened with certain classes of debt.

Amendments to **The Legal Profession Act** will be presented with the object of enabling the members of that profession to establish a fund to indemnify persons who may suffer loss through the default of a solicitor.

In its second year of operation, the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan provided hospitalization for more than 150,000 persons. By virtue of hospital construction grants, a number of new hospitals were completed last year. Eleven new union hospital districts were created. For the purpose of fully utilizing the Dominion health grants there have been established a Division of Research and Statistics and a Health Survey Committee. These agencies will lay the foundation for establishment of a complete programme of health services through joint Dominion and Provincial participation.

Legislation will be introduced to provide for the compulsory pasteurization of milk in all cities and certain towns in the Province.

The new Regina Cancer Clinic, opened in the spring of last year, has made available to the people of Saskatchewan the most modern facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The untimely death of Dr. Allan W. Blair, late director of cancer services, removed one of Canada's most capable and devoted scientists and public servants. The Government pays tribute to his monumental work in the field of medicine.

The mercy work of the air ambulance service increased, almost a thousand flights having been completed in 1948. Additional services are being given in health regions, and new nursing homes were established in the northern areas. Legislation will be presented to provide psychopathic treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts. Steps have been taken to implement certain recommendations of the Penal Commission by emphasizing training and rehabilitation rather than mere custodial care of adult and juvenile offenders. A major step in carrying out this programme is the construction of a modern industrial school for boys.

In the past year, a supplementary cost-of-living allowance has been paid to old age pensioners. Social aid payments have been increased by fifteen per cent., commencing in November, 1948.

Certain amendments to **The Larger School Units Act** will be introduced. The new curriculum for grade twelve to be introduced this year, will complete the reorganization of the high school courses. Revision of the elementary school curriculum is being planned with a view to its implementation in 1952.

School districts have been assisted in meeting building costs to the extent of more than one million dollars. Plans providing assistance for a comprehensive school building programme will be submitted. In the course of the Session, you will also be asked to approve legislation establishing the Saskatchewan Arts Board. Legislation will be presented to establish procedures for collective bargaining between teachers and trustees.

The University's School of Agriculture building, soils and dairy laboratory, medical building and gymnasium are nearing completion and will be ready for use in the next year.

Legislation will be introduced to establish a student aid fund, the purpose of which will be to provide assistance to teachers in training, university students and nurses. Amendments to **The Teachers' Superannuation Act** will also be introduced to make provision for dependants of teachers who die in service.

The continued rise in the cost-of-living has worked great hardship upon all persons, and especially wage-earners in the Province. One of the consequences of this situation was the unfortunate strike in the Bienfait-Estevan coal field. As a result, the Government proposes to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate certain aspects of the coal industry in Saskatchewan.

The decision of the Privy Council affirming the validity of the key provisions of **The Trade Union Act** will assure continued vigilance over the rights of labour in the field of collective bargaining. Amendments to **The Workmen's Compensation Act** and **The Department of Labour Act** will be submitted for your consideration.

Unprecedented flood conditions last spring wrought extensive damage to the Province's transportation system. The Government not only took immediate steps to repair the provincial highway system, but gave special assistance to the more unfortunate municipalities. Notwithstanding this emergency, the Government succeeded in building 578 miles of roads, gravelling 1,175 miles and black-topping 175 miles of highways. Progress has been made toward the completion of an agreement with the Dominion government for the construction of a trans-Canada highway, and the Government will continue to press for the completion of such an agreement.

Legislation will be presented in the course of the Session to give effect to a policy of decentralized administration of local improvement districts. Provision will also be made by legislation to advance the date for the nomination and election of municipal councils. During the year, the Government

referred **The Railway Assessment Act** to the Court of Appeal for an opinion as to its constitutionality. Confirmation of the right of municipalities to tax railway property will have the effect of increasing municipal revenues by substantial sums.

Co-operative activity in the Province increased during the past year. A Co-operative Extension Services Branch is being established for the purpose of assisting the development of co-operatives. It is proposed to stimulate interest in secondary industries and to this end, a consultative committee of business and trade personnel will be set up. The Government has placed before the Board of Transport Commissioners the case for more equitable freight rates and it will urge these views before the Royal Commission on Transportation.

The Automobile Accident Insurance Act has continued to protect people in the Province, and amendments will be introduced to further extend the scope of the plan.

The birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh has been the occasion of general rejoicing in all parts of the Commonwealth, including Saskatchewan. The indisposition of His Majesty, the King, has been cause for regret and concern. The people of this Province hope and pray for the rapid and complete recovery of the King's health.

The Public Accounts of the last fiscal year, together with the Estimates for the year beginning April first, 1949, will be submitted.

I leave you now to the business of the Session with full confidence that you will favourably discharge your duties and responsibilities in the best interests of our Province, and may Divine Providence continue to bless our Province, and guide the Legislature of Saskatchewan in all its deliberations.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

PRAYERS:

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

(Sessional Paper No. 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly provided under Standing Order 45, with in addition thereto the following Select Standing Committees:

On Crown Corporations

On Delegated Powers (*Law Amendments*)

On Radio Broadcasting of Selected Proceedings,

the said Select Special Committee to be composed of Messieurs Brockelbank, Patterson, Wellbelove, Howe and Culliton;

Such said Select Standing Committees to be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by this 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 3.40 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Friday, February 11, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

AGRICULTURE

Messieurs

Thair	Erb	McDonald
Benson	Gibson	McIntosh
Buchanan	Horsman	Murray
Cameron	Howe	Nollet
Danielson	Kuziak	Swallow
Denike	Larsen	Trippe
Dewhurst	Loehr	Willis
Dundas	Lofts	Woods
	Loptson	

Ten shall be a quorum

EDUCATION

Messieurs

Willis	Fines	McDonald
Banks	Gibbs	Nollet
Buchanan	Gibson	Prince
Cameron	Heming	Stone
Culliton	Korchinski	Sturdy
Denike	Kuziak	Swallow
Deshaye	Larsen	Thair
Dewhurst	Loehr	Tucker
Egnatoff	Lofts	Walker
Erb	Lloyd	Woods

Fourteen shall be a quorum

LAW AMENDMENTS AND DELEGATED POWERS

Messieurs

Willis	Douglas (Weyburn)	McDonald
Benson	Dundas	McIntosh
Blanchard	Egnatoff	Murray
Brockelbank	Erb	Nollet
Buchanan	Fines	Patterson
Cameron	Gibbs	Prince
Corman	Gibson	Sturdy
Culliton	Horsman	Swallow
Danielson	Howe	Thair
Darling	Korchinski	Tucker
Denike	Kuziak	Walker
Deshaye	Lloyd	Wellbelove
Dewhurst	Loptson	Woods
	McCormack	

Fifteen shall be a quorum

LIBRARY

Messieurs

Mr. Speaker	Denike	Erb
Brown	Egnatoff	Gibson

Howe	Murray	Tucker
Lloyd	Prince	Walker
McDonald	Trippe	Willis

Seven shall be a quorum

MUNICIPAL LAW

Messieurs

Stone	Douglas (Rosetown)	Larsen
Banks	Douglas (Weyburn)	Loehr
Benson	Dundas	Lofts
Blanchard	Erb	McDonald
Brockelbank	Gibson	McIntosh
Brown	Heming	Murray
Culliton	Horsman	Nollet
Danielson	Howe	Tucker
Denike	Kuziak	Walker
Dewhurst		Woods

Fourteen shall be a quorum

PRIVATE BILLS

Messieurs

Gibson	Erb	Murray
Benson	Gibbs	Nollet
Brockelbank	Heming	Patterson
Brown	Howe	Prince
Buchanan	Korchinski	Stone
Cameron	Kuziak	Swallow
Corman	Larsen	Thair
Culliton	Lofts	Trippe
Danielson	Loehr	Tucker
Deshaye	Lloyd	Wellbelove
Dewhurst	Marion	Williams
Douglas (Rosetown)	McCormack	Willis
Egnatoff	McDonald	Woods
	McIntosh	

Fifteen shall be a quorum

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messieurs

Benson	Dewhurst	Loftson
Banks	Douglas (Rosetown)	McCormack
Brockelbank	Douglas (Weyburn)	McDonald
Brown	Egnatoff	McIntosh
Buchanan	Erb	Murray
Corman	Gibbs	Prince
Culliton	Gibson	Stone
Danielson	Howe	Tucker
Darling	Kuziak	Wellbelove
Deshaye		Woods

Fourteen shall be a quorum

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING

Messieurs

Brown	Dewhurst	Kuziak
Benson	Douglas (Weyburn)	Larsen
Blanchard	Egnatoff	Lloyd
Brockelbank	Erb	Loehr
Buchanan	Fines	Loftson
Cameron	Gibbs	McCormack
Culliton	Gibson	McDonald
Danielson	Heming	Murray
Denike	Horsman	Patterson
Deshaye	Howe	Prince

Stone	Thair	Wellbelove
Sturdy	Trippe	Willis
Swallow	Tucker	Woods
	Walker	

Fifteen shall be a quorum

RAILWAY, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Messieurs

Murray	Fines	Patterson
Benson	Gibbs	Prince
Blanchard	Heming	Stone
Brockelbank	Howe	Thair
Darling	Larsen	Trippe
Denike	Loehr	Tucker
Dewhurst	Lofts	Walker
Douglas (Rosetown)	Loptson	Williams
Douglas (Weyburn)	Marion	Woods
	Nollet	

Fourteen shall be a quorum

STANDING ORDERS

Messieurs

Benson	Brown	Tucker
Brockelbank	Culliton	Willis
	Patterson	

Four shall be a quorum

CROWN CORPORATIONS

Messieurs

Howe	Douglas (Rosetown)	McIntosh
Banks	Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray
Blanchard	Erb	Patterson
Brockelbank	Fines	Prince
Brown	Gibbs	Stone
Buchanan	Gibson	Sturdy
Cameron	Korchinski	Swallow
Culliton	Kuziak	Thair
Danielson	Larsen	Trippe
Darling	Lloyd	Tucker
Denike	Loehr	Wellbelove
Deshaye	Loptson	Willis
Dewhurst	McCormack	Woods
	McDonald	

Fifteen shall be a quorum

RADIO BROADCASTING OF SELECTED PROCEEDINGS

Messieurs

Mr. Speaker	Fines	Howe
Culliton		Tucker

Three shall be a quorum

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

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

Mr. Speaker laid before the Assembly the Report of the Legisla-

tive Librarian, dated February 10, 1949, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN

Regina, February 10, 1949

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

SIR:

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

Acknowledgement is made of the presentation of the following books to the Library in which suitable book plates have been placed:

1. THE STORY OF THE CANADIAN PRESS— M. E. Nichols, presented by Mr. Percy B. Keffer, General Manager of the Leader Post, Regina, and
2. JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—1806. presented by Mr. Norman Easton, of the Department of Public Works, Regina.

Distinguished visitors have included the following:

Honourable James Thorn, High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand, and Mrs. Thorn, Wellington, New Zealand.
Mr. Michael H. Huxley, London, England:
Dr. Frances E. Moran, K.C., Regius Professor, Dublin University, Eire, (first and only woman Regius Professor in the world).

Many research workers have again made use of our facilities and the following subjects have been among those studied:

1. Canadian economic situation, with special reference to Saskatchewan;
2. Study on municipal and provincial affairs;
3. Research on oleomargarine;
4. Study of labour relations in Canada;
5. Livestock marketing.

The above included research workers from California and New York.

A special Saskatchewan Archives Board Scholarship was awarded to Miss Evelyn Eager, B.A., University of Saskatchewan. Miss Eager completed her study this summer from sources in the Library on the subject of History of Public Administration in Saskatchewan, which is now available.

The following record on books and materials circulated shows the trend of inquiries.

Books and Materials Circulated in 1948

General Works	8
Philosophy	14
Religion	1
Social Sciences	351
Philology (languages)	10
Pure Science	8
Applied science and useful arts	125
Art	38
Literature (including fiction)	188
History	104
Geography and travel	28
Biography	57
Reference shelf books (encyclopaedias, year books, directories, etc.)	777
Newspapers	1,306
Periodicals	1,093
Pamphlets (including D.B.S. releases)	1,839
Statutes	495
Law Reports	321
Maps	51

6,814

Reference Inquiries, Bibliographic Research, etc.

Total ----- 875

Two display cases for exhibiting historical documents and rare books of interest to the general public have been secured for the Reading Room and a series of displays inaugurated.

The past year marks the first use of microfilm in the Legislative Library. With the permission of the Provincial Archivist, the microfilm equipment of the Archives Office, University of Saskatchewan, has been utilized to film the files of all Saskatchewan weekly newspapers for the year 1943. Hitherto lack of storage space has made it necessary to destroy the weekly papers after the lapse of five years. A fuller account of this important development will be given to the Select Standing Committee on the Library during the present session.

A valuable bibliographical aid, **Publications of the Governments of the North-West Territories and the Province of Saskatchewan, 1877-1947**, was prepared by the Archives Division of the Library during the past year. This 84 page mimeographed checklist has secured a very favourable reception from librarians in many parts of Canada who recognize the need for guides to official publications in this country. Requests for copies of the checklist have been received from libraries in the United States, Great Britain and Sweden.

The collaboration of the Legislative Librarian and the Provincial Archivist in the preservation of archival material has continued with most beneficial results. A high degree of cooperation and division of labour between the Archives Office at the University and the Legislative Library has been achieved under the direction of Mr. Lewis H. Thomas, Acting Provincial Archivist, and the two agencies operate as a single unit so far as archives administration is concerned. A full report of archives activity and accessions during the past year will be found in the **Third Report of the Saskatchewan Archives**, copies of which will be distributed during the present session.

Respectfully submitted,

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 2*)

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

Annual Report of the Health Services Planning Commission for the calendar year 1946.

(*Sessional Paper No. 3*)

And also,—

Annual Report of the Teachers' Superannuation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 4*)

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

Resolved, That a Select Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Fines, Lloyd, Culliton, Patterson, Tucker and Wellbelove, be appointed to consider with Mr. Speaker the advisability

of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, and to report from time to time to the Assembly during the present Session.

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

Resolved, That this Assembly express its profound regret at the passing, since the last Session, of four former members who, at different periods and each in his separate way and capacity, served their constituencies and this Province faithfully, honourably and well, namely:
the late Mr. Justice Percy McCuaig Anderson;
the late Frederick Birthall Lewis;
the late Albert Eugene Whitmore, and
the late Walter George Robinson.

And, further, that this Assembly, in paying solemn tribute to their lives and works in and for the Province of Saskatchewan, express its condolences with the bereaved families, with the prayer that Divine Providence may assuage their grief.

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

Resolved, That the resolution of profound regret at the passing of the late Mr. Justice Percy McCuaig Anderson, the late Frederick Birthall Lewis, the late Albert Eugene Whitmore, and the late Walter George Robinson, together with transcripts of the recorded tributes, be communicated to the bereaved families, on behalf of this Assembly, by Mr. Speaker.

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

Regina, Monday, February 14, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Annual Report of the Health Services Planning Commission for the calendar year 1947.

(Sessional Paper No. 5)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the year ended December 31, 1948.

(Sessional Paper No. 6)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947.

(Sessional Paper No. 7)

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

Mr. Kuziak, seconded by Mr. Walker, moved:

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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, it was, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 4.50 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Tuesday, February 15, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) have leave to introduce Bill No. 5—an Act to provide for Payment of an Annual Allowance to the Widow of the late Allan Walker Blair.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Fines have leave to introduce Bill No. 8—an Act to amend The Liquor Act.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Fines have leave to introduce Bill No. 9—an Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown) have leave to introduce Bill No. 19—an Act respecting the Department of Highways and Transportation.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown), a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the

Lieutenant Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the Bill, recommends it to the consideration of the Assembly.

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet have leave to introduce Bill No. 23—an Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas.

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

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

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

- Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1946.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Change of Name Act, 1947.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)
- Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1945.
(*Hon. Mr. Fines*)
- Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act, 1946. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)
- Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Partnership Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)
- Bill No. 16—An Act respecting the Village of Creelman. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)
- Bill No. 17—An Act respecting an Agreement between Horse

- Co-operative Marketing Association Limited and Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)
- Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Agreements (Termination) Act, 1948. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)
- Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Pure Bred Sire Areas Act. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)
- Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)
- Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Horned Cattle Purchases Act. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)
- Bill No. 24—An Act to ratify an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)

Mr. Kuziak, seconded by Mr. Walker, moved:

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Patterson;

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Assembly regrets that Your Honour's advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;
- (5) have failed to establish an adequate programme of rural electrification;
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the government and its Boards;

- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of "socialized planning";
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools, "The World of Today," which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction."

Mr. Speaker stated that he would defer his ruling on the admissibility of the proposed amendment until the next sitting.

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

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copy of the Public Service Commissioner's Monthly Report of December 31, 1948.

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

The total number of persons employed in each Department, Crown Corporation, Board, Commission, Bureau or other activity of the Government of Saskatchewan as at December 31, 1948.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.47 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Wednesday, February 16, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 25—An Act relating to Insurance. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

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

Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for the period ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8*)

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

Orders in Council and Regulations made under The Provincial Land Act, The Water Power Act, The Water Rights Act, The Forest Act, and The Mineral Resources Act, during the period from February 5, 1948, to February 10, 1949.

(*Sessional Paper No. 9*)

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

Annual Report of the Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Board for the year ended December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 10*)

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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.

and the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Assembly regrets that Your Honour's advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;
- (5) have failed to establish an adequate program of rural electrification;
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the government and its Boards;
- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of "socialized planning";
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools. "The World of Today", which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction."

Mr. Speaker gave his ruling, deferred from Tuesday, February 15, 1949, on the admissibility of the proposed amendment, and having ruled it in order,

and the debate on the amendment continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Egnatoff, adjourned.

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

By Mr. Dundas, for a Return showing:

The total amounts paid as expenses, including transportation, during the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 to December 31, 1948, for:

- (a) Trips to Prince Albert by the Minister of Co-operation;
- (b) Trips to Saskatoon by Hon. J. H. Sturdy;
- (c) Trips to British Columbia by Hon. J. L. Phelps.

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Expenditures in each Constituency during the fiscal year 1947-48 by the Department of Highways for:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Earth construction; | (g) Bridges; |
| (b) Earth reconstruction; | (h) Municipal Grants; |
| (c) Gravelling; | (i) Snow Removal |
| (d) Regravelling; | (j) Any other purpose; |
| (e) Hardsurfacing; | (k) Total expenditure. |
| (f) Maintenance; | |

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Expenditures by the Department of Highways in each Constituency for the current fiscal year to December 31, 1948, for:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Earth construction; | (g) Bridges; |
| (b) Earth reconstruction; | (h) Municipal Grants; |
| (c) Gravelling; | (i) Snow Removal; |
| (d) Regravelling; | (j) Any other purpose; |
| (e) Hardsurfacing; | (k) Total expenditure. |
| (f) Maintenance; | |

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.37 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Thursday, February 17, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Water Power Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Third Report of the Saskatchewan Archives for the period from June 1, 1947, to May 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 11*)

The Hon. Mr. Darling, 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 calendar year 1947.

(*Sessional Paper No. 12*)

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

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 13*)

Also,—A detailed Statement of all remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act for the period from February 1, 1948 to January 31, 1949.

(*Sessional Paper No. 14*)

And also,—Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act for the period ended December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 15*)

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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.

and the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Assembly regrets that Your Honour's advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;
- (5) have failed to establish an adequate programme of rural electrification;
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the government and its Boards;
- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of "socialized planning";
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools, "The World of Today", which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public monies, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on

the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction."

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

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

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:

The amount paid by the Government Timber Board to the Department of Natural Resources in the fiscal year 1946-47 for use of Departmental machinery and equipment.

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:

The amount paid by the Government Fish Board to the Department of Natural Resources in the fiscal year 1946-47 for use of Departmental machinery and equipment.

By Mr. Woods, for a Return showing:

The total amount paid in the fiscal year 1946-47 to "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" and its publishers, C.C.F. Publishing and Printing Company, by Government Departments, Boards, Agencies, Offices and Corporations for: (a) Advertising; (b) Printing.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

That Bill No. 1—An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act—be now read the second time.

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

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

That Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Health Services Act—be now read the second time.

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

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

That Bill No. 5—An Act to provide for Payment of an Annual Allowance to the Widow of the late Allan Walker Blair—be now read the second time.

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

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

- Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Change of Name Act, 1947.
- Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act, 1946.
- Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.
- Bill No. 16—An Act respecting the Village of Creelman.
- Bill No. 17—An Act respecting an Agreement between Horse Co-operative Marketing Association Limited and Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited.
- Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Agreements (Termination) Act, 1948.
- Bill No. 19—An Act respecting the Department of Highways and Transportation.
- Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.
- Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.
- Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Horned Cattle Purchases Act.
- Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas.
- Bill No. 24—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.

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

Regina, Friday, February 18, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. (*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Gaols Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*),

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act, 1948. (*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*) z

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

Annual Report of the Insurance Branch for the year 1947.
(*Sessional Paper No. 16*)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Lofts:

Are furs which are graded as rejected or no-value by the Fur Market Board returned to the sender (a) if he requests their return (b) if he does not request their return?

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) What was the amount of money embezzled from the Saskatchewan Transportation Company by James Alexander Murray while working as a ticket seller at the Saskatoon office?
- (2) Was he bonded and, if so, with whom, and was any recovery made on the bonds?
- (3) Was any restitution made?
- (4) Is this man now working for the Saskatchewan Government or drawing any money from the Province of Saskatchewan?

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) How many employees were laid off or discharged by recent discontinuance or reduction of operations by

(a) Government Tannery; (b) Government Shoe Factory; (c) Government Brick Yard; (d) Government Fish Plants; (e) Government Sodium Sulphate Plant?

- (2) On what date did these discharges take place at each plant?

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

By Mr. Marion:

- (1) By what Departments of Governments have payments been made since July 10, 1944, directly or indirectly, to Jim Wright of Landis?
- (2) What were the amounts of such payments?

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

That a humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor as follows:

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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.

and the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Assembly regrets that Your Honour's advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;

- (5) have failed to establish an adequate programme of rural electrification;
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the government and its Boards;
- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of "socialized planning";
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools, "The World of Today", which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction."

The debate on the amendment continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Culliton, adjourned.

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Statement of Loans made by the Industrial Development Fund showing to whom Loans have been made and the amount in each case.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copy of Farm Loans Board ledger account re N.W.24-41-19-W3 from March 4, 1939.

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 Vehicles Act, 1945.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill N. 12—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act relating to Insurance.

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

Regina, Monday, February 21, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Lloyd have leave to introduce Bill No. 49—An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to Certain Students for the Pursuit of their Studies.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet have leave to introduce Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act, 1947.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Marriage Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Physical Therapists Act, 1945.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act, 1948. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1945. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Contributory Negligence Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Creditor's Relief Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Dependants' Relief Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Intestate Succession Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Wills Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Corman*)
- Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)
- Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)
- Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, 1946.
(*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)
- Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1947.
(*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

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

Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 17*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Liquor Board for the year ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Provincial Auditor under The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act as at March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 19*)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Liquor Board Superannuation Commission for the year ended December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 20*)

Also,—Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Treasury Department Farm Loans Branch for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 21*)

Also—Statement by the Provincial Auditor of Attorney General's opinions, Treasury Board Decisions and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder for the fiscal year 1947-48.

(*Sessional Paper No. 22*)

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 23*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 15, 1949, showing:

Copy of the Public Service Commissioner's Monthly Report of December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 24*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25*)

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

Copy of schedule approved under The Industrial Standards Act for the year 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 26*)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Patterson:

What were the total sales made by the Government Sodium Sulphate plant at Chaplin up to December 31, 1948?

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) How many persons are employed at the Government Brick Yard, Estevan?
- (2) How many persons were employed on June 24, 1948?
- (3) What rate of wages for all classifications are being paid to these employees?
- (4) What rate of wages were paid as of June 24, 1948, for all classifications?

By Mr. Dundas:

- (1) What Crown Corporations have collective bargaining agreements with their employees?
- (2) On what dates do the existing agreements expire?

By Mr. Dundas:

- (1) Were wages paid to striking employees of the Government Insurance Office for the period such employees were on strike?
- (2) What space in the Legislative Building was used by officials of the Government Insurance Office during the period these employees were on strike?
- (3) Were the operations of these officials carried on from the Legislative Building because of the establishment of a picket line by striking employees?

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

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) What mileage of Provincial Highway No. 18 from Oxbow East to the Manitoba Boundary was improved in 1948, and what was the cost?
- (2) Of this amount what was the expenditure for: (a) Construction; (b) Graveling; (c) Purchase of additional road allowance; (d) Moving telephone lines; (e) Moving fences; (f) Damage to trees, shelter belts, etc; (g) Other purposes with particulars?

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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.

and the proposed amendment thereto moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Patterson:

That the following be added to the Address:

"We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Assembly regrets that Your Honour's advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;
- (5) have failed to establish an adequate programme of rural electrification;
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the government and its Boards;
- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of "socialized planning";
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools, "The World of Today", which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Tucker
Marion
Prince
Culliton
Patterson
Danielson
Dundas

Woods
Trippe
Egnatoff
Korchinski
Cameron
Loehr

Banks
Horsman
McDonald
Deshaye
McCormack
Blanchard
Lofts —20

NAYS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Wellbelove
Benson
McIntosh
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Lloyd
Brown

Gibson
Murray
Thair
Darling
Howe
Douglas (Rosetown)
Sturdy
Williams
Gibbs
Heming

Dewhurst
Stone
Erb
Kuziak
Denike
Swallow
Willis
Buchanan
Larsen —28

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

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Water Power Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That John Wellbelove, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Kerrobert-Kindersley, be the Deputy Speaker of this Assembly.

On the Order being called for the undernoted Motions (for Return), the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) raised the point of order that the said Motions related to matters referred to the Select Standing Committee on Crown Corporations, Mr. Speaker deferring his decision:

By Mr. McDonald, for a Return showing:

- (1) A description of each building at the former Davidson Air Training School purchased by the Government, showing the prices paid for each such building.
- (2) The party or agents to whom each such building has been sold, and the selling prices.

By Mr. McDonald, for a Return showing:

- (1) A description of each building at the former Dafoe Air Training School purchased by the Government, showing the prices paid for each such building.
- (2) The party or agents to whom each such building has been sold, and the selling prices.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.00 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Tuesday, February 22, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the period April 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948.

(Sessional Paper No. 27)

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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, it was, on the motion of Mr. Patterson, adjourned.

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

By Mr. Lopton, for a Return showing:

- (1) Number of foreclosures and cancellations of agreements of sale allowed in: (a) the year 1946; (b) the year 1947; (c) the year 1948.
- (2) Number of evictions allowed in the years, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

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

That Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947—be now read the second time.

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

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

Regina, Wednesday, February 23, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Annual Report of The Milk Control Board for the year ended December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 28*)

Also,—The Report of the Trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation for the period ended June 30, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 29*)

And Also,—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 30*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the fiscal year 1947-48.

(*Sessional Paper No. 31*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Marion with regard to Mr. Don Phelps, was withdrawn.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 307*):

By Mr. Marion:

What was the net price paid to fishermen on Snake Lake by the Government Fish Board in November and December 1948?

By Mr. Deshayé:

How much money did the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office pay out for Re-Insurance (a) to Lloyds of London, or Agents for Lloyds of London; (b) to the Co-operative Insurance Society of Great Britain, and (c) to any other Company or Agency outside the Province of Saskatchewan in the years 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949?

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. McCormack:

How many salesmen are employed by (a) Government Shoe Factory and Tannery; (b) Government Wool Factory; (c) Government Brick Yard; (d) Government Box Factory?

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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, it was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Darling, adjourned.

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

By Mr. McDonald, for a Return showing:

- (1) A description of each building at the former Davidson Air Training School purchased by the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation, showing the prices paid for each such building.
- (2) The party or agents to whom each such building has been sold, and the selling prices.

By Mr. McDonald, for a Return showing:

- (1) A description of each building at the former Dafoe Air Training School purchased by the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation, showing the prices paid for each such building.
- (2) The party or agents to whom each such building has been sold, and the selling prices.

By Mr. Woods, for a Return showing:

The amounts spent, and the year in which each amount was spent, making up the total of \$32,000,000 portion of the Public Debt referred to by the Minister in his address on March 4, 1948.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

The amount of grants to Hospitals for (a) Construction, (b) Equipment, showing hospital, location, amount of grant and date of payment, as from July 10, 1944.

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

Regina, Thursday, February 24, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

The following Petitions were Presented and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Erb—Of The Milestone Memorial Centre.

By Mr. Culliton—Of Notre Dame College.

By Mr. Lofts—Of The Meadow Lake Bible Institute.

By Mr. Stone—Of The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan).

By Mr. Heming—Of Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian Missionary Alliance.

By Mr. Wellbelove—Of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited.

By Mr. Wellbelove—Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.

By Mr. Wellbelove—Of The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited.

By Mr. Gibbs—Of The Swift Current Curling Club.

By Mr. Walker—Of Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.

By Mr. Gibbs—Of Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Lloyd have leave to introduce Bill No. 63—An Act to establish The Saskatchewan Arts Board.

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

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

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hours of Work Act, 1947.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Moratorium Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act, 1947. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 61—An Act to amend The Trustee Act. (*Hon. Mr. Corman*)

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Archives Act, 1945. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Highways and Transportation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 32*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year 1947-48.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33*)

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

The Report required under Section 11 of The Co-operative Guarantee Act, 1947.

(*Sessional Paper No. 34*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 307*):

By Mr. Lofts:

- (1) How much lumber did the Saskatchewan Timber Board have on hand at December 31, 1947?
- (2) How much did they have on hand at December 31, 1948?

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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, it was, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Nollet, adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.50 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Friday, February 25, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

According to Order, the Clerk having favourably reported on same, pursuant to Standing Order No. 50 (7), the following Petitions were Read and Received:—

Of J. W. Swanson, and two others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre.

Of Reverend James Athol Murray, and four others, praying for an Act to incorporate Notre Dame College.

Of Meadow Lake Bible Institute, praying for an Act to provide for exemption from taxation of the property of the said corporation situate in the Town of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

Of Fred Cosford, and six others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated.

Of George M. Blackett, and five others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the said Company to provide for an increase in the nominal capital and the extension of its powers.

Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of Stephen Marzek, and four others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club.

Of Gustav J. Peters, and two others, praying for an Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.

Of Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, praying for an Act respecting the holding of real property by the Saskatchewan Provincial Command and Branches of the said Legion.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Select Standing Committee on Library, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your committee has heard a report by the Provincial Librarian in the course of which it learned that files of Weekly Newspapers published in Saskatchewan have not been preserved beyond the last five years, through lack of storage space. This means that no original copies of these newspapers are available in the Library for the years preceding 1943, and that in disposing of these earlier files much matter of historical interest may have been destroyed.

Your Committee also has viewed the microfilming equipment which is on loan to the Library from the Provincial Archivist, and is of the opinion that the microfilming of newspapers whether daily or weekly, is the most effective available means of conserving storage space and, at the same time, of preserving for posterity the day-to-day history of Saskatchewan and its communities.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the Assembly request the Government to give consideration to the matter of arranging for the microfilming, as rapidly as may be practicable, of all available files of Weekly Newspapers now or heretofore published in Saskatchewan, in order that the historical data contained therein may be permanently and conveniently preserved.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Willis, seconded by Mr. Prince:

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Darling, have leave to introduce Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Public Works Act.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Darling, have leave to introduce Bill No. 66—An Act to ratify and confirm a Certain Agreement between the City of Yorkton and His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Saskatchewan, represented and acting by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

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

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

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

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Factories Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Book Agents Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlars Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development for the year ended March 31, 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 35*)

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

Annual Report of the University of Saskatchewan for the Academic Year 1947-48.
(*Sessional Paper No. 36*)

And Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Public Service Superannuation Board, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, for the year ended March 31, 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 37*)

The Order of the Day being called for the following Question, part (1) of the said Question was passed as an Order for a Return under subsection (3) of Standing Order 30, and Order of the Assembly issued accordingly to the proper officer;

Part (2) of the said Question was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) What was the total production of fresh water fish, by species, in the Province of Saskatchewan, during the winter and summer fishing seasons, for the years 1940-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49?
- (2) In the above years, what proportion of same were produced and handled by the Saskatchewan Fish Board, and what by others?

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker (*Beauchesne 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Trippe:

During the years 1940-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49, what price, by species, was paid to the fishermen on the lake by the Fish Board operating from their various stations, including Lac la Ronge, Prince Albert, Snake Lake, Beaver Lake?

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

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN MICHAEL UHRICH,
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 the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray	Dewhurst	
Wellbelove	Thair	Stone	
Benson	Darling	Erb	
McIntosh	Nollet	Kuziak	
Brockelbank	Howe	Denike	
Fines	Douglas (Rosetown)	Swallow	
Corman	Sturdy	Willis	
Lloyd	Williams	Buchanan	
Brown	Gibbs	Walker	
Gibson	Heming	Larsen	—30

NAYS

Messieurs

Tucker	Woods	Loehr	
Marion	Trippe	Banks	
Prince	Egnatoff	Horsman	
Culliton	Korchinski	McDonald	
Patterson	Cameron	McCormack	
Danielson		Blanchard	
Dundas		Lofts	—19

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

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

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

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

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

Ordered, 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. 37—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1945.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Contributory Negligence Act, 1944.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Creditor's Relief Act.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Dependants' Relief Act.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Intestate Succession Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Wills Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, 1946.

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

Regina, Monday, February 28, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr Benson as its Chairman:

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that the provisions of Standing Orders 72, 73 and 76 have been duly complied with in each case:

Of J. W. Swanson and two others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre.

Of Reverend James Athol Murray and four others, praying for an Act to incorporate Notre Dame College.

Of Meadow Lake Bible Institute, praying for an Act to provide for exemption from taxation of the property of the said Institute situate in the Town of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

Of Fred Cosford and six others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated.

Of George M. Blackett and five others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Of Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the said Company to provide for an increase in the nominal capital and the extension of its powers.

Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Society.

Of Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited, praying for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of Stephen Marzek and four others, praying for an Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club.

Of Gustav J. Peters and two others, praying for an Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.

Of Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, praying for an Act respecting the holding of real property by the Saskatchewan Provincial Command and Branches of the said Legion.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre. (*Mr. Erb*)

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College. (*Mr. Culliton*)

Bill No. 03—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. (*Mr. Lofts*)

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated. (*Mr. Stone*)

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible

Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.
(*Mr. Heming*)

Bill No 06—An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1928-29. (*Mr. Wellbelove*)

Bill No. 07—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited. (*Mr. Wellbelove*)

Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited. (*Mr. Wellbelove*)

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club. (*Mr. Gibbs*)

Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan. (*Mr. Walker*)

Bill No. 011—An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by The Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.
(*Mr. Gibbs*)

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

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Community Planning Act, 1945. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1947.

(*Sessional Paper No. 38*)

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Blanchard with regard to the total cost of Social Services for the years 1947-48, was withdrawn.

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) What prices has the Saskatchewan Fish Board paid to the fishermen, or did pay during the months of December and January in the current winter season, for the different varieties of frozen fish, both "A" and "B" category, at the following Fish Board receiving stations: Lac la Ronge, Snake Lake, Beaver Lake, Keely Lake, Meadow Lake, Canoe Lake, Arsenault Lake, Prince Albert?

- (2) With reference to the above question, what prices, by species, were paid by others, according to the monthly returns of purchases required to be filed with the Government Department of Fisheries?

The Order of the Day being called for the following Question, under subsection (2) of Standing Order 30, it was ordered that the said Question stand as a Notice of Motion for a Return:

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) What was the amount of royalties paid by the Saskatchewan Fish Board during the years since its inception?
 (2) What was the amount paid by others?

The Assembly, according to Order, resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines:

That Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947—be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Thair	Heming	
Wellbelove	Darling	Dewhurst	
Benson	Nollet	Stone	
McIntosh	Howe	Erb	
Brockelbank	Douglas (Rosetown)	Kuziak	
Fines	Sturdy	Denike	
Corman	Williams	Swallow	
Lloyd	Gibbs	Willis	
Brown		Buchanan	
Gibson		Larsen	—28

NAYS

Messieurs

Tucker	Woods	Loehr	
Loptson	Trippe	Banks	
Prince	Egnatoff	McDonald	
Culliton	Korchinski	Deshaye	
Patterson	Cameron	McCormack	
Danielson		Blanchard	
Dundas		Lofts	—19

The said Bill No. 9 was, accordingly, read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

On Order of the Day being called for second reading of Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation,

The Hon. Mr. Sturdy, a member of the Executive Council, 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 No. 29 was accordingly read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) moved:

That Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Health Act—be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) moved:

That Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act, 1948—be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to, and the Bill 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. 30—An Act to amend The Gaols Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act, 1948.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act, 1947.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Physical Therapists Act, 1945.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hours of Work Act, 1947.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Moratorium Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act, 1947.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.

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

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Archives Act, 1945.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.

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

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

Bill No. 7—An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act, 1946.

- Bill No. 10—An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
- Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.
- Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Partnership Act.
- Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
- Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1945.
- Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Contributory Negligence Act, 1944.
- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Creditor's Relief Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Wills Act.
- Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Intestate Succession Act.
- Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- Bill No. 15—An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.

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

- Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Dependants' Relief Act.

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

- Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.
- Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- Bill No. 5—An Act to provide for Payment of an Annual Allowance to the Widow of the late Allan Walker Blair.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Tuesday, March 1, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Williams have leave to introduce Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Trade Schools Regulation Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act, 1946.
(*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

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

Report on operations of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan for the year ended December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 39*)

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

J. M. UHRICH,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending March 31, 1950, and Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending March 31, 1949, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

REGINA, MARCH 1, 1949

(*Sessional Paper No. 40*)

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

Ordered, That His Honour's Message, the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Minerals for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 41*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Government Printing Company for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 42*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 43*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service for the year ended September 30, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 44*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Government Airways for the year ended October 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 45*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation for the nine months period ended December 31, 1947 and the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 46*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Transportation Company for the year ended October 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 47*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 48*)

Also,—Annual Report of Saskatchewan Industries for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 49*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Industrial Development Fund for the year ended March 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 50*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Lake and Forest Products Corporation for the year ended October 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 51*)

And Also,—Report of the Government Finance Office for the period April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 52*)

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

Ordered, That the Annual Reports of the Crown Corporations as submitted be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Crown Corporations.

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order

of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) What property was purchased by the Government Sodium Sulphate Plant at Chaplin from Miss Norma K. Fligg?
- (2) What was the purchase price in this case?
- (3) What was the other valuable consideration?

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Loftson with regard to the number of prospectors flown to the North, assistance, etc., was withdrawn.

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

By Mr. Cameron, for a Return showing:

Copies of all agreements between the Government and the Prairie Salt Company.

By Mr. Trippe, for a Return showing:

- (1) The amount of royalties paid by the Saskatchewan Fish Board during the years since its inception:
- (2) The amount paid by others.

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

That this Assembly urge upon the Dominion Government the immediate necessity of calling a conference of all Provincial Governments and representatives of the dairy industry with a view to drafting uniform Federal legislation and regulations governing the importation, manufacture and sale of margarine, or other butter substitutes, in Canada; and, if necessary, that joint agreement be reached with the Provincial Governments on any complementary legislation that may be required by the Provinces.

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

Moved by Mr. Dewhurst, seconded by Mr. Willis:

That in view of the great increase in the cost of living which is working considerable hardship upon all citizens, this Legislature request the Dominion Government to increase the exemptions from income tax to \$1,250.00 per annum for single persons, and to \$2,500.00 per annum for married persons.

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

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by Mr. Tucker:

Ordered, That proceedings be now (4.30 o'clock p.m.) suspended in order that the Assembly may have the honour and privilege of welcoming, and hearing, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, not only in her own right

as a Good Neighbour and great World Citizen, but also as the wife and helpmate, through long and difficult years, of the late President of the United States of America, the revered and beloved Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

5.10 *o'clock p.m.*

The business of the Assembly being resumed,

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

Regina, Wednesday, March 2, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1948.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Oil and Gas Wells Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.
(*Mr. Howe*)

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Agrologists Act, 1946.
(*Mr. Wellbelove*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development for the twelve months ended March 31, 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 53*)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended December 31, 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 54*)

And Also,—Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, for the calendar year 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 55*)

The Hon. Mr. Williams laid before the Assembly the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the following Professional Associations, under the provisions of the respective Acts relating thereto:

Of The Dental Profession of Saskatchewan.

Of The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.

Of The Saskatchewan Optometric Association.

Of The Law Society of Saskatchewan.

Of The Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan.

Of The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan.

Of The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan.

Of The Saskatchewan Association of Architects.
 Of The Canadian Medical Association (Code of Ethics).
 Of The Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association.
 Of The Saskatchewan Association of Chiropodists. (Code of Ethics)
 Of The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Association.
 Of The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers Association.
 Of The Saskatchewan Embalmers Association.
 Of The Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists.
 Of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan.
 Of The Teachers' Federation. (*Sessional Paper No. 56*)

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

Ordered, That the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the various Professional Associations operating under Acts of this Legislature, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers.

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Trippe:

What were the profits or losses from the operation of the Saskatchewan Fish Board for each year since its inception?

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Trippe with regard to the number of occasions the Saskatchewan Fish Board has been permitted to catch fish outside of the legal fishing seasons, was withdrawn.

The Question on the Order Paper to be asked by Mr. Danielson, respecting ownership of land formerly used by Davidson Air Training School, was answered verbally by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy and, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

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

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 Social Aid Act, 1947.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Public Works Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to ratify and confirm a Certain Agreement between the City of Yorkton and His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Saskatchewan, represented and acting by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Book Agents Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlars Act.

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

That Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Community Planning Act, 1945—be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Marion, for a Return showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts of G. E. Edelstein for the months of May and June, 1948.

By Mr. Marion, for a Return showing:

The number of (a) automobiles and jeeps, (b) trucks, (c) tractors, (d) other motor vehicles, owned by each Department, Board, Commission or other activity of the Government, except Crown Corporations, as at December 31, 1948.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Private Bills".

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College.

Bill No. 03—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated.

- Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.
- Bill No. 06—An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1928-29.
- Bill No. 07—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.
- Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited.
- Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club.
- Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.
- Bill No. 011—An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by The Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.20 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Thursday, March 3, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank have leave to introduce Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development Act.

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

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

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 57*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Loftson, dated February 17, 1949, showing:

The amount paid by the Government Fish Board to the Department of Natural Resources in the fiscal year 1946-47 for use of Departmental machinery and equipment. (*Sessional Paper No. 58*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 18, 1949, showing:

Statement of Loans made by the Industrial Development Fund showing to whom Loans have been made and the amount in each case. (*Sessional Paper No. 59*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Horsman:

Other than Frontage or other Special Taxes, do Crown Corporations pay taxes to the Municipalities in which they operate?

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

By Mr. Loehr, for a Return showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts of W. Roy Bell for the months of May and June, 1948.

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

That this Assembly:

- (1) go on record as strongly urging action by the Government of Canada to prevent the speculative trading in grain futures by closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange;
- (2) endorse the principle of marketing through a Canadian Wheat Board, and
- (3) recommend that, to achieve a more stable method of marketing their produce than through the medium of speculative trading, the scope of the said Board be extended to include the marketing of oats, barley, rye and other grains.

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

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

That this Assembly urge upon the Dominion Government the immediate necessity of calling a conference of all Provincial Governments and representatives of the dairy industry with a view to drafting uniform Federal legislation and regulations governing the importation, manufacture and sale of margarine, or other butter substitutes, in Canada; and, if necessary, that joint agreement be reached with the Provincial Governments on any complementary legislation that may be required by the Provinces.

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

That all the words after the word "that" in the first line be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"Until the Privy Council decision is received, in the appeal taken by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan, should assume its responsibilities, as determined by the advisory judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada and prohibit the manufacture, sale and distribution of margarine, or other butter substitutes, within the province, and thus prevent the irreparable dislocation of the dairy industry, pending final settlement of the law."

The debate on the amendment continuing, it was, on motion of Mr. Benson, adjourned.

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

That in view of the great increase in the cost of living which is

working considerable hardship upon all citizens, this Legislature request the Dominion Government to increase the exemptions from income tax to \$1,250.00 per annum for single persons, and to \$2,500.00 per annum for married persons.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Horsman:

That the word "and" in the fourth line be deleted and the following added at the end of the motion:

"and the present exemption for a wife be increased to \$500.00, and that such increased exemptions be applied to those in the low income groups."

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

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

During consideration of Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944—Mr. Benson moved in amendment that Section 6 of the said Act be repealed. In the debate on the proposed amendment, Mr. Tucker stated that, in his opinion, the said section had been inserted in the Act for "political" purposes, and, on being asked to withdraw the said expression by the Chairman, refused to accept the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole thereupon reported the matter to Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker received the report and, having put the question: Shall the Ruling of the Chairman be confirmed?—it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS		
Messieurs		
Benson	Thair	Dewhurst
McIntosh	Darling	Stone
Brockelbank	Nollet	Erb
Fines	Howe	Kuziak
Corman	Williams	Denike
Lloyd	Gibbs	Swallow
Brown	Heming	Willis
Gibson		Buchanan
Murray		Larsen
		—25
NAYS		
Messieurs		
Tucker	Woods	Banks
Marion	Trippe	Horsman
Loptson	Egnatoff	McDonald
Prince	Korchinski	Deshaye
Culliton	Cameron	McCormack
Patterson	Loehr	Blanchard
Danielson		Lofts
		—20

The Assembly then resumed consideration of Bills in Committee of the Whole.

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

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Moratorium Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act, 1947.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.

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

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.

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

Bill No. 11—An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947.

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

Regina, Friday, March 4, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated February 16, 1949, showing:

Expenditures by the Department of Highways in each Constituency for the current fiscal year to December 31, 1948 for:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Earth construction; | (g) Bridges; |
| (b) Earth reconstruction; | (h) Municipal Grants; |
| (c) Gravelling; | (i) Snow Removal; |
| (d) Regravelling; | (j) Any other purpose; |
| (e) Hardsurfacing; | (k) Total expenditure. |
| (f) Maintenance; | |

(Sessional Paper No. 60)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated February 16, 1949, showing:

Expenditures in each Constituency during the fiscal year 1947-48 by the Department of Highways for:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Earth construction; | (g) Bridges; |
| (b) Earth reconstruction; | (h) Municipal Grants; |
| (c) Gravelling; | (i) Snow Removal; |
| (d) Regravelling; | (j) Any other purpose; |
| (e) Hardsurfacing; | (k) Total expenditure. |
| (f) Maintenance; | |

(Sessional Paper No. 61)

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

By Mr. Danielson, for a Return showing:

Number of yards of gravel placed on Provincial Highway No. 2 in Rural Municipalities Nos. 221, 251 and 281 during the year 1948, and the total cost.

By Mr. McCormack, for a Return showing:

- (1) Number of retail customers now being served by the Power Commission.
- (2) Number of retail customers in Saskatchewan being served by each of the Power Companies at the time of their purchase.
- (3) Number of farm customers now being served by the Commission.
- (4) Number of farm customers being served by each of the Power Companies at the time of their purchase.

According to Order, Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947—was read the third time and passed.

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

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Change of Name Act, 1947.

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Physical Therapists Act, 1945.

The following Bill was reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act, 1947.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act, 1948.

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

Regina, Monday, March 7, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The School Act. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

Bill No. 82—An Act to provide for Negotiation and Conciliation with respect to Teachers' Salaries. (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*)

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

Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Research Council for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 62*)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Telephone Department Superannuation Board for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 63*)

The Hon. Mr. Williams laid before the Assembly an addendum to the Bylaws, Rules and Regulations of Professional Associations referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers, on Wednesday, March 2, 1949, as follows:

Of the Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association.

By leave of the Assembly, the Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Egnatoff with regard to the amount of money spent, to date, in connection with the co-operative farm at Big Beaver at Carrot River, etc., was withdrawn.

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Egnatoff, with regard to the number of sawmills operating in the Nipawin district in 1948-49, etc., was withdrawn.

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

By Mr. McDonald, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount paid to the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" in (a) fiscal year 1947-48; (b) fiscal year 1948-49

to December 31, 1948, by each department and Agency of the Government for Advertising, Printing and other services;

- (2) Similar advertising carried in other newspapers.

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

By Mr. Korchinski, for a Return showing:

From July 10, 1944, the total amount paid to each of the following firms or to any member of the said firms for (a) Services, (b) Expenses, (c) Other purposes:

- (1) MacPherson, Milliken, Leslie and Tyerman;
- (2) W. G. Currie;
- (3) Makaroff and Bates.

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

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

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

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

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

- Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1946.
 Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.
 Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Horned Cattle Purchases Act.
 Bill No. 24—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.
 Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Hours of Work Act, 1947.
 Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
 Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Factories Act.

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

- Bill No. 5—An Act to provide for Payment of an Annual Allowance to the Widow of the late Allan Walker Blair.
 Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

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

Regina, Tuesday, March 8, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Government Orders."

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Trade Schools Regulation Act.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act, 1946.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1948.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Oil and Gas Wells Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development Act.

According to Order, Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act—was read the second time, and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers.

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

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

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Expropriation Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Water Power Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Water Rights Act.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Gaols Act.

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

Bill No. 48—An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act respecting the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act, 1948.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.00 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Wednesday, March 9, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Forest Act.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Annual Report of the Fire Commissioner for the year ended December 31, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 64*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 18, 1949, showing:

Copy of Farm Loans Board ledger account re N.W. 24-41-19-W3 from March 4, 1939. (*Sessional Paper No. 65*)

And Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Woods, dated February 23, 1949, showing:

The amounts spent, and the year in which each amount was spent, making up the total of \$32,000,000 portion of the Public Debt referred to by the Minister in his address on March 4, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 66*)

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

To whom payments have been made by the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund, and the amount in each case. (Questions and Answers, February 16, 1949).

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

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Archives Act, 1945.

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act, 1948.

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

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, 1946.

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

Regina, Thursday, March 10, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Gibson as its Chairman, and Mr. Buchanan as its Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has considered the following Bills, and has agreed to report the same without amendment:

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre;

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College;

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance;

Bill No. 011—An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by The Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Your Committee also has considered the following Bills, and has agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill No. 03—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan;

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated;

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club;

Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1946.
(*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Cameron, dated March 1, 1949, showing:

Copies of all agreements between the Government and the Prairie Salt Company. *(Sessional Paper No. 67)*

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated February 23, 1949, showing:

The amount of grants to Hospitals for (a) Construction, (b) Equipment, showing hospital, location, amount of grant and date of payment as from July 10, 1944. *(Sessional Paper No. 68)*

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, *(Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (m))*:

By Mr. Patterson:

What recourse is open to a citizen of the Province where the holder of a Government Game Permit shoots livestock owned by the citizen?

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

By Mr. McCormack, for a Return showing:

Amounts of Advances, Loans or Working advances made to each Crown Corporation, other than Telephones and Power, made by the Provincial Treasurer, the Government Finance Office or the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund, showing in each case the amount advanced, the date of such advance and the Corporation to whom the advance was made.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

- (1) From July 10, 1944, the Loans to Hospitals for (a) Construction, (b) Equipment showing hospital, location, amount of loan and date of same in each case.
- (2) Conditions for repayment of loan.

By Mr. Cameron, for a Return showing:

From July 10, 1944, statement of grants made (a) for Community Halls, (b) for Rinks, (c) Community Social or Recreational Centres, showing project, location, purpose, amount and date in each case.

By Mr. Cameron, for a Return showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts of the Hon. T. C. Douglas and the Hon. C. M. Fines for April, 1948.

The Order being called for the motion for a Return, to be moved by Mr. Korchinski, respecting the name and number of each Rural School District in Saskatchewan, and the rate of tax levy in each such district for 1944, 1947 and 1948, it was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Government Orders."

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

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

The debate continuing, and Mr. Patterson having raised a Point of Order that certain expressions used by Mr. Gibbs with reference to Mr. Tucker were unparliamentary, Mr. Speaker ruled that the said expressions were permissible.

Mr. Patterson having appealed to the Assembly against the ruling of Mr. Speaker, and the question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained?—it was agreed to on the following division:

YEAS		
Messieurs		
Wellbelove	Thair	Dewhurst
Benson	Darling	Stone
McIntosh	Nollet	Erb
Brockelbank	Howe	Denike
Fines	Sturdy	Swallow
Lloyd	Williams	Willis
Brown	Gibbs	Buchanan
Gibson	Heming	Walker
Murray		Larsen
		—26
NAYS		
Messieurs		
Tucker	Dundas	Loehr
Loptson	Woods	Banks
Prince	Trippe	Horsman
Culliton	Egnatoff	McDonald
Patterson	Korchinski	Deshaye
Danielson	Cameron	McCormack
		—18

The debate on the motion being resumed, it was, on motion of Mr. Gibbs, adjourned.

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

Regina, Friday, March 11, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS :

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

By Mr. Swallow—Of the Canadian Federation of the Blind.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) have leave to introduce Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Inspection and Standardization of Hospitals.

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

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

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to enable Certain Municipalities to resume Tax Title Proceedings. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1946. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 89—An Act to repeal The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Sturdy*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Dundas, dated February 16, 1949, showing:

The total amounts paid as expenses, including transportation, during the years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48, to December 31, 1948, for:

- (a) Trips to Prince Albert by the Minister of Co-operation;
- (b) Trips to Saskatoon by Hon. J. H. Sturdy;
- (c) Trips to British Columbia by Hon. J. L. Phelps.

(*Sessional Paper No. 69*)

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Cameron, with regard to the number of Rural Libraries established since November 1, 1946, etc., was withdrawn.

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

Copies of all pamphlets, booklets, newspapers, circulars and similar matter issued by the Bureau of Publications during the year 1948.

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

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 8.25 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Monday, March 14, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Of The Canadian Federation of the Blind, praying that your Honourable Assembly may be pleased to recommend to the consideration of the Government of Saskatchewan the desirability of the said Government taking the initiative in the calling of a Conference with the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, for the purpose of discussing the joint establishment by the said three Governments of a School for the Blind in Western Canada, preferably in the central Province of Saskatchewan.

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

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Fur Act.

(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) Have the employees of Saskatchewan Power at Estevan or other points recently made an application for wage increases?
- (2) Are negotiations now in progress?
- (3) What progress has been made towards a settlement?

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

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

The amount (a) furnished by the Government, and (b) of loans guaranteed by the Government, to supply

- (1) seed,
- (2) fodder and feed, tractor supplies, etc.,

for spring operations in each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

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

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

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

YEAS		
Messieurs		
Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray	Dewhurst
Wellbelove	Thair	Stone
Benson	Darling	Erb
McIntosh	Howe	Kuziak
Brockelbank	Douglas (Rosetown)	Denike
Fines	Williams	Swallow
Corman	Gibbs	Willis
Lloyd	Heming	Buchanan
Brown		Walker
Gibson		Larsen
		—28

NAYS		
Messieurs		
Tucker	Dundas	Loehr
Marion	Woods	Banks
Loptson	Trippe	McDonald
Prince	Egnatoff	Deshaye
Culliton	Korchinski	McCormack
Patterson		Blanchard
Danielson		Lofts
		—19

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

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

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Forest Act.

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1946.

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

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

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

Bill No. 16—An Act respecting the Village of Creelman.

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting an Agreement between Horse Co-operative Marketing Association Limited and Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Agreements (Termination) Act, 1948.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Book Agents Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlars Act.

Bill No. 73—An Act to amend The Trade Schools Regulation Act.

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

Bill No. 19—An Act respecting the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Bill No. 66—An Act to ratify and confirm a Certain Agreement between the City of Yorkton and His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Saskatchewan, represented and acting by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act relating to Insurance.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Public Bills and Orders—Second Readings."

According to Order, the following Bills were read the second time, and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers:

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Agrolologists Act, 1946.

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

Regina, Tuesday, March 15, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

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

Your Committee has considered the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same without amendment:

Bill No. 07—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.

Your Committee also has considered the following Bills, and has agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited;

Bill No. 06—An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1928-29.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre;

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College;

Bill No. 03—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan;

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance;

Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan;

Bill No. 011—An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by The Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan:

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

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

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1934.
(*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 92—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944. (*Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn)*)

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

Ordered, That the Annual Report and Financial Statement of Saskatchewan Power Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1948, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Crown Corporations.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Loehr, dated March 3, 1949, showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts of W. Roy Bell for the months of May and June, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 70*)

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

That this Assembly respectfully urge the Federal Government to revise the present tariff structure and trade policy in such a way as to facilitate the interchange of goods and services between Canada and Great Britain, in order to enable the latter to take our surpluses of agricultural products.

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

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

That the Dominion Government be requested to amend the Veterans Land Act so as to enable large agricultural holdings to be bought as units and resold to groups of veterans incorporated as co-operative farming associations, in order to provide for the rehabilitation of veterans who desire to farm co-operatively under the purchase agreement.

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

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That the present sitting be now (5.10 o'clock p.m.) suspended during the ceremony of the unveiling, and the presentation to this Assembly, by Mrs. Parker, of a portrait of her beloved husband the late Honourable Reginald John Marsden Parker, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan from June 25, 1945, until his untimely death on March 23, 1948.

5.25 o'clock p.m.

The business of the House being resumed,

Moved by Mr. Trippe, seconded by Mr. Prince:

That the Provincial Government, on behalf of this Assembly make representations to the Canadian National Railways requesting completion of the branch lines between St. Walburg, Saskatchewan, and Beaver Crossing, Alberta, and between Frenchman's Butte, Saskatchewan, and Heinsburg, Alberta.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank, seconded by Mr. Larsen:

That the word "and" in the fourth line be deleted, and the following added to the motion:

"and extension of railway lines from Big River to Fort Black, from Paddockwood to Lac la Ronge, and from Carrot River and Arborfield to The Pas, Manitoba."

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

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

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College.

Bill No. 03—An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Bill No. 09—An Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club.

Bill No. 011—An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by The Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

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

Bill No. 010—An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.

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

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

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

Regina, Wednesday, March 16, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration its Order of Reference, and, having regard to all the circumstances, recommends to the Assembly that the Order of Reference be extended to include the right to inquire into current and past operations of the various Crown Corporations and Government enterprises, the reports of which have been referred to it.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Williams have leave to introduce Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Passenger and Freight Elevators and Other Hoisting Appliances.

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

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

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Fines have leave to introduce Bill No. 96—An Act to impose a Tax on the Income of Certain Corporations.

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

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

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

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Corporation Income Tax Collection Agreement Act, 1947. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 11, 1949, showing:

Copies of all pamphlets, booklets, newspapers, circulars and similar matter issued by the Bureau of Publications during the year 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 71*)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) Was Art. Roberts employed by the Government or the Government Brick Yard?
- (2) If so, for what period?
- (3) What was his total remuneration for (a) wages, (b) expenses?

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) Have the employees of the Government Brick Plant at Estevan recently made an application for wage increases?
- (2) Are negotiations now in progress?
- (3) What progress has been made toward a settlement?

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Blanchard, with regard to assistance given to co-operative farms by way of land clearance etc., was withdrawn.

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

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

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

Regina, Thursday, March 17, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 9, 1949, showing:

To whom payments have been made by the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund, and the amount in each case. (Questions and Answers, February 16, 1949.) (*Sessional Paper No. 72*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated February 15, 1949, showing:

The total number of persons employed in each Department, Crown Corporation, Board, Commission, Bureau or other activity of the Government of Saskatchewan as at December 31, 1948.

(*Sessional Paper No. 73*)

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

That this Assembly urge that the Dominion Government, in co-operation with provincial and municipal governments, take immediate steps to devise and institute a large-scale programme of subsidized housing, whereby citizens in low income groups might purchase homes on a thirty-year repayment basis at low rates of interest, or lease housing accommodation at rentals within their means.

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

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Public Bills and Orders".

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

That this Assembly:

- (1) go on record as strongly urging action by the Government of Canada to prevent the speculative trading in grain futures by closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange;
- (2) endorse the principle of marketing through a Canadian Wheat Board, and

- (3) recommend that, to achieve a more stable method of marketing their produce than through the medium of speculative trading, the scope of the said Board be extended to include the marketing of oats, barley, rye and other grains.

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

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to the Order "Private Bills".

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

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

Bill No. 06—An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1928-29.

Bill No. 07—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.

Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited.

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

Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Inspection and Standardization of Hospitals.

Bill No. 87—An Act to enable Certain Municipalities to resume Tax Title Proceedings.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1946.

Bill No. 89—An Act to repeal The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1934.

Bill No. 92—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.

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

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1947.

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

Regina, Friday, March 18, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet have leave to introduce Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 97—An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases among Animals. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Trippe, dated February 28, 1949, showing:

- (1) The amount of royalties paid by the Saskatchewan Fish Board during the years since its inception.
- (2) The amount paid by others. (*Sessional Paper No. 74*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Trippe, dated February 25, 1949, showing:

The total production of freshwater fish, by species, in the Province of Saskatchewan, during the winter and summer fishing seasons, for the years 1940-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49.

(*Sessional Paper No. 75*)

The Question on the Order Paper to be asked by Mr. Horsman respecting Messrs. O. W. Vallean and J. L. Phelps, was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

Regina, Monday, March 21, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Willis, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers, presented the first report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Willis as its Chairman, and Mr. Kuziak as its Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has considered the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same without amendment:

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.

Your Committee also has considered—

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Agrologists Act, 1946, and has agreed to report the same with amendment.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Darling have leave to introduce Bill No. 99—An Act respecting Rural Electrification.

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

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

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

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Corporation Income Tax Act, 1947. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The City Act, 1947. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act, 1948. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1946. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

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

That Bill No. 49—An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to Certain Students for the Pursuit of their Studies—be now read the second time.

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

and the Bill referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

That Bill No. 63—An Act to establish The Saskatchewan Arts Board—be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to and the Bill 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 The Fur Act.

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Passenger and Freight Elevators and Other Hoisting Appliances.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Corporation Income Tax Collection Agreement Act, 1947.

Bill No. 96—An Act to impose a Tax on the Income of Certain Corporations.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The School Act.

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

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

Bill No. 23—An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1945.

Bill No. 25—An Act relating to Insurance.

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

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

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Oil and Gas Wells Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1943.

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

Regina, Tuesday, March 22, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Nollet have leave to introduce Bill No. 107—An Act to assist Conservation and Development of the Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan.

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

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

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

Bill No. 104—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1947.

(Hon. Mr. McIntosh)

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Municipal Expropriation Act, 1946. *(Hon. Mr. McIntosh)*

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941. *(Hon. Mr. McIntosh)*

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (m)*):

By Mr. McCormack:

Are Provincial Crown Corporations subject to Provincial Labour Laws?

The Order of the Day being called for the following Question, under subsection (2) of Standing Order 30, it was ordered that the said Question stand as a Notice of Motion for a Return:

By Mr. Trippe:

- (1) Does the Saskatchewan Government, through its Departments, Agencies or employees distribute merchandise for sale to consumers?
- (2) If so, on what basis is the price fixed?
- (3) Is education tax charged and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer in all cases?

Moved by Mr. Culliton:

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

All buildings purchased by the Department of Reconstruction from the Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation setting forth

(a) the price paid for each building, (b) the number of each building as shown on the plan.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

That the following words be added to the motion:—

“and the amounts spent in converting such buildings into housing units for the use of Married Veterans.”

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.

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

That this Assembly urge upon the Dominion Government the immediate necessity of calling a conference of all Provincial Governments and representatives of the dairy industry with a view to drafting uniform Federal legislation and regulations governing the importation, manufacture and sale of margarine, or other butter substitutes, in Canada; and, if necessary, that joint agreement be reached with the Provincial Governments on any complementary legislation that may be required by the Provinces.

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

That all the words after the word “that” in the first line be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

“Until the Privy Council decision is received, in the appeal taken by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan, should assume its responsibilities, as determined by the advisory judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada and prohibit the manufacture, sale and distribution of margarine, or other butter substitutes, within the province, and thus prevent their irreparable dislocation of the dairy industry, pending final settlement of the Law.”

The debate continuing on the amendment, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Nollet, seconded by Mr. Howe:

That all the words after the first word “That” in the amendment be struck out, and the following words added to the motion:

“and, further, the Federal Government should clear any jurisdictional doubt by carrying the decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council, and that the Federal Government should act under the Food and Drugs Act and analogous statutes to prescribe standards for margarine to be sold in Canada, and if the Federal Government fails to act and it is found that the province has authority the Assembly should

give consideration to the enactment of suitable legislation fixing standards and prescribing labels for margarine sold in Saskatchewan."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Thair	Heming	
Wellbelove	Darling	Dewhurst	
McIntosh	Nollet	Stone	
Brockelbank	Howe	Erb	
Fines	Douglas (Rosetown)	Kuziak	
Corman	Sturdy	Denike	
Lloyd	Williams	Swallow	
Brown	Gibbs	Willis	
Gibson		Buchanan	
Murray		Larsen	-28

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson	Dundas	Banks	
Tucker	Danielson	Horsman	
Marion	Woods	McDonald	
Loptson	Trippe	Deshaye	
Prince	Egnatoff	McCormack	
Culliton	Korchinski	Blanchard	
Patterson	Cameron	Lofts	-22
	Loehr		

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Murray	Dewhurst	
Wellbelove	Thair	Stone	
McIntosh	Darling	Erb	
Brockelbank	Nollet	Kuziak	
Fines	Howe	Denike	
Corman	Douglas (Rosetown)	Swallow	
Lloyd	Sturdy	Willis	
Brown	Williams	Buchanan	
Gibson	Gibbs	Larsen	-28
	Heming		

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson	Danielson	Banks	
Tucker	Dundas	Horsman	
Marion	Woods	McDonald	
Loptson	Trippe	Deshaye	
Prince	Egnatoff	McCormack	
Culliton	Korchinski	Blanchard	
Patterson	Cameron	Lofts	-22
	Loehr		

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Wellbelove
McIntosh
Brockelbank
Fines
Corman
Lloyd
Brown
Gibson

Murray
Thair
Darling
Nollet
Howe
Douglas (Rosetown)
Sturdy
Williams
Gibbs
Heming

Dewhurst
Stone
Erb
Kuziak
Denike
Swallow
Willis
Buchanan
Larsen

—28

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson
Tucker
Marion
Loptson
Prince
Culliton
Patterson

Danielson
Dundas
Woods
Trippe
Egnatoff
Korchinski
Cameron
Loehr

Banks
Horsman
McDonald
Deshaye
McCormack
Blanchard
Lofts

—22

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

That this Assembly respectfully urge the Federal Government to revise the present tariff structure and trade policy in such a way as to facilitate the interchange of goods and services between Canada and Great Britain, in order to enable the latter to take our surpluses of agricultural products.

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

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

That this Assembly urge that the Dominion Government, in co-operation with provincial and municipal governments, take immediate steps to devise and institute a large-scale programme of subsidized housing, whereby citizens in low income groups might purchase homes on a thirty-year repayment basis at low rates of interest, or lease housing accommodation at rentals within their means.

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

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

That this Assembly:

- (1) go on record as strongly urging action by the Government of Canada to prevent the speculative trading in grain futures by closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange;

- (2) endorse the principle of marketing through a Canadian Wheat Board, and
- (3) recommend that, to achieve a more stable method of marketing their produce than through the medium of speculative trading, the scope of the said Board be extended to include the marketing of oats, barley, rye and other grains.

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

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

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

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Agrologists Act, 1946.

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

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

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.

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

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, 1946.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Public Works Act.

Bill No. 71—An Act to amend The Community Planning Act, 1945.

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

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

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

Regina, Wednesday, March 23, 1949

PRAYERS:

3 o'clock p.m.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Lloyd have leave to introduce Bill No. 110—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.

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

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

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

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Statute Law. (*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Hotel Keepers Act. (*Hon. Mr. Fines*)

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The Game Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Woods, dated February 17, 1949, showing:

The total amount paid in the fiscal year 1946-47 to "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" and its publishers, C.C.F. Publishing and Printing Company, by Government Departments, Boards, Agencies, Offices and Corporations for: (a) Advertising; (b) Printing.

(*Sessional Paper No. 76*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated March 2, 1949, showing:

Copies of expense accounts of G. E. Edelstein for the months of May and June, 1948. *(Sessional Paper No. 77)*

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. McCormack with regard to Premier Douglas' recent visits to England, Sweden and New York, 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. 100—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Corporation Income Tax Act, 1947.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The City Act, 1947.

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act, 1948.

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1946.

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

That Bill No. 99—An Act respecting Rural Electrification—be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)	Heming	Culliton
Wellbelove	Dewhurst	Patterson
Benson	Stone	Danielson
McIntosh	Erb	Dundas
Brockelbank	Kuziak	Woods
Fines	Denike	Trippe
Lloyd	Swallow	Cameron
Brown	Willis	Egnatoff
Gibson	Buchanan	Banks
Murray	Walker	Loehr
Thair	Larsen	Horsman
Darling	Tucker	McDonald
Nollet	Marion	Deshaye
Howe	Loptson	McCormack
Sturdy	Prince	Blanchard
Williams		Lofts

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The said Bill No. 99 was, accordingly, read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases among Animals.

Bill No. 82—An Act to provide for Negotiation and Conciliation with respect to Teachers' Salaries.

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

By Mr. McCormack, for a Return showing:

The fees, licences, royalties, and other similar charges made by each Department, Bureau, Commission, or other activity of the Crown on (a) May 1, 1944; (b) December 31, 1948.

By Mr. Trippe, for a Return showing:

- (1) Whether or not the Saskatchewan Government, through its Departments, Agencies or employees, sells merchandise to consumers.
- (2) If so, the basis on which prices are fixed.
- (3) Whether or not Education Tax is charged, and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer in all cases.

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

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

Bill No. 85—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 91—An Act to amend Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1934.

Bill No. 89—An Act to repeal The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to enable Certain Municipalities to resume Tax Title Proceedings.

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

Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Inspection and Standardization of Hospitals.

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

Regina, Thursday, March 24, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

By Mr. Cameron, for a Return showing:

- For how many persons was the 1948 Hospitalization Tax collected:
(a) in Rural Areas; (b) in Urban Areas?

By Mr. Trippe, for a Return showing:

- (1) What was the total amount paid to Mrs. J. R. Bothwell in 1947-48 for (a) Salary and Cost of Living Bonus; (b) Gratuities; (c) Expenses; (d) Other purposes?
- (2) Is Miss Christina Bothwell employed by the Government?
- (3) If so, at what salary?

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now proceed to the Order "Public Bills and Orders".

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

That the Dominion Government be requested to amend the Veterans Land Act so as to enable large agricultural holdings to be bought as units and resold to groups of veterans incorporated as co-operative farming associations, in order to provide for the rehabilitation of veterans who desire to farm co-operatively under the purchase agreement.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Douglas (Weyburn)
Wellbelove
Benson
McIntosh
Brockelbank
Fines
Lloyd
Brown
Gibson
Murray

Thair
Darling
Nollet
Howe
Sturdy
Douglas (Rosetown)
Williams
Gibbs

Heming
Dewhurst
Stone
Erb
Kuziak
Denike
Swallow
Willis
Buchanan
Larsen

NAYS

Messieurs

Tucker
Marion
Loptson
Prince
Culliton
Patterson

Danielson
Dundas
Woods
Trippe
Egnatoff
Korchinski
Cameron

Loehr
Banks
McDonald
Deshaye
McCormack
Blanchard

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to enable Certain Municipalities to resume Tax Title Proceedings.

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

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

Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Inspection and Standardization of Hospitals.

Bill No. 102—An Act to amend The Credit Union Act, 1948.

Bill No. 95—An Act to amend The Corporation Income Tax Collection Agreement Act, 1947.

Bill No. 100—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Corporation Income Tax Act, 1947.

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1946.

Bill No. 49—An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to Certain Students for the Pursuit of their Studies.

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to impose a Tax on the Income of Certain Corporations.

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Friday, March 25, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Marion, dated February 18, 1949, showing:

- (1) Payments made by Departments of Government since July 10, 1944, directly or indirectly, to Jim Wright, of Landis;
- (2) Amounts of such payments.

(Sessional Paper No. 78)

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

Annual Report of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Branch for the year ended December 31, 1948. *(Sessional Paper No. 79)*

And Also,—Annual Report of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Branch for the year 1947. *(Sessional Paper No. 80)*

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

That Bill No. 107—An Act to assist Conservation and Development of the Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan—be now read the second time.

A debate arising, and the question being put, it was agreed to and the Bill 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. 104—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1947.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Municipal Expropriation Act, 1946.

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947.

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Hotel Keepers Act.

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The Game Act.

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

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

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

Regina, Monday, March 28, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Mr. Willis, from the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers, presented the second report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has considered the following Bill, and has agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

Your Committee has duly examined the Bylaws, Rules and Regulations of the various Professional Associations and Societies referred to it, has found the same in order, and recommends to the Assembly that the Bylaws, Rules and Regulations of the under-mentioned Professional Associations and Societies, as referred, be ratified and confirmed:

- The Law Society of Saskatchewan.
- The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan.
- The College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan.
- The Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association.
- The Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association.
- The Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan.
- The Saskatchewan Optometric Association.
- The Saskatchewan Society of Osteopathic Physicians.
- The Chiropractors' Association of Saskatchewan.
- Saskatchewan Institute of Agrolologists.
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan.
- Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.
- The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan.
- The Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers Association.
- The Saskatchewan Association of Chiroprodists.
- The Saskatchewan Land Surveyors Association.
- The Saskatchewan Embalmers Association.
- The Saskatchewan Psychiatric Nurses' Association.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Willis, seconded by Mr. Benson:

Ordered, That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments and Delegated Powers be now concurred in.

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

Bill No. 116—An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements.
(*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Northern Administration Act, 1948. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 118—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act. (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.
(*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*)

Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Municipal Tax Titles Act.
(*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

Bill No. 121—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1946. (*Hon. Mr. McIntosh*)

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped, and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Crown Corporations:

By Mr. Blanchard:

As at October 31, 1948, what amount was owing to Saskatchewan Airways: (a) by the Government Fish Board; (b) by the Government Timber Board?

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. McCormack, dated March 10, 1949, showing:

Amounts of Advances, Loans or Working advances made to each Crown Corporation, other than Telephones and Power, made by the Provincial Treasurer, the Government Finance Office or the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund, showing in each case the amount advanced, the date of such advance and the Corporation to whom the advance was made. (*Sessional Paper No. 81*)

And Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Cameron, dated March 10, 1949, showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts of the Hon. T. C. Douglas and the Hon. C. M. Fines for April, 1948. (*Sessional Paper No. 82*)

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 6 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Tuesday, March 29, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Darling have leave to introduce Bill No. 123—An Act to provide for a Western Development Museum.

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

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

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

Bill No. 122—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act (No. 2).
(*Hon. Mr. Williams*)

The Questions on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Deshayé with regard to (1) Amounts expended by the Government on Temperance Education, (2) The number of farmers who have lost their mineral rights through failure to pay mineral tax, were withdrawn.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. McCormack, dated March 4, 1949, showing:

- (1) Number of retail customers now being served by the Power Commission.
- (2) Number of retail customers in Saskatchewan being served by each of the Power Companies at the time of their purchase.
- (3) Number of farm customers now being served by the Commission.
- (4) Number of farm customers being served by each of the Power Companies at the time of their purchase.

(*Sessional Paper No. 83*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Danielson, dated March 4, 1949, showing:

Number of yards of gravel placed on Provincial Highway No. 2 in Rural Municipalities Nos. 221, 251 and 281 during the year 1948. and the total cost. *(Sessional Paper No. 84)*

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

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:

List of tractors and other farm machinery purchased by the Department of Agriculture in the year 1947-48, showing articles purchased, from whom, and price paid.

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:

List of tractors, bulldozers, graders and other equipment purchased by the Department of Highways in the years 1947 and 1948, showing equipment purchased; from whom purchased and price in each case.

By Mr. Culliton, for a Return showing:

Copy of Lease Agreement under which Veterans are placed on Crown Lands.

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

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

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

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 110—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.

Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

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

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

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to establish The Saskatchewan Arts Board.

Bill No. 96—An Act to impose a Tax on the Income of Certain Corporations.

Bill No. 114—An Act to amend The Hotel Keepers Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development Act.

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

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act, 1948.

Bill No. 82—An Act to provide for Negotiation and Conciliation with respect to Teachers' Salaries.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The Forest Act.

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

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

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

Regina, Wednesday, March 30, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

By Mr. Woods, for a Return showing:

Of the Debt Reduction of \$69,625,750 referred to in the Budget Address of March 2, 1949, the amount paid:

- (a) before the C.C.F. Government took office on July 10, 1944;
- (b) by cancellation of loans by the Federal Government;
- (c) by the Natural Resources settlement made by the Federal Government;
- (d) by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool;
- (e) by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Association Limited;
- (f) by the Department of Telephones or the Saskatchewan Government Telephones;
- (g) by the Farm Loan Branch;
- (h) by farmers and municipalities on 1938 seed grain.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Ordered, That on and after today (Wednesday, March 30), subsection (2) of Standing Order 5 shall be suspended in order that sittings of the Assembly may be continued at 8 o'clock p.m., and, further, that the Assembly shall meet on Saturdays at 3 o'clock p.m., until the end of the Session; the Order of Business on Saturday to be the same as on Friday.

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. 118—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.

Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Municipal Tax Titles Act.

Bill No. 121—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1946.

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

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending March 31, 1950, the following sums:

Vote
No.

1.	For Legislation	\$ 90,030.00
2.	For Executive Council	215,870.00
	Including:	
	"Economic Advisory and Planning Board— To provide for payment of remuneration and expenses of such professional, technical and other advisers to the Executive Council and assistants to such advisers, as may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council	\$ 55,120.00"
3.	For Provincial Secretary	12,860.00
4.	For Treasury (Chargeable to Revenue)	3,523,930.00
	Including:	
	"To provide for:	
	(a) payment of Debt Services—Relief	
	(b) payment of such Seed Grain Adjustments as may be provided for by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council	\$2,478,410.00"
5.	For Treasury (Chargeable to Capital)	26,000.00
	being:	
	"To provide for Advances under the Farm Loan Act, 1944	\$ 26,000.00"
6.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)	996,550.00
7.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)	2,172,000.00
8.	For Municipal Affairs (Chargeable to Revenue)	666,380.00
9.	For Municipal Affairs (Chargeable to Capital)	190,000.00
10.	For Local Government Board	23,530.00
11.	For King's Printer	26,000.00
12.	For Bureau of Publications	121,100.00
13.	For Public Service Commission	63,880.00
14.	For Public Service Superannuation Board	20,000.00
15.	For Purchasing Agency	55,810.00
16.	For Attorney General	1,157,620.00
17.	For Labour	296,940.00
18.	For Superintendent of Insurance	15,950.00
19.	For Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent...	46,640.00
20.	For Highways and Transportation (Chargeable to Revenue)	5,754,000.00
21.	For Highways and Transportation (Chargeable to Capital)	1,900,000.00
22.	For Education (Chargeable to Revenue)	7,554,340.00
23.	For Education (Chargeable to Capital)	2,000,000.00
	Including:	
	"School Building Loans— To provide for loans to school district boards and to school unit boards for school buildings upon such terms and the purpose of capital expenditure on conditions and under such regulations as may be made by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council and, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, said boards are hereby authorized to contract such loans by resolution	\$1,000,000.00"

Vote No.		
24.	For Libraries	63,000.00
25.	For Public Health	5,685,600.00
26.	For Health Services Planning Commission	4,713,150.00
27.	For Social Welfare (Chargeable to Revenue)	7,428,790.00
28.	For Social Welfare (Chargeable to Capital)	120,000.00
29.	For Agriculture (Chargeable to Revenue)	2,368,490.00
30.	For Agriculture (Chargeable to Capital)	150,000.00
31.	For Natural Resources and Industrial Development	1,979,660.00
32.	For Co-operation and Co-operative Development	203,950.00
33.	For Government Finance Office (Chargeable to Capital)	7,058,000.00
	being:	
	“To provide for Advances to The Saskatchew- chewan Power Corporation for the ac- quisition, purchase, construction and extension of power plants and of dis- tribution systems	\$3,600,000.00
	To provide for Advances to the Saskat- chewan Timber Board	\$1,200,000.00
	Telephones—	
	To provide for Extension to the Pro- vincial Telephone System	\$2,000,000.00
	To provide for Advances to Other Crown Corporations	\$ 258,000.00”

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending March 31, 1949, the following sums:

Vote No.		
1.	For Legislation	\$ 3,612.00
2.	For Executive Council	10,000.00
3.	For Treasury (Chargeable to Revenue)	32,118.43
4.	For Treasury (Chargeable to Capital)	1,870,000.00
5.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)	87,500.00
6.	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)	567,987.55
7.	For Municipal Affairs (Chargeable to Revenue)	26,750.00
8.	For Public Service Superannuation Board	20,000.00
9.	For Attorney General	39,800.00
10.	For Superintendent of Insurance	11,900.00
11.	For Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent	3,800.00
12.	For Highways and Transportation (Chargeable to Revenue)	700,000.00
13.	For Highways and Transportation (Chargeable to Capital)	1,000,000.00
14.	For Education (Chargeable to Revenue)	927,500.00
15.	For Education (Chargeable to Capital)	100,000.00
16.	For Public Health	289,034.38
17.	For Social Welfare (Chargeable to Revenue)	34,993.22
18.	For Social Welfare (Chargeable to Capital)	99,396.37
19.	For Agriculture (Chargeable to Revenue)	411,160.00
20.	For Natural Resources and Industrial Development (Charge- able to Revenue)	6,880.49
21.	For Co-operation and Co-operative Development	20,000.00
22.	For Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (Chargeable to Revenue)	60,639.74
23.	For Dominion-Provincial Health Grants Public Health	584,000.00
24.	For Dominion-Provincial Health Grants Health Services Planning Commission	212,000.00

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

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 March 31, 1949, the sum of Seven Million, One Hundred and Nineteen Thousand and Seventy-two Dollars and Eighteen Cents be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, the sum of Fifty-six Million, Seven Hundred Thousand and Seventy Dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

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

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Fines presented Bill No. 124—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively the Thirty-first day of March, 1949, and the Thirty-first day of March, 1950.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Standing Order 55, the said Bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the following Bill, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6:20 o'clock p.m.

Regina, Thursday, March 31, 1949

3 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS:

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

J. M. UHRICH,
Lieutenant Governor.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have received with great pleasure the Address which you have voted in reply to my Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, and wish to express to you my sincere thanks for it.
REGINA, MARCH 31, 1949. (*Sessional Paper No. 85*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Lopton, dated February 17, 1949, showing:

The amount paid by the Government Timber Board to the Department of Natural Resources in the fiscal year 1946-47 for use of Departmental machinery and equipment. (*Sessional Paper No. 86*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Cameron, dated March 10, 1949, showing:

From July 10, 1944, statement of grants made (a) for Community Halls, (b) for Rinks, (c) Community Social or Recreational Centres, showing project, location, purpose, amount and date in each case.
(*Sessional Paper No. 87*)

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), seconded by Mr. Tucker:

Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly, in its own behalf and that of the people it represents, warmly and wholeheartedly welcomes into the Canadian family of Provinces, the new Province of Newfoundland; looks upon this event as marking the consummation of an age-old desire for the union of the British democracies of North America; views this historic occasion as a further step in Canada's march towards the fullness of its destiny; expresses the sincere hope that this union will redound to the mutual advantage of the contracting parties, and prays that Divine Providence will bounteously bless and prosper the ten Provinces now at last welded into one nation, united in a common allegiance, with common aims and

aspirations, and dedicated to the peaceful promotion of the welfare of all the peoples of this Greater Canada.

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

By Mr. McCormack, for a Return showing:

Copies of all accounts rendered to the Department of Natural Resources by Saskatchewan Airways for Flying Services performed in the month of July, 1948.

By Mr. Patterson, for a Return showing:

With respect to the Education Fund the:

- (a) Balance, January 1, 1948;
- (b) Receipts during the year 1948 from (1) Education Tax; (2) School Land Revenues; (3) Departmental Revenue; (4) Book Bureau; (5) Other Revenues;
- (c) Educational Expenditures: (1) School Grants; (2) Other Departmental Expenditures; (3) Book Bureau; (4) Expenditures (Capital) on University Buildings; (5) Expenditures for other purposes with particulars;
- (d) Other expenditures with particulars;
- (e) Balance, December 31, 1948.

By Mr. Loehr, for a Return showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts for W. Roy Bell for July, 1948.

By Mr. Banks, for a Return showing:

All regulations now in force respecting mining, oil and other natural resources.

The Orders being called for motions for Returns, to be moved by Mr. McCormack respecting: (1) Number of employees laid off by reason of shut down of Brick Yard at Estevan, etc., and, (2) Copies of applications made to the Labour Relations Board for an order or orders, under Section 5 of Chapter 69, Statutes of 1944 (2nd Session), the said motions, by leave of the Assembly, were 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. 116—An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements.

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Northern Administration Act, 1948.

Bill No. 122—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act (No. 2).

Bill No. 123—An Act to provide for a Western Development Museum.

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

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

Bill No. 106—An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Superannuation Act, 1941.

Bill No. 105—An Act to amend The Municipal Expropriation Act, 1946.

Bill No. 103—An Act to amend The Village Act, 1946.

Bill No. 104—An Act to amend The Town Act, 1947.

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

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The City Act, 1947.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1946.

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

Bill No. 121—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1946.

5.45 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 to date in the present Session has passed several Bills, which, in the name of the Assembly I present to Your Honour, and to which Bills I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

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

No.

- 7 An Act to amend The Fuel Petroleum Products Act, 1946.
- 10 An Act to amend The Legal Profession Act.
- 12 An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.
- 13 An Act to amend The Partnership Act.
- 14 An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- 38 An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.
- 37 An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- 39 An Act to amend The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1945.

No.

- 40 An Act to amend The Contributory Negligence Act, 1944.
- 41 An Act to amend The Creditors' Relief Act.
- 42 An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- 45 An Act to amend The Wills Act.
- 46 An Act to amend The Police Magistrates Act.
- 44 An Act to amend The Intestate Succession Act.
- 2 An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- 15 An Act to amend The Education of Soldiers' Dependent Children Act.
- 43 An Act to amend The Dependants' Relief Act.
- 58 An Act to amend The Moratorium Act.
- 59 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act, 1947.
- 60 An Act to amend The Farm Security Act, 1944.
- 61 An Act to amend The Trustee Act.
- 57 An Act to amend The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act.
- 11 An Act to amend The King's Bench Act.
- 47 An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- 9 An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947.
- 4 An Act to amend The Change of Name Act, 1947.
- 33 An Act to amend The Marriage Act.
- 34 An Act to amend The Physical Therapists Act, 1945.
- 32 An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act, 1947.
- 3 An Act to amend The Health Services Act, 1946.
- 20 An Act to amend The Pure Bred Sire Areas Act.
- 22 An Act to amend The Horned Cattle Purchases Act.
- 24 An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan.
- 54 An Act to amend The Hours of Work Act, 1947.
- 56 An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- 67 An Act to amend The Factories Act.
- 5 An Act to provide for Payment of an Annual Allowance to the Widow of the late Allan Walker Blair.
- 21 An Act to amend The Brand and Brand Inspection Act, 1943.
- 26 An Act to amend The Expropriation Act.
- 27 An Act to amend The Water Power Act.
- 28 An Act to amend The Water Rights Act.
- 30 An Act to amend The Gaols Act.
- 48 An Act to amend The Teachers' Federation Act.
- 29 An Act respecting the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation
- 64 An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act.
- 51 An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
- 55 An Act to amend The One Day's Rest in Seven Act.
- 62 An Act to amend The Archives Act, 1945.
- 31 An Act to amend The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act, 1948.
- 16 An Act respecting the Village of Creelman.
- 17 An Act respecting an Agreement between Horse Co-operative Marketing Association Limited and Canadian Co-operative Processors Limited.
- 18 An Act to amend The Tax Arrears Consolidation Agreements (Termination) Act, 1948.
- 68 An Act to amend The Book Agents Act.
- 69 An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlars Act.
- 73 An Act to amend The Trade Schools Regulation Act.
- 19 An Act respecting the Department of Highways and Transportation.
- 66 An Act to ratify and confirm a Certain Agreement between the City

of Yorkton and His Majesty the King in right of the Province of Saskatchewan, represented and acting by The Saskatchewan Power Commission.

- 35 An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- 23 An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas.
- 6 An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1945.
- 25 An Act relating to Insurance.
- 76 An Act to amend The Oil and Gas Wells Act.
- 75 An Act to amend The Mineral Taxation Act, 1948.
- 80 An Act to amend The Medical Profession Act.
- 78 An Act to amend the Agrologists Act, 1946.
- 50 An Act to amend The Land Utilization Act.
- 70 An Act to amend The Larger School Units Act, 1944.
- 52 An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, 1946.
- 65 An Act to amend The Public Works Act.
- 71 An Act to amend The Community Planning Act, 1945.
- 85 An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.
- 91 An Act to amend Chapter 71 of the Statutes of 1934.
- 89 An Act to repeal The Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Act, 1944.
- 93 An Act to amend The Cancer Control Act, 1944.
- 86 An Act respecting the Inspection and Standardization of Hospitals.
- 102 An Act to amend The Credit Union Act, 1948.
- 95 An Act to amend The Corporation Income Tax Collection Agreement Act, 1947.
- 100 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Corporation Income Tax Act, 1947.
- 84 An Act to amend The Tax Enforcement Act, 1946.
- 49 An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to Certain Students for the Pursuit of their Studies.
- 87 An Act to enable Certain Municipalities to resume Tax Title Proceedings.
- 77 An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.
- 98 An Act to amend The Department of Agriculture Act.
- 63 An Act to establish The Saskatchewan Arts Board.
- 96 An Act to impose a Tax on the Income of Certain Corporations.
- 114 An Act to amend The Hotel Keepers Act.
- 79 An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development Act.
- 72 An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.
- 8 An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- 36 An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Hospitalization Act, 1948.
- 82 An Act to provide for Negotiation and Conciliation with respect to Teachers' Salaries.
- 83 An Act to amend The Forest Act.
- 1 An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- 01 An Act to incorporate The Milestone Memorial Centre.
- 02 An Act to incorporate Notre Dame College.
- 03 An Act to provide for Exemption from Taxation of the Property of the Meadow Lake Bible Institute of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.
- 04 An Act to incorporate The Retail Merchants Association of Canada (Saskatchewan) Incorporated.
- 05 An Act to incorporate the Western Canadian Bible Institute of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.
- 09 An Act to incorporate The Swift Current Curling Club.
- 010 An Act to incorporate Bruderthal Church of Saskatchewan.
- 011 An Act respecting the Holding of Real Property by the Saskatchewan Command and Branches of The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

No.

- 06 An Act to amend Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1928-29.
- 07 An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.
- 08 An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited.

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 Thirty-first day of March, 1949, and the Thirty-first day of March, 1950.” to which Bill I respectively request Your Honour’s Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

Regina, Friday, April 1, 1949*3 o'clock p.m.***PRAYERS:**

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

Your Committee met for organization, and appointed Mr. Brown as its Chairman and Mr. Denike as Vice-Chairman.

Your Committee has duly examined the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, and finds the same in order, no let or hindrance having been placed upon the production of vouchers and documents relating to matters within the terms of the reference, nor upon the interrogation of officials of the different Departments of Government.

Your Committee, through a Sub-Committee appointed in that behalf, has considered the form in which the Public Accounts are presented, and has agreed unanimously to the following recommendations of the Sub-Committee:

1. That Election Expenses be shown only in total for each Electoral Division, but that there be made available to each member a detailed listing of the expenditures for his particular Electoral Division; these listings to be typewritten, and a copy of expenditures of all Divisions to be available to Opposition and Government alike.
2. That a study of Expenditure Objective Codes for 1949-50 be made by the Budget Bureau, in consultation with the Provincial Auditor, with a view to reducing the number of headings under which expenditures would be classified in the Public Accounts.
3. That for the year 1948-49, the Expenditures for each Activity be shown by Object of Expenditure as was done in 1947-48, with items of a similar nature being combined, as far as possible, particularly when such items are of small amount.
4. That immediately following the Expenditures by Object for an Activity, there be shown payments to individuals and suppliers under the following headings: (a) Salaries, (b) Travelling Expenses, (c) Grants, (d) Other Payments. (The total of these four items would agree with the total of the Activity Expenditure immediately preceding.)
5. That payments of less than \$100.00 to any one supplier shown under (d) "Other Payments", be not listed in detail, but shown in one total in the list for that section.

Your Committee also has considered the matter of the printing of the Journals, Speeches and Sessional Papers, and recommends to the Assembly:

1. That 400 copies of the Journals be printed, including therewith the "Questions and Answers" as an Appendix;
2. That the following Speeches be printed with the Journals:
 - (a) of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn), and Mr. Tucker, on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne;
 - (b) the Budget Address of the Hon. Mr. Fines;
 - (c) of Mr. Patterson and the Hon. Mr. Fines (closing), in the Debate on the Budget;
3. That no Sessional Papers be printed with the Journals.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Thair:

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

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and, by leave of the Assembly, Ordered for second reading at next sitting:

Bill No. 125—An Act respecting Margarine. (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Korchinski, dated March 7, 1949, showing:

From July 10, 1944, the total amount paid to each of the following firms or to any member of the said firms for (a) Services, (b) Expenses, (c) Other purposes:

- (1) MacPherson, Milliken, Leslie and Tyerman;
- (2) W. G. Currie;
- (3) Makaroff and Bates. (*Sessional Paper No. 88*)

And, Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. McDonald, dated March 7, 1949, showing:

- (1) The total amount paid to the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" in (a) fiscal year 1947-48; (b) fiscal year 1948-49 to December 31, 1948, by each department and Agency of the Government for advertising, printing and other services.
- (2) Similar advertising carried in other newspapers. (*Sessional Paper No. 89*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Patterson, dated March 14, 1949, showing:

The amount (a) furnished by the Government, and (b) of loans guaranteed by the Government to supply

- (1) seed,
 - (2) fodder and feed, tractor supplies, etc.,
- for spring operations in each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 90*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Lopton, dated February 22, 1949, showing:

- (1) Number of foreclosures and cancellations of agreements of sale allowed in: (a) the year 1946; (b) the year 1947; and (c) the year 1948.
- (2) Number of evictions allowed in the years, 1946, 1947 and 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 91*)

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

By Mr. Marion, for a Return showing:

- (1) Number of Government employees located, or having their head offices, in Yorkton;
- (2) Departments in which they are employed, and their duties.

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker, (*Beauchesne, 3rd Edition, Citation 295, par. (hh)*):

By Mr. Marion:

For which advertising service did the various Crown Corporations pay the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" \$552.14 in 1946-47?

By Mr. Cameron:

- (1) Are Crown Corporation Salesmen: S. H. Foster, 2123 Rae Street, Regina; E. P. Mullins, 922 Second Avenue N.E., Moose Jaw; Colin Campbell, 1004 Lorne Avenue, Saskatoon; A. J. McKinnon, 1635 Eighth Street, N.W., Calgary; W. F. Vant, 317 Furby Street, Winnipeg; Charles S. Scott, Dunbarton, Ontario; D. A. Whillam, 527 Old Orchard Grove, Toronto; P. D. Anderson, Port Arthur; D. C. Carmichael, Vancouver, still employed as Sales Representatives for Crown Corporations?
- (2) If so, on what basis are they employed?
- (3) What salary is paid to each of these salesmen?

The following Question on the Order Paper was dropped on the ground that the information sought was of a confidential nature:—

By Mr. Dundas:

What amount was paid by Dominion Electric in the years 1945 and 1946 for (a) Municipal Taxes, (b) Provincial Taxes, (c) Dominion Taxes?

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

By Mr. Egnatoff, for a Return showing:

Copies of correspondence between Wynyard School District and the Department of Education respecting the authorization and building of a composite school at Wynyard.

By Mr. Loehr, for a Return showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts for W. Roy Bell for the months of September and October, 1948.

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

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

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act, 1946.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Fur Act.

Bill No. 118—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 122—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act (No. 2).

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

Bill No. 94—An Act respecting Passenger and Freight Elevators and Other Hoisting Appliances.

Bill No. 81—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases among animals.

Bill No. 112—An Act to amend The Statute Law.

Bill No. 117—An Act to amend The Northern Administration Act, 1948.

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

Bill No. 99—An Act respecting Rural Electrification.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1947.

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.

Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

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

Ordered, That tomorrow, Saturday, April 2, the Assembly shall meet at 10.30 o'clock a.m., and that, in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock p.m., there shall also be an intermission from 1 to 3 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

Regina, Saturday, April 2, 1949

10.30 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS:

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Cameron, dated March 24, 1949, showing:

For how many persons was the 1948 Hospitalization Tax collected: (a) in Rural Areas; (b) in Urban Areas.
(*Sessional Paper No. 92*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Loehr, dated March 31, 1949, showing:

Copies of Expense Accounts for W. Roy Bell for July, 1948.
(*Sessional Paper No. 93*)

The following Questions on the Order Paper were dropped, on order of Mr. Speaker:

By Mr. McCormack:

- (1) What various Government Departments are interested in obtaining the Spray Painting equipment now owned by the Department of Public Works? (Questions and Answers, March 30, 1949).
- (2) Is it the intention of any of these Departments to carry on painting activities?

By Mr. Loehr:

- (1) During the year 1948, what amount was paid by (a) Saskatchewan Telephones, and (b) Saskatchewan Power to the Government Finance Office?
- (2) Were these payments made from the profits of these activities?

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

By Mr. Dundas, for a return showing:

- (1) Quantity of margarine which has been purchased for use in Government institutions.
- (2) Additional quantities ordered at present.

According to Order, the following Bill was read the second time, and, by leave of the Assembly, referred to a Committee of the Whole later today:

Bill No. 125—An Act respecting Margarine.

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

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

Bill No. 107—An Act to assist Conservation and Development of the Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 109—An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.

Bill No. 108—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 115—An Act to amend The Game Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.

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

Bill No. 99—An Act respecting Rural Electrification.

Bill No. 119—An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to "ORDERS OF THE DAY" (to permit the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank to make a Statement *re* a certain letter circulated amongst members of the Assembly, concerning which a question previously had been asked by Mr. Tucker.)

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly do now revert to "ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS—Presenting Reports of Standing and Special Committees."

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

Your Committee has completed its examination of the Annual Reports and Financial Statements of the undernoted Crown Corporations, Government Enterprises and Agencies, which were referred to it by the Assembly:

- Government Finance Office (for the period April, 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Power Commission (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Government Telephones (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Transportation Company (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Government Printing Company (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Lake and Forest Products Corporation (for the year ended October 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Minerals (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Government Airways (for the year ended October 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Industries (for the year ended December 31, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service (for the year ended September 30, 1948)
- Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation (for the period April 1 to December 31, 1947, and the year ended December 31, 1948).

To complete its examination of these reports, Your Committee held 11 meetings in addition to its organizational meeting, and is pleased to report that, in the course of its deliberations, considerable progress was made in the development of a satisfactory procedure to regulate the future activities of this comparatively new Committee. Further, your Committee found its work facilitated by reason of the fact that, for this Session only, the Assembly, on March 16, extended the original Order of Reference to enable the Committee to enquire into current operations of the various corporations, enterprises and agencies, and also to relate the Annual Reports and Financial Statements, as referred, to operations antedating the periods covered by them.

Your Committee, having duly examined the said Reports and Statements, has satisfied itself that they reflect the true state of the affairs of the corporations, enterprises or agencies to which they relate, as operated in accordance with Government policy.

In conducting its examination, your Committee has availed itself of the opportunity to interrogate the responsible Ministers, who attended with the Chief Officers of the respective organizations, without restriction being placed upon the questions asked within the terms of the extended Order of Reference, save and except questions the answers to which, in the opinion of the Ministers concerned, might be contrary to the public interest or prejudicial to the commercial positions of the corporation, enterprise or agency involved.

By leave of the Assembly, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Ordered, That the Assembly again proceed to the order "GOVERNMENT ORDERS—Committee of the Whole."

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

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

Bill No. 110—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.

Bill No. 111—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 120—An Act to amend The Municipal Tax Titles Act.

Bill No. 113—An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947.

Bill No. 125—An Act respecting Margarine.

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

Bill No. 121—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1946.

Bill No. 123—An Act to provide for a Western Development Museum.

Bill No. 53—An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1947.

Bill No. 116—An Act respecting The Sale of Farm Implements.

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

By Mr. McCormack, for a return showing:

Copy of the collective bargaining agreements, between each provincial Crown Corporation and the union of the employees of each such corporation.

Moved by Mr. Loftson:

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

Copies of reports made by Jim Wright, of Landis, in connection with the organization of Community Clubs and the establishment of Community Centres for which he was paid \$751.20 by the Department of Education. (Questions and Answers, March 30, 1949).

A debate arising, the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) raised a Point of Order on the ground that the said reports were privileged documents.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the Point of Order was well taken, and ordered the motion dropped.

Moved by Mr. Dewhurst, seconded by Mr. Larsen:

That this Assembly respectfully requests the Federal and Provincial Governments to take all possible steps to have the freight rate on Bunker C and other similar heavy oils reduced to a rate closely comparable with that on other competitive fuels.

The question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to un-animously.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Erb:

That this Assembly, recognizing that the prosperity of the Prairie Provinces is largely dependent upon the economic wellbeing of the farmers resident therein, and of their ability to find a market for their surplus farm products; recognizing also that the United Kingdom has proved the prime market for these surplus products, and that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that, without the aid of loans from Canada and the United States of America, the United Kingdom would have to equate her purchases from Canada to the dollar value of British goods sold in Canada,

recommends that, in order to impress on the people of Saskatchewan the importance of purchasing British goods wherever competitive in efficiency and price, by Proclamation of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the week of September 26 to October 1, 1949, be designated as "British Trade Week", and that all Civic Officials throughout the Province be asked to request merchants and traders in their respective communities to feature, and further the sale of, British goods, during the week so designated.

The question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to un-animously.

6.10 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:

No.

- 106 An Act to amend The Rural Municipal Secretary Treasurers' Super-annuation Act, 1941.
- 105 An Act to amend The Municipal Expropriation Act, 1946.
- 103 An Act to amend The Village Act, 1946.
- 104 An Act to amend The Town Act, 1947.
- 101 An Act to amend The City Act, 1947.
- 88 An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act, 1946.
- 74 An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act, 1946.
- 90 An Act to amend The Fur Act.
- 118 An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.
- 122 An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act (No. 2).
- 94 An Act respecting Passenger and Freight Elevators and Other Hoisting Appliances.
- 81 An Act to amend The School Act.

No.

- 97 An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases among Animals.
- 112 An Act to amend The Statute Law.
- 117 An Act to amend The Northern Administration Act, 1948.
- 53 An Act to amend The Social Aid Act, 1947.
- 92 An Act respecting Electrical Wiring and the Inspection thereof and the Sale and Installation of Electrical Apparatus and Material.
- 99 An Act respecting Rural Electrification.
- 107 An Act to assist Conservation and Development of the Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan.
- 109 An Act to amend The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.
- 113 An Act to amend The Public Service Act, 1947.
- 115 An Act to amend The Game Act.
- 108 An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- 110 An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1942.
- 111 An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- 119 An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1944.
- 120 An Act to amend The Municipal Tax Titles Act.
- 121 An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, 1946.
- 116 An Act respecting The Sale of Farm Implements.
- 123 An Act to provide for a Western Development Museum.
- 125 An Act respecting Margarine.

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 was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my duty to relieve you of further attendance at the Legislative Assembly, and in doing so I wish to thank you and congratulate you upon the work you have done, and to express my confidence that the results of your labour will be of benefit to the people of the Province.

Many important matters have come before you for discussion and decision. Included amongst these are: a bill to lay the basis for the Province's programme of rural electrification; the extension of the benefits of the automobile accident insurance scheme; the provision of a fund to further equalize education opportunities for all students regardless of their financial position; the granting of collective bargaining rights to school teachers on a similar basis to that enjoyed by other workers in the province; new provision for veterinary services in rural areas; the extension of mental hygiene treatment to alcoholic and drug addicts, and the provision made for an enlarged programme of land conservation and development.

I thank you for the provision you have made to meet the further requirements of the Public Service, and assure you that the sum of money voted will be used economically, prudently, and in the public interest.

In taking leave of you I desire to thank you for the manner in which you have devoted your energies to the activities of the Session, and to wish you the full blessing of Providence as you return again to your respective homes.

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it pleases His Honour to summon the same for the dispatch of business, and the Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

TOM JOHNSTON,
Speaker.

Appendix to Journals

Session 1949

Questions and Answers

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1949

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What was the total amount of loans or advances made by the Industrial Development Fund during the year 1948?

Answer: \$30,000.00

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

As at December 31, 1948:

- (1) What amount was at the credit of the Education Fund;

Answer: \$2,792,632.89 plus Investments Dominion of Canada Bonds \$4,000,000.00.

- (2) What amount in the School Land Trust Fund was available for transfer to the Education Fund;

Answer: \$419,624.42.

- (3) What amount in the School Land Trust Fund was available for investment?

Answer: \$256,000.25.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What amount was at credit, on December 31, 1948, of (a) Consolidated Fund No. 1; (b) Consolidated Fund No. 2?

Answer: (a) \$130,683.52; (b) \$147,928.43.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

As on December 31, 1948, what was the Public Debt of Saskatchewan: (a) Funded Debt; (b) Treasury Bills; (c) Accounts Payable; (d) Gross Public Debt; (e) Sinking Funds; (f) Net Public Debt; (g) Contingent Liabilities?

Answer: (a) \$138,322,423.40; (b) \$49,098,810.41; (c) \$600,000.00 (Estimated); (d) \$188,021,233.81; (e) \$43,934,324.21; (f) \$144,086,909.60; (g) \$1,140,460.52.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) What Provincial Crown Corporations are operating in Saskatchewan?
- (2) In what lines of business is each engaged?
- (3) Who are the members of each Corporation?
- (4) Who is the General Manager or Administrative head of each Corporation or its various activities?

Answer:

Corporation	Business	Members	General Manager or Administrative Head etc.
Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service	Marketing of Furs	Hon. J. H. Brockelbank G. W. Cadbury E. L. Paynter	A. J. Cooke, Manager.
Saskatchewan Government Airways	Airlines	Hon. J. H. Brockelbank G. W. Cadbury W. T. Bunn J. F. Gray H. Grosskleg J. J. Wheaton	F. R. Glass, Manager.
Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office	Insurance	Hon. C. M. Fines Hon. W. S. Lloyd O. W. Valleau G. W. Cadbury	M. F. Allore, Manager.
Saskatchewan Government Printing Company	Printing and book binding	Hon. C. M. Fines G. W. Cadbury T. Lax	J. Hughes, Manager.
Saskatchewan Government Telephones	Public telephone system	Hon. J. A. Darling Hon. C. C. Williams Hon. I. C. Nollet G. W. Cadbury D. H. F. Black J. A. Young	S. R. Muirhead, General Manager.
Saskatchewan Industries	Tannery, Footwear Factory Woollen Mill	Hon. W. S. Lloyd G. W. Cadbury D. H. F. Black W. K. Bryden B. Johnsrude H. Wilks	Tannery Acting Superintendent, A. Campbell. Footwear Factory, A. Campbell. Woollen Mill Manager, J. Moors.
Saskatchewan Lake and Forest Products Corporation	Timber Board-production and sale of timber products. Box Factory Fish Board marketing and processing Trading- Northern stores	Hon. J. H. Brockelbank Hon. L. F. McIntosh G. W. Cadbury J. F. Gray M. Kalmakoff	Timber Board Manager, A. A. Lucas. Box Factory Manager, J. Harrop. Fish Board Manager, D. F. Corney. Trading Manager, P. R. Golla.
Saskatchewan Minerals	Clay sales and Estevan Brick and tile plant. Sodium Sulphate Plant, Chaplin	Hon. L. F. McIntosh G. W. Cadbury D. H. F. Black N. Hilsden C. A. L. Hogg R. C. Lane	Clay Products Manager, C. J. Ward. Sodium Sulphate Plant, A. A. Holland, Consulting Engineer.

Corporation	Business	Members	General Manager or Administrative Head etc.
Saskatchewan Power	Electrical power generation, distribution and supply	Hon. J. A. Darling Hon. J. H. Brockelbank H. F. Berry G. W. Cadbury J. L. Phelps	Acting General Manager, A. L. Cole.
Saskatchewan Reconstruction Corporation	Purchase and sale of war assets	Hon. J. H. Sturdy Hon. J. A. Darling G. W. Cadbury E. E. Eisenhower E. T. Stinson	C. A. Clarke, Manager.
Saskatchewan Transportation Company	Bus transportation system	Hon. J. T. Douglas G. W. Cadbury T. Atkinson M. Kalmakoff H. R. MacKenzie	W. T. Bunn, General Manager.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What quantities of penicillin were purchased in 1948?

Answer: 1,054,800,000 Units.

- (2) From whom were they purchased, in what quantities and at what price?

Answer:

Ayerst McKenna & Harrison	59,700,000	\$ 289.75
Connaught Medical Research Laboratories	384,100,000	\$1,560.63
John Wyeth & Bro. (Can) Ltd.	153,000,000	\$ 423.50
Merck & Coy. Ltd.	195,000,000	\$ 446.30
Parke Davis & Coy. Ltd.	45,000,000	\$ 216.00
E. R. Squibb & Sons of Canada Ltd.	45,000,000	\$ 258.75
Upjohn Coy. Ltd.	93,000,000	\$ 414.00
Winthrop Stearns Inc.	80,000,000	\$ 168.26

- (3) Were any purchases made in the United States?

Answer: No.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1949

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

To December 31, 1948, what were (a) total receipts and (b) total expenditures, of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund (Chapter 19, 1944 (2nd Session))?

Answer: (a) \$2,500,000.00; (b) \$2,500,000.00.

Mr. Patterson, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What was the amount at credit of Liquor Profits Reserve Trust Account as at December 31, 1948?

Answer: \$11,188,796.49.

Mr. Patterson, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

For the current fiscal year to December 31, 1948, what were Revenue Account (a) Receipts, (b) Expenditures?

Answer: (a) \$35,923,942.94; (b) \$40,136,321.80.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

As at December 31, 1948, what amount was invested by the Government Insurance Office in (a) Urban Mortgages, (b) Rural Mortgages?

Answer: (a) \$121,616.16; (b) Nil.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Is Mr. Don Phelps, formerly on temporary assignment, employed by or active in the operations of the Government Fish Board or the Government Timber Office?

Answer: No.

- (2) On what date were his activities with either of these Boards discontinued?

Answer: No connection with either Board since April 1947.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Mrs. W. K. Bryden still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If not, when did her employment cease?

Answer: See answer to question (1).

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What action has the Government taken to ensure and provide seed and seeding supplies in the crop failure area for the spring of 1949?

Answer: The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act makes provision for guarantees for seed and supplies.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How often is "Saskatchewan News" printed?

Answer: Twice a month.

- (2) Approximately how many copies of each issue are printed?

Answer: 43,500 copies.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

For the year 1947, what was the rate in Saskatchewan of (a) Infant Mortality, (b) Maternal Mortality?

Answer: (a) 43.6 per 1,000 births; (b) 1.6 per 1,000 births.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What disposition has been made of the Trust Fund set up to provide for an adjustment of Public Revenue taxes in Rural Municipalities following reassessment of the municipalities?

Answer: There never has been at any time any trust fund set up.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Will the Crown Corporation, Saskatchewan Electric, continue the practice of the Saskatchewan Power Commission of paying interest to the Provincial Treasury on capital advances?

Answer: No change is being contemplated.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Has the Fish Board or the Timber Board during the current fiscal year made use of tractors, bulldozers or other equipment owned by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: Yes, in a few instances departmental equipment has been used.

- (2) If so, on what basis is the Department remunerated for the use of its equipment?

Answer: Rental for the period used.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

How many farm unit buildings were painted by Government Spray Painting Outfits in 1948?

Answer: 421.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Has the Government reached any decision as to the establishment of a Pulp Mill?

Answer: Government policy in respect of this matter will be announced in due course.

Mr. Culliton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Has Harvey McCullough been employed by the Government or any of its Boards or Commissions?

Answer: Treasury Department.

- (2) If so, when did such employment commence?

Answer: February, 1945.

- (3) What is the total amount paid to him from the date of employment to January 31, 1949: (a) as wages or salary; (b) as expenses; (c) as commissions or any other form of remuneration?

Answer: (a) \$9,297.00; (b) \$3,895.09; (c) \$224.00.

Mr. Culliton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) How many investigations into alleged irregularities of The Election Act were authorized or ordered by the Attorney General in respect to the Provincial Election held on June 24, 1948?

Answer: 11.

- (2) As a result of such investigations, how many prosecutions were instituted?

Answer: 9.

- (3) Against whom were prosecutions instituted?

Answer: Emile Gagne, Henry John Boulanger, Paul Damien Boulanger, Felixine (Mrs. Paul J.) Mailhot, Leona (Mrs. Matthew) Clarke, Mary Jean Ewart.

- (4) What was the decision in each case?

Answer:

- (a) Emile Gagne—two charges under section 80 of The Election Act and section 175 of the Criminal Code of Canada are being held in abeyance pending return of accused to Saskatchewan from Manitoba for trial.
- (b) Henry John Boulanger—convicted on charge under section 80 of The Election Act and fined \$25.00 and costs with default imprisonment of one month in Prince Albert Common Gaol. Committed for trial on charge under section 175 of the Criminal Code of Canada.
- (c) Paul Damien Boulanger—charge under section 80 of The Election Act dismissed and accused committed for trial on charge under section 175 of the Criminal Code of Canada.
- (d) Felixine (Mrs. Paul J.) Mailhot, Leona (Mrs. Matthew) Clarke, Mary Jean Ewart—charges against each of these defendants under section 183 of The Election Act dismissed without costs.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What was the manufacturer's rated passenger capacity of the Fairchild Husky Aeroplane which was purchased by the Government and which crashed at or near Grand Forks, N.D., on June 15, 1947?

Answer: 10.

- (2) Was the said aeroplane repaired by McDonald Bros., of Winnipeg, Manitoba?

Answer: Yes

- (3) If so, what was the total cost of repair?

Answer: \$16,810.62.

- (4) What amount was paid by the Government?

Answer: \$4,050.00.

- (5) What amount was paid by the Government Insurance Office?

Answer: \$12,760.62.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Was Dr. M. C. Shumiatcher, K.C., flown to Watrous, Sask., in an Air Ambulance plane on June 14, 1948?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, was Dr. Shumiatcher an emergency patient?
Answer: See answer to Question (1).
- (3) If not, what was the purpose of the flight?
Answer: See answer to Question (1).
- (4) Did Dr. Shumiatcher return from Watrous to Regina in an Air Ambulance plane on June 14, 1948?
Answer: See answer to Question (1).
- (5) If the said flights took place, to whom were the charges made?
Answer: See answer to Question (1).
- (6) What was the amount of such charges?
Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many aeroplanes make up the establishment of the Air Ambulance Service?
Answer: Four.
- (2) Of what type and trade name is each plane?
Answer:
1. Norseman—single engine, high wing monoplane.
 2. Fairchild Husky—single engine, high wing monoplane.
 3. Cessna T50—twin engine, low wing monoplane.
 4. Stinson 108-1—single engine, high wing monoplane.
- (3) How many pilots are employed?
Answer: Four.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What was the total amount paid out by the Department of Public Health in respect to: (a) Building grants to hospitals; (b) Other hospital grants during the fiscal years 1945-46; 1946-47; 1947-48?

Answer:

(a) Building Grants:		
Fiscal Year 1945-46	-----	\$ 69,900.00
Fiscal Year 1946-47	-----	202,500.00
Fiscal Year 1947-48	-----	254,313.68
(b)—(1) Grant for Admission Chest X-Ray Units:		
Fiscal Year 1945-46	-----	nil
Fiscal Year 1946-47	-----	nil
Fiscal Year 1947-48	-----	\$ 19,964.67

(b)—(II) Nurse Training Grants:

Fiscal Year 1945-46	-----	nil
Fiscal Year 1946-47	-----	nil
Fiscal Year 1947-48	-----	\$ 5,301.67

(b)—(III) Statutory Per Diem Grants to Approved Hospitals and Nursing Homes:

Fiscal Year 1945-46	-----	\$551,333.50
Fiscal Year 1946-47	-----	611,688.80
Fiscal Year 1947-48	-----	234.60

- (2) What amounts were paid out for similar grants during the fiscal year 1943-44?

Answer:

(a) Building Grants:

Fiscal Year 1943-44 ----- nil

(b)—(I) Grants for Admission Chest X-Ray Units:

Fiscal Year 1943-44 ----- nil

(b)—(II) Nurse Training Grants:

Fiscal Year 1943-44 ----- nil

(b)—(III) Statutory Per Diem Grants to Approved Hospitals and Nursing Homes:

Fiscal Year 1943-44 ----- \$486,993.00

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) What was the total amount paid out by the Department of Social Welfare to Old Age Pensioners in the fiscal year 1945-46; 1946-47; 1947-48?

Answer: 1945-46, \$4,623,094.67; 1946-47 (11-month period), \$4,495,111.45; 1947-48, \$5,455,799.86.

Note: This does not include the amounts paid by the Government on account of Hospitalization, Drugs, Medical, Dental and Optical services received by the Old Age Pensioners.

- (2) What amount was paid out by the Saskatchewan Government for similar assistance in the fiscal year 1943-44?

Answer: 1943-44, \$3,479,956.11.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What was the total cost in respect of Ambulance Service during the fiscal years: (a) 1943-44; (b) 1945-46; (c) 1946-47 (d) 1947-48?

Answer: (a) 1943-44, Not in operation; (b) 1945-46, \$36,259.38; (c) 1946-47, \$136,627.20; (d) 1947-48, \$119,939.69.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What was the total cost to the Department of Public Health in respect to the Blue Card granted to Old Age Pensioners, Blind Pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowances and their dependants during the fiscal years: 1945-46; 1946-47, and 1947-48?

Answer:

Fiscal year 1945-46	\$629,747.37
Fiscal year 1946-47	\$834,690.21
Fiscal year 1947-48	\$972,912.19

- (2) What amount was paid out by the Department of Public Health for similar services during the fiscal year 1943-44?

Answer: There were no payments for similar services in respect to the Blue Card granted to Old Age Pensioners, Blind Pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowances and their dependants during the fiscal year, 1943-44.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

What was the total amount of grants paid to all schools in the province for the fiscal years: (a) 1943-44, and (b) 1947-48?

Answer: 1943-44, \$2,765,693.09; 1947-48, \$5,320,543.50.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) What amount was paid out in respect of Municipal Veterinary Services schemes during the fiscal years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

Answer: Municipal Veterinary Services schemes is interpreted to mean Veterinary Service District schemes:

for the fiscal year 1945-46	\$2,000.00
for the fiscal year 1946-47	\$7,000.00
for the fiscal year 1947-48	\$10,000.00

- (2) What amount was paid out for similar services during the fiscal year 1943-44?

Answer: None.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How much was paid by the Cancer Commission for surgery: (a) Prior to July 10, 1944; (b) From July 10, 1944, to December 31, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer: (a) Nil.
(b) \$88,541.28; \$122,462.05; \$161,523.67.

- (2) How much was paid by the Cancer Commission for hospitalization of Cancer Cases: (a) Prior to July 10, 1944; (b) From July 10, 1944, to December 31, 1946, 1947, and 1948?

Answer: (a) Nil.

(b) \$334,134.11; \$168,924.70; \$79,675.03.

Since April 1, 1947, hospitalization for Cancer Cases has been paid by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, with payments for extra hospital services not covered by the Plan being made by The Cancer Commission.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1949

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What was the total amount of Municipal Grants paid out on market roads during the fiscal years: (a) 1943-44; (b) 1945-46; (c) 1946-47; (d) 1947-48?

Answer:

Expenditures on improvement of Market Roads, including general expenses:

	(a) 1943-44	(b) 1945-46	(c) 1946-47	(d) 1947-48
(1) Municipal Grants	\$128,199.21	\$156,772.21	\$254,404.62	\$411,295.03
(2) In L.I.D.'s (Dept. of Municipal Affairs)	14,000.00	142,042.97	159,820.32	164,701.95

- (2) What amount was paid out for highway construction and reconstruction during the fiscal years: (a) 1943-44; (b) 1945-46; (c) 1946-47; (d) 1947-48?

Answer:

Expenditures on Construction and reconstruction of provincial Highways and Secondary Highways, including general expenses:

(a) 1943-44	(b) 1945-46	(c) 1946-47	(d) 1947-48
\$1,220,960.87	\$1,813,187.47	\$3,556,071.75	\$5,092,462.63

- (3) What amount was paid out for bridge construction and repair during the fiscal years: (a) 1943-44; (b) 1945-46; (c) 1946-47 (d) 1947-48?

Answer:

Expenditures on bridge construction and repair, including general expenses:

	(a) 1943-44	(b) 1945-46	(c) 1946-47	(d) 1947-48
(1) By Department of Highways and Transp.	\$149,861.33	\$190,416.06	\$350,518.45	\$382,220.33
(2) By Department of Municipal Affairs	-	-	-	43,890.67

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nolle:

- (1) What is the cultivated acreage on the E. ½ of 29-20-8-W 2nd M.?

Answer: 50 acres.

- (2) On what acreage does the Department of Agriculture receive a share of the crop?

Answer: On all or any of the above mentioned acreage from which a crop is harvested.

- (3) What share of the crop does the Department of Agriculture receive?

Answer: Prior to 1947 a one-fourth share, subsequent to 1946 a one-sixth share.

- (4) What crop was harvested from this land in the years (a) 1945, (b) 1946, (c) 1947?

Answer:

- (a) 350 bushels of wheat, 560 bushels of oats from portion cropped;
- (b) 325 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats from portion cropped;
- (c) No crop because cultivated acreage was summer-fallowed.

- (5) What share in bushels or money did the Department of Agriculture receive in the years (a) 1945, (b) 1946, (c) 1947?

Answer: (a) \$164.00; (b) \$158.80; (c) Nil.

- (6) Who was and is this land leased to in the years (a) 1944, (b) 1945, (c) 1946, (d) 1947, (e) 1948, (f) 1949?

Answer: (a) John Gattinger; (b), (c), (d) and (e) See answer to Question 6 (a); (f) Victor O. Gattinger, son of John Gattinger.

- (7) Did any veteran or veterans ever apply to lease this land?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) Was the lease granted to him?

Answer: No. This land was not made available to a veteran applicant because it was considered to be an essential part of the farm unit in which it has been included since 1916.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy.

At what age is tobacco and/or cigarettes supplied to the inmates of the Boys' Industrial Schools in Saskatchewan?

Answer: Prior to November 1948, where the habit had been well formed, it had been the practice to attempt to break the habit by a tapering-off process. Since the above-mentioned date

this policy has been discontinued—none of the inmates of any age has been permitted the use of tobacco. It is recognized that this policy has complicated the problem of custodial care and retraining.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

What was the total expenditure on Government Spray Painting (a) In 1947-48, and (b) 1948-49 to December 31, 1948?

Answer: (a) \$92,564.66; (b) \$51,349.14.

Mr. Trippe, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

- (1) What amount is being paid to Mr. J. L. Phelps as a member of the Saskatchewan Electric for (a) Salary, (b) Expenses, (c) Other Purposes?

Answer: (a) \$3,500 per annum; (b) necessary travelling expenses; (c) nil.

- (2) In his recent representation in Alberta regarding exportation of natural gas was he speaking as a representative of the Government, as a member of the Board of Saskatchewan Electric, or was he exercising his democratic rights as a citizen?

Answer: Mr. Phelps made representation as a member of the Saskatchewan Power Commission which had been given the responsibility of representing the Government in respect of questions appertaining to natural gas.

Mr. Trippe, asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

How many schools are being kept open by Supervisors who were not qualified or certificated as teachers on October 1, 1948, and on January 31, 1949, (a) in the Province of Saskatchewan, (b) in the Turtleford School Unit, (c) in the Meadow Lake School Unit?

<i>Answer:</i>	October 1, 1948	January 31, 1949
(a)	none	217
(b)	none	5
(c)	none	9

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Do Government-owned planes comply with the Regulations of the Air Transport Board requiring that a record be kept of passengers carried on each flight?

Answer: All officials in charge of Government aeroplanes are instructed to follow the regulations of the Air Transport Board where applicable.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

What was the cost of making the golf course and baseball diamond at Madge Lake in 1948?

Answer: \$2,240.70.

Note: In calculating the cost depreciation, use of equipment, repairs and moving time have been taken into consideration.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Was the pamphlet "The New North", recently distributed by the Bureau of Publications, prepared prior to or after the elections in Cumberland and Athabaska?

Answer: An order for the pamphlet "The New North" was sent to the printers on February 27, 1948. Preparation of the pamphlet was completed before this date.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Who are presently employed in the Adult Education Branch?
- (2) What are their positions?
- (3) What salaries are being paid?

Answer:

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Brown, Dorothy L.		Adult Education Representative II	\$2,520.00
Davidson, James T.		Adult Education Representative I	\$2,100.00
Fast, David		Adult Education Representative I	\$2,580.00
Fife, Gwen J.		Adult Education Representative II	\$2,520.00
Golding, Edna		Clerk-Stenographer II	\$1,320.00
Kleso, Madeline		Clerk-Stenographer III	\$1,644.00
LeScelleur, Mrs. M. F.		Adult Education Representative I	\$2,292.00
(on leave of absence)			
without pay			
McCullough, E. Norah		Adult Education Representative II	\$2,640.00
Smith, David C.		Director	\$4,188.00
Thomson, Murray		Adult Education Representative II	\$2,520.00
Wellbelove, Mary E.		Clerk-Typist II	\$1,260.00
Wicklund, Carl B.		Adult Education Representative II	\$2,640.00

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1949

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

How many persons were laid off during December, 1948, owing to discontinuance of building operations at the University?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge of the number of men laid off in the month of December, 1948, at the University.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What Crown Corporations are paying interest on the advances made to them by the Provincial Treasurer or the Government Finance Office?

Answer: Saskatchewan Government Telephones and Saskatchewan Power.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Is Mr. Gooding employed by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what is his position and rate of pay?

Answer: Director of Equipment and Construction, at \$299.00 per month.

- (3) What are his qualifications?

Answer: A considerable number of years' experience in the maintenance and operation of large power equipment and in construction work.

- (4) Was he engaged by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) Was this position advertised, and were examinations held?

Answer: The position was advertised. No examinations were held as appointment was made prior to enactment of Public Service Act 1947.

- (6) Is he a veteran?

Answer: No.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) During the year 1948, how many bridges were built in the Constituencies of: (a) Weyburn; (b) Souris-Estevan;

(c) Cannington; (d) Qu'Appelle-Wolseley; (e) Milestone;
(f) Bengough?

Answer:

Constituency	Number of Bridges Constructed or Reconstructed	Number of Bridges Repaired	Expenditure Fiscal Year 1948-49 to January 31, 1949
(a) Weyburn	9	5	\$44,827.05
(b) Souris-Estevan	-	3	8,474.83
(c) Cannington	3	2	3,764.60
(d) Qu'Appelle-Wolseley	4	-	19,641.92
(e) Milestone	7	1	20,329.08
(f) Bengough	-	-	-
	(Material purchased for two new bridges)		1,527.42

(2) What was the total expenditure for this purpose in each case?

Answer: See Answer to Question (1).

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What was the total expense, including transportation, of Premier Douglas' trip to New York in November, 1948?

Answer: The total expense of Premier Douglas' trip amounted to \$360.60 comprised of: Expenses, \$101.00; Transportation, \$259.60.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

(1) Is Mr. E. G. Egelstein still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

(2) If so, in what position and at what salary?

Answer: See Answer to Question (1).

(3) If he is not now so employed, when did his employment cease?

Answer: No such person ever employed.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

(1) What was the total cost of administration and operation of the Home for the Infirm at Wolseley: (a) for the fiscal year 1943-44; (b) for the fiscal year 1946-47; (c) for the fiscal year 1947-48.

Answer: (a) \$44,674.91; (b) \$73,008.29; (c) \$111,768.24.
Note: The figure \$111,768.24 includes the cost of installing a new disposal plant and renovating a building used as

a dormitory which amounted to over \$17,000.00. The use of the dormitory building increased the capacity of the home by 13 patients.

- (2) What was the average number of patients in this institution in each of these fiscal years?

Answer: 1943-44, 94.53; 1946-47, 89.37; 1947-48, 105.19.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1949

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What disposition has been made of the reserve or suspense account of \$1,260,192.27 held for the purpose of making an adjustment of the Public Revenue following the completion of your reassessment of Rural Municipalities (see Questions and Answers, February 7, 1947)?

Answer: After transferring the sum of \$215,116.45 during the fiscal year 1947-48 and \$350,000.00 for 1948-49 to Consolidated Fund for payment of Equalization Grants to Rural Municipalities, there remains in Suspense \$695,075.82.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Has the Government reached any decision as to the establishment of a soap factory?

Answer: Government policy in this matter will be announced at an appropriate time.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What were the total receipts from the Education Tax during the current fiscal year to December 31, 1948?

Answer: \$4,817,353.89.

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

How many Veterinary Surgeons are in private practice in the province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: The Government is informed by the Registrar of the Saskatchewan Veterinary Association that there are 59 registered practising veterinarians in Saskatchewan. In the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, of this number 35 are considered active practitioners.

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

What rates are being charged by the Department of Natural Resources for the use of its various types of equipment used by the Government Timber Board?

	Rate Schedule			
	Tractor only	Bulldozer	BeGe	Grader
TD-6	\$2.00 per hr.	\$.75 per hr.	4 yd. \$1.25 per hr.	8' \$.75 per hr.
TD-9, D-4 &			6 yd. \$1.50 "	10' 1.00 "
TD-35	\$2.50 "	.75 "		12' 1.25 "
TD-14	\$3.25 "	1.00 "		14' 1.50 "
TD-18	\$4.00 "	1.25 "		

The above rates include gas, oil, grease and repairs. Moving time to projects and wages of operators and meals are in addition to the above. Any trucking by the department, done for the Timber Board, is on the following basis:—

Driver, Gas, Oil and Repairs supplied by the Department			
½ Ton	\$10.00 per day		6c per mile
1 Ton	10.00 "		7c per mile
1¼ Ton	11.00 "		8c per mile
1½-2½ Ton	12.00 "		9c per mile
3 Tons	15.00 "		10c per mile
Semi Trailer	15.00 "		15c per mile
15 Tons	20.00 "		15c per mile

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

How many farm units were painted by the Government Spray Painting outfits in 1948?

Answer: 138.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1949

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

What provisions has the Government made to insure that an adequate supply of seed and feed grains will be available for seeding operations in the drought areas in the spring of 1949?

Answer:

- (a) Saskatchewan's grain crop in 1948 assured adequate supplies of both seed and feed grains. Agencies interested in the production and distribution of good seed are now conducting an intensive publicity and extension programme in an effort to move an apparent surplus.
- (b) Freight Assistance on the movement of feed grain was again provided.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

By what amount have telephone rentals been recently increased, and what was the rate of increase in each case?

Answer: No general increase in telephone rentals has taken place, but, as the cities of Regina and Saskatoon have now been extended beyond 10,000 lines, rentals in these two points will be increased on March 1, 1949 by 25c per month for individual residence telephones, and 75c per month for individual business telephones, with rates for PBX trunk lines to be adjusted accordingly.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What was the cost to the Government per yard for moving dirt on Highway No. 8 south of Kamsack in 1947?

Answer: No. 8 Highway south from Kamsack was constructed by Government outfit on a day-labour basis and not on a unit cost basis. The limited number of engineers available made it impossible to secure final cross-sections, and compute the yardage of excavation on this day-labour project.

- (2) What was the cost to the Government per yard for repairing Highway No. 10 east of Yorkton in 1948?

Answer: It is not practicable to determine the yardage of material used in repairing the subgrade on any highway.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

For the current fiscal year to December 31, 1948, what payments to Sinking Funds were made by; (a) Wheat Pool; (b) Government Telephones; (c) Seed Grain Collections; (d) Farm Loan Board; (e) Liquor Profits; (f) Annual Sinking Fund Payments from Revenue Account?

Answer: (a) \$931,539.61; (b) nil; (c) nil; (d) nil; (e) nil; (f) \$14,075.74.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

Has the Minister of Municipal Affairs received a report of the receipts of the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section) from Rural Municipalities in the year 1947 under Section 198 of the Rural Municipality Act?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

What action has been taken by the Government to ensure that supplies of grain for seed and seeding operations for 1949 will be readily available in the crop failure area?

Answer:

- (a) Results of checks indicate adequate supplies of seed grains in the province.
- (b) The Department has no specific request from municipalities or farmers indicating that an emergency exists in respect to supplies of grain for seed and seeding operations for 1949. The situation is under continuous observation.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

When will the Government arrange for a vote to be taken in the proposed Larger School Units from which a petition for such vote has been presented?

Answer: Government policy will be announced in due course.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

In how many cases are payments of Old Age Pensions being made to a trustee?

Answer: 572.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) What is the average number of children resident in the Children's Shelter at Green Lake?

Answer: 22.

- (2) What is the average monthly cost of operation of this institution?

Answer: \$2,952.86.

Note: This figure is taken as at December 31, 1948, for nine months of the fiscal year 1948-49.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Is Mr. Graham Spry still the Saskatchewan representative in London?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, at what (a) Salary, (b) Expenses?

Answer: (a) \$6,000 annually; (b) Such ordinary and legitimate expenses as may be approved by the Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Who is the Northern Administrator?

Answer: Mr. J. J. Wheaton.

- (2) What is his Salary?

Answer: \$3,650.00 per year plus cost of living bonus.

- (3) What are his duties?

Answer: Administrator of the Northern Administration Act; also co-ordinates services supplied by the Departments of Public Health, Education and Social Welfare.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Do pilots of Government-owned 'planes keep a record of passengers carried on each flight?

Answer: Pilots of Government-owned 'planes keep a record of the number of passengers carried on all flights, in accordance with the requirements of the Air Transport Board and the Department of Transport.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is James Alexander Murray, formerly employed by the Government Bus Company, now in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, from what date, and at what rate of salary?

Answer: See answer to question (1).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1949

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) In the year 1944, how many sales were made to the original borrower of lands coming into the possession of the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board by quit-claim or foreclosure?

Answer: 23.

- (2) In how many cases did the Board make such sales on the basis of the amount owing to the Board, taking into account receipts and expenditures in connection with the land concerned?

Answer: 16.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon Mr. Williams:

- (1) How many corporations were incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan from July 10, 1944, to December 31, 1948?

Answer: 587.

- (2) Of these, how many were for the purpose of taking over existing businesses?

Answer: No information.

- (3) How much was the paid-up capital of such companies?

Answer: No information.

- (4) How many were for the purpose of developing mining and oil resources, and what was the paid up capital?

Answer: 28; no information as to capital.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Has the Government Insurance Office made any mortgage loans on Farm Property?

Answer: No.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Is Mr. H. D. Dempsey still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what rate of pay?

Answer: Road Construction Supervisor at \$225.00 per month plus cost of living bonus.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) In the current fiscal year, what amount has been expended by the Department of Highways on the construction of the Nipawin-Flin Flon Highway: (a) the section from Flin Flon South; (b) the section from Nipawin North?

Answer: Expenditure April 1, 1948 to January 31, 1949:

(a) Flin Flon to Sturgeon Weir River	\$44,978.69
(b) Whitefox North-east	2,068.82

- (2) What mileage was constructed?

Answer: (a) 5.67 miles; (b) Nil.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Is Mr. E. G. Edelstein still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: There is no E. G. Edelstein employed by the Government, but G. E. Edelstein is employed in the Department of Labour.

- (2) If so, in what position and at what salary?

Answer: Field Auditor; \$191 per month plus cost of living bonus.

- (3) Does he have the use of a Government-owned auto?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, under what condition?

Answer: Same conditions as apply to all other Government employees performing work in the field.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Mr. C. Smith still in the employ of the Department of Public Health?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what rate of pay?

Answer: Director of Health Education; \$3,840.00 per annum plus cost of living bonus.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Is Mr. Paley still in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

Is Snake Lake classified as an "A" or "B" Lake?

Answer: Under Federal Regulations this is classed as an "A" Lake.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) How much was paid to Highway Patrolman F. Hitchie for the year 1948, in (a) wages, (b) expenses?

Answer: Paid in calendar year 1948:

(a) Wages (Gross).....	\$2,044.48
Less Dominion Income Tax..	140.35
Net	<u>\$1,904.13</u>
(b) Expenses:	
(1) Equipment rental (car)	\$135.50
(2) Sustenance Accounts	99.31

(2) How much was paid to Patrolman Binns for the year 1948, in (a) wages, (b) expenses?

Answer: Paid in calendar year 1948:

(a) Wages (Gross).....	\$2,263.66
Less Dominion Income Tax..	120.15
Net	<u>\$2,143.51</u>
(b) Expenses:	
(1) Equipment rental (truck)	\$676.50
(2) Sustenance Accounts	147.87

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What is the weekly cost of "Saskatchewan News" for each issue: (a) printing; (b) postage?

Answer: No weekly cost of "Saskatchewan News" can be given.

As reported on page II of Votes and Proceedings date February 16, 1949, the "News" is published twice a month.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

How much has been expended by the Government for construction and equipment of schools at: (a) Buffalo Narrows; (b) Snake Lake; (c) Portage la Loche; (d) Beauval; (e) Stony Rapids?

Answer: Information from Audited Financial Statements for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947; Audited Financial Statement for 1948 not yet available:

	1947	1946	1945	TOTAL
(a) Buffalo Narrows	\$ 902.36	\$10,058.08	\$ 338.34	\$11,298.78
(b) Snake Lake	3,096.44	-	-	3,096.44
(c) Portage la Loche	246.42	10,194.51	-	10,440.93
(d) Beauval	5,508.03	3,970.57	1,248.14	10,726.74
(e) Stony Rapids	433.17	920.10	4,282.38	5,635.65

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

(1) How many 'planes are owned by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: One.

- (2) What types of 'planes are owned and operated by the Department?

Answer: 1947 Stinson Aeroplane, Model 150, Voyageur.

- (3) What was the purchase price of each 'plane?

Answer: \$6,739.08.

- (4) For what purpose are they used?

Answer: Government business.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Was W. Roy Bell in the Civil Service prior to the 1948 election?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Senior L.I.D. Inspector.

- (3) Did he resign his position shortly before the 1948 election?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, on what date?

Answer: See answer to question (3).

- (5) On what date was he re-instated in the Civil Service?

Answer: See answer to question (3).

- (6) In what capacity was he re-instated?

Answer: See answer to question (3).

- (7) What position does he hold in the Civil Service at the present time?

Answer: Administrator of Local Improvement Districts.

- (8) When was he appointed to the present position?

Answer: September 8, 1948.

- (9) What was his salary in his former position?

Answer: \$2,496.00 per annum.

- (10) What is his salary in his present position?

Answer: \$3,600.00 per annum plus cost of living bonus.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1949

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Was the resignation of Angus Mitchell requested by the

Minister of Municipal Affairs, or was it tendered voluntarily?

Answer: No. When Mr. Mitchell was informed of a change to be made in the office of administrator, he was offered his former position as municipal inspector. He chose to resign.

(2) If the former, what was the reason?

Answer: See answer to (1).

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Has the Government reached any decision as to the production of Rock Wool?

Answer: The Government's decision will be made known in due course.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

(1) What was the cost of construction of the bridge on Highway No. 47, two miles south of Estevan?

<i>Answer:</i> Fiscal Year, 1947-48	\$28,881.49
Fiscal Year, 1948-49	2,962.87

Total	\$31,844.36
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Note: The Department of Highways and Transportation was reimbursed from the proceeds of the construction bond issued to Contractor Hastings, for the full amount of the expenditures made in fiscal year 1948-49. Further sums of \$751.85 from the proceeds of said bond, and \$821.65 from the sale of surplus materials, are being deposited in Casual Revenue Account and, therefore, will not appear as credits against the above expenditures.

(2) What contractors were engaged by the Government in such construction, and what amounts were paid to each?

<i>Answer:</i> G. S. Hastings, Regina, Sask.	Nil
J. Rollack, Prince Albert, Sask.:	
Fiscal Year, 1947-48	\$22,737.15
Fiscal Year, 1948-49	2,385.86

Total	\$25,123.01
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Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

What is the average cost per patient for the operation of the Home for the Infirm at Wolseley?

Answer: \$1.39 per day.

Note: The above figure is calculated as at December 31, 1948.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1949

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

Is there a teacherage for the use of the teachers at Buffalo Narrows?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

What was the total amount expended on the University Hospital Building at Saskatoon: (a) up to September 30, 1948; (b) from October 1, 1948, to date?

Answer: (a) \$70,760.85; (b) \$37,540.62.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is David Corney employed by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: See answer to part (1).

- (3) What salary does he receive?

Answer: See answer to part (1).

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

What quantities of (a) grain and (b) fodder have been placed in storage under the provisions of section 2 and/or 4 of The Grain and Fodder Conservation Act, 1946?

Answer:

- (a) Storage bins are made available to rural municipalities who enter into an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to operate and supervise the said storage accommodation. No record of grain in storage by municipalities has been supplied to the Department of Agriculture at this date.
- (b) 2,431.31 tons at this date.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is Mrs. David Corney employed by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: See answer to part (1).

- (3) What salary does she receive?

Answer: See answer to part (1).

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1949

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) How much did the Government pay for the Fort Qu'Appelle golf course?

Answer: \$1.00.

- (2) When did the Government take over this golf course?

Answer: June, 1947.

- (3) What has the Government spent annually with respect to the Fort Qu'Appelle golf course on: (a) Equipment; (b) Maintenance?

Answer: 1947-48 (a) \$ 96.34; (b) \$2,881.64
1948-49 (a) 2,476.51; (b) 3,678.97

Note: The figures for 1948-49 represent the expenditure as at December 31, 1948.

- (4) What was the reason the Government purchased this golf course?

Answer: The establishment of recreational facilities for the people of Saskatchewan in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Note: Estimated value of buildings, land and equipment acquired by the Government is over \$7,500.00.

Estimated value Golf Course construction	\$6,500.00
Total value	\$14,000.00

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What was the total cost of operating all hospitals in the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1947?

Answer: The cost of operating all hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions, approved under the provisions of The Hospital Standards Act, 1946, (exclusive of small nursing homes operating under permit), in the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1947, was \$8,206,334.93, including \$193,159.61 interest charges on capital indebtedness.

- (2) What portion of this amount was paid by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Commission?

Answer: \$6,687,176.22 was paid from the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Fund, excluding payments to small nursing homes operating under permit.

- (3) What is the estimated total cost for the operation of all hospitals in the Province for the year 1948?

Answer: No estimate is available.

- (4) What portion of this amount is to be paid by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Commission?

Answer: Final figures are not yet available.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Do pilots of the Government-owned 'planes keep a record of the names of passengers carried on each flight?

Answer: The information not being required by the Air Transport Board or the Department of Transport, a record of names of passengers carried on each flight of Government-owned 'planes is not maintained by the pilots.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What is the average cost per issue of the "Saskatchewan News" for: (a) printing; (b) postage?

Answer: (a) \$517.40; (b) \$404.75.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) What Local Improvement Districts were under the inspection of W. Roy Bell in May and June, 1948, as Senior L.I.D. Inspector?

Answer: All Local Improvement District offices.

- (2) Where was his headquarters during that time?

Answer: Humboldt.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1949

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What amounts have been paid by the Government or any of its agencies to Mr. Graham Spry for salary, travelling, expenses, and any other purposes, for each of the fiscal years 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

Answer:

1944-45: Nil.

1945-46: Nil.

1946-47: (For 5½ months) Salary, \$1,545.16; Representation allowance (to cover office rent and maintenance and clerical assistance), \$1,600.00; Travelling, \$2,056.96; Miscellaneous expenses, \$37.00.

1947-48: Salary, \$4,200.00; Representation allowance (to cover office rent and maintenance and employment of office staff, including a full-time assistant), \$7,550.00; Travelling, \$1,609.71; Miscellaneous expenses, \$1,871.60.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) In what capacity is A. K. Quandt employed by the Provincial Government or any of its agencies?

Answer: Assistant Superintendent, Northern District.

- (2) Since what date has he been employed?

Answer: October 15, 1946.

- (3) For each fiscal year since he has been employed, how much has he been paid (a) Salary; (b) Travelling; (c) Expenses; (d) Other purposes?

Answer:

1946-47: (a) \$882.27; (b) \$345.85; (c) Nil; (d) Nil.

1947-48: (a) \$2,460.00; (b) \$ 13.13; (c) Nil; (d) Nil.

1948-49: (a) \$2,515.00; (b) \$342.35; (c) Nil; (d) Nil. (To Feb. 28)

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) In what capacity is M. F. Norris employed by the Provincial Government or any of its agencies?

Answer: Special Field Officer, Northern District.

- (2) Since what date has he been employed?

Answer: April, 1947.

- (3) For each fiscal year since he has been employed, how much has he been paid (a) Salary; (b) Travelling; (c) Expenses; (d) Other purposes?

Answer:

1946-47: (a) Nil; (b) \$52.90; (c) Nil; (d) Nil.

1947-48: (a) \$1,794.21; (b) \$320.79; (c) Nil; (d) Nil.

1948-49: (a) \$2,337.95; (b) \$626.58; (c) Nil; (d) Nil. (To Feb. 28)

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

Are receipts from School Lands (a) Sold, (b) Leased, (c) Leased to Veterans still credited to School Lands Trust Account or Education Fund as the case may be?

Answer: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

How many Justices of the Peace were (a) dismissed, (b) appointed, during the year 1948?

Answer: (a) 3 dismissals by way of cancellation; (b) 50.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What progress has been made towards the Establishment of a Government Paint Factory?

Answer: This is a matter of Government policy which may be announced in due course.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Has the Committee appointed March 20, 1945, to study adjustment of Rural Municipal Boundaries or Consolidation of Municipalities made its report?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, when may the report of the Committee be expected?

Answer: The report will be received when the Committee has completed its work.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) How many School Districts (a) Town, (b) Village, (c) Rural, are included in the Broadview Larger School Unit?

Answer: School Districts: (a) Town, 2; (b) Village, 1; (c) Rural, 75.

- (2) How many School Rooms are there in each of these categories?

Answer: School Rooms: (a) Town, 14; (b) Village, 5; (c) Rural, 66.

- (3) How many School Rooms in each category were in operation during the academic year 1947-48?

Answer: School Rooms in operation during 1947-48: (a) Town, 14; (b) Village, 5; (c) Rural, Fall Term, 1947, 67; Spring Term, 1948, 64.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What was the total amount paid to the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section) by Municipalities of Saskatchewan in the year 1947 (Question and Answers—Feb. 23, 1949)?

Answer: \$14,974.64.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

What was the total amount of School Grants paid to Broadview Larger Unit in the fiscal year 1947-48 for: (a) School Grant of \$1.50 for days in which school in operation; (b) Equalization grant; (c) for other purposes?

Answer:

(a) School Grant of \$1.50 for days in which school in operation	\$24,911.70
High School and Continuation Grant of \$2.00 for days in which school in operation ...	3,186.00
(b) Equalization Grant	16,612.27
(c) For other purposes	8,524.71

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1949

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Have tenders been received for the construction of the Saskatchewan Landing Bridge?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Has a contract for construction been awarded?

Answer: No.

- (3) What amount of Bonds for the construction of this bridge have been sold?

Answer: \$316,750.00.

Mr. Walker asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

What is the value of capital improvements made in connection with the University of Saskatchewan in each of the following periods:

- (a) Actual capital expenditures in each of the fiscal years 1944-45 to 1947-48?

Answer:

1944-45	\$ 5,844.61 (Chargeable to Revenue);
1945-46	83,779.35 (Chargeable to Revenue);
1946-47	472,005.52 (Chargeable to Capital);
1947-48	728,114.11 (Chargeable to Capital).

- (b) Estimated capital expenditures for the year 1948-49?

Answer: \$620,000.00.

- (c) Estimated cost of completing works already begun?

Answer: \$965,000.00.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

What were the total amounts of Grants for market roads to the R.M. of Invermay No. 305, by the Provincial Government during the years 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

<i>Answer:</i> Fiscal Year	Total
1943-44	\$ 500.00
1944-45	1,000.00
1945-46	1,000.00
1946-47 Market Roads \$1,000.00, culvert installations and bridge repair \$451.18	1,451.18
1947-48	1,500.00
1948-49	2,000.00

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What was the amount of Levy in the R.M. of Invermay No. 305 during the years: 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948: (a) Municipal; (b) Union Hospital; (c) Medical Services, if any; (d) Education?

Answer:

	1943	1944	1945
Municipal	\$16,317.28	\$17,783.91	\$17,834.48
Union Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil
Medical Services	Nil	Nil	Nil
Education	13,208.98	16,104.04	17,301.35
		1946	1947
Municipal	\$19,277.96	\$23,228.68	*\$23,524.24
Union Hospital	Nil	Nil	
Medical Services	Nil	Nil	Nil
Education	19,533.25	21,579.07	25,085.29
(Note: "*"—includes 2 mills for Union Hospital) amounting to \$2,613.68.			

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

Are permits granted for fishing on Long Lake for domestic use?

Answer: No.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Was G. E. Edelstein, employed by the Liquor Board from May 13, 1930, to April 30, 1935 (see Questions and Answers, March 17, 1948), dismissed or requested to resign?

Answer: After the defeat of the Conservative Government and the election of a Liberal Government, Mr. Edelstein was dismissed along with 132 other employees of the Liquor Board. (See Sessional Paper No. 65—March 23, 1936).

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many prosecutions for non-payment of Hospital Tax have been initiated?

Answer: 192, between January 1, 1947, and February 28, 1949.

- (2) How many cases have been brought to trial?

Answer: 122.

- (3) In how many cases were convictions secured?

Answer: 113.

- (4) What was the total amount assessed for: (a) penalties, (b) costs?

Answer: (a) \$497.00; (b) \$563.85.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Does the Government own a gravel pit at or near Imperial?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was it purchased, and what was the purchase price?

Answer: May 31, 1945, at a cost of \$55,000.00.

- (3) What amount has since been expended for machinery, equipment, electrical connections, etc?

Answer: \$26,472.49.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams :

- (1) Who are the members of the Labour Relations Board?

Answer: P. G. Makaroff, K.C., Saskatoon, chairman; Marjorie Cooper, Regina, vice-chairman, and Elsie M. Hart, Saskatoon, representing the general public; William G. Davies, Moose Jaw, and J. R. Griffith, Saskatoon, representing organized employees; George H. Whitter, Prince Albert, and LeRoy Johnson, K.C., Moose Jaw, representing organized employers.

- (2) What salary is paid to each?

Answer: The chairman receives \$3,000 per annum. Each of the other members receives \$15 for each day or part thereof spent in actual attendance at meetings of the Board.

- (3) What allowance is made for expenses?

Answer: Each member is re-imbursed for actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What amount was taken from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the fiscal year 1947-48 for Educational purposes, administered by the Department of Education, exclusive of Department of Education Revenues, Education Tax and revenues from School Lands and the School Lands Trust Fund?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Has the Lasserre Community Co-operative Association submitted its third Annual Report to the Minister of Co-operation?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Will copies of this report be furnished to the members?

Answer: The Co-operative Associations Act provides that every association shall "supply gratuitously to every member, on his application, a copy of the last annual return".

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) How many Labour or Trade Unions are registered or on record with the Department of Labour?

Answer: The records of the Department, which are believed to be complete, showed 302 trade union locals in the province at the end of 1948.

- (2) What is the total membership?

Answer: 26,940, as at the end of 1948.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Was Leonard Blakely asked for his resignation, or did he resign voluntarily?

Answer: Mr. Blakely was asked for his resignation.

- (2) If the former, why?

Answer: The Minister takes full responsibility.

- (3) Was he later re-instated?

Answer: No. Mr. Blakely applied for a vacancy, and was accepted before his resignation had become effective.

- (4) If so, what is his present position, and present salary?

Answer: Mr. Blakely is a Municipal Inspector. His salary is \$2,820 a year plus cost of living bonus.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) What was the total estimated loss in the fire at the Government Airport at Estevan, on December 24, 1948?

Answer: Estimated loss to the Government, \$20,295.00.

- (2) What amount of insurance was carried, and by what office or agency?

Answer: \$18,800.00, Government Insurance Office, Regina.

- (3) Has the loss been adjusted, and if so, at what amount?

Answer: Yes, \$18,800.00.

- (4) What investigations were carried out, and what were the results of such investigations?

Answer: A thorough investigation was carried out by the Fire Commissioner and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but the absolute cause of the fire was not determined.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Has the Department of Highways, during the current winter, used or employed privately-owned and operated machinery and equipment for snow removal on Provincial Highways?

Answer: Yes, in one instance.

- (2) If so, to what extent?

Answer: On the Flin Flon to Beaver Lake highway. The Saskatchewan Fish Board undertook snow removal work for the Department of Highways and Transportation to a value of \$152.25.

- (3) Where local municipalities, communities or organizations make arrangements with owners of machinery and equipment to remove snow from Provincial Highways, does, or will, the Department contribute to the cost?

Answer: Not unless such work was authorized by the Department.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1949

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

(1) Who is the Agricultural Representative stationed in Canora?
Answer: Dymtro Hluchaniuk.

(2) What was his salary in 1948 from all departments of the Government?

Answer: Department of Agriculture: Salary, \$2,610.00;
Cost of Living Bonus, \$176.00; Total, \$2,786.00.

(3) What were his total travelling, living, and other expenses, paid by the Government?

Answer: 1948 Travelling expenses, \$1,228.70; Disbursements, \$358.42; Total, \$1,587.12.

(4) What is the salary of his personal secretary?

Answer: Clerk-Steno. I employed in Ag. Rep. office—\$85.00 per month plus cost of living bonus. The Department has no knowledge of personal secretary.

(5) What was the total cost of maintaining the Agricultural Representative in Canora, in 1948, including his salary, travelling and personal expenses, salary of the secretary, rent of office, and other expenses?

Answer: 1948—

D. Hluchaniuk—salary	\$2,610.00
D. Hluchaniuk—C. of L. bonus	176.00
Travelling expenses	1,228.70
Disbursements	358.42
Stenographer's salary	758.00
Stenographer's C. of L. bonus	123.00
Rental of office	300.00

\$5,554.12

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

(1) Who were the Councillors of the Village of Stenen, dismissed by the Minister, or Deputy Minister, of Municipal Affairs, in 1948?

Answer: Mr. E. M. Secundiak, Overseer; Mr. A. W. Anaka, Councillor; Mr. R. Young, Councillor.

(2) What was the reason for this dismissal?

Answer: The council being opposed to the inclusion of the Village in the Canora Union Hospital District refused to prepare and submit the required bylaw to a vote of

the people. Following receipt of complaints from the ratepayers, the council was advised that action to submit the bylaw was mandatory on the part of the council, but the council still refused to submit the bylaw to a vote.

- (3) Who was appointed administrator of the village affairs following the dismissal of the council?

Answer: Mr. H. S. Naduriak.

- (4) Was this appointee involved in the dispute that led to the council's dismissal?

Answer: The report of the Municipal Inspector dated March 16, 1948, drew attention to the failure of the council to submit the bylaw to a vote of the people. A copy of the report was sent to the secretary treasurer to place before the council, and to this extent Mr. Naduriak, as secretary-treasurer of the village, was involved in the dispute.

- (5) What were the appointee's qualifications to act as administrator?

Answer: His knowledge of the village affairs and the requirements of The Village Act acquired while he acted as secretary-treasurer.

- (6) Why were there no elections granted, permitting the people of Stenen to re-elect a council and run their own affairs?

Answer: The election of a council will be granted when the conditions in the village warrant the election of a new council.

- (7) When will such election be granted?

Answer: See answer to Question (6).

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Do the Government Air Ambulance 'planes carry civilian passengers other than the patients, medical attendants, nurses and immediate relatives?

Answer: Not as a rule, and not on duty 'planes.

- (2) Are Ministers of the Crown carried by these 'planes, or have they been so carried?

Answer: Ministers may be carried if authorization is given by the Minister of Public Health, and a non-duty 'plane is available for such purpose at the time.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) How many persons are now employed by the Bureau of Publications?

Answer: 15.

- (2) What is the position occupied and salary paid in each case?

Answer:

Commissioner	\$4,250.00
Sr. Informational Writer	2,376.00
Sr. Informational Writer	2,160.00
Informational Writer	1,884.00
Informational Writer	1,884.00
Informational Writer	1,800.00
Accounting Clerk	1,800.00
Clerk Steno III	1,644.00
Clerk Steno II	1,332.00
Clerk Steno II	1,332.00
Sr. Addressograph Machine Operator ..	1,980.00
Addressograph Machine Operator	1,140.00
Addressograph Machine Operator	1,080.00
Informational Writer	(Part-time at Informational Writer Rates)

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What was the total amount paid for (a) salaries, (b) expenses, (c) other purposes, in the year 1948, to: Mr. Cadbury; Dr. Schumiatcher; T. H. McLeod, and Mr. Tamaki?

Answer:

	Mr. Cadbury	Dr. Schumiatcher	
		Executive Council	Dept. of Labour
(a) Salary	\$8,000.00	\$3,559.00	\$1,500.00
(b) Travelling Expenses	1,239.91	656.97	1,093.12
(c) Other purposes	-	-	-
	T. H. McLeod	Mr. Tamaki	
(a) Salary	\$3,554.41	\$4,071.51	
(b) Travelling Expenses	-	308.85	
(c) Other purposes	-	-	

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Was Humboldt the most advantageous point as Headquarters for W. Roy Bell as Senior Inspector of Local Improvement Districts in May and June, 1948?

Answer: Humboldt was Mr. Bell's home, was reasonably centrally located in the province, and another place would not have been more advantageous.

- (2) How many miles were these Headquarters from the nearest L.I.D. under his supervision?

Answer: Approximately 90 miles.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) What is the assessment of Carr Hill S.D. No. 3187?

Answer: \$81,160.

- (2) What were the total grants received by this S.D. in (a) 1942-43, (b) 1947-48?

Answer: (a) 1942-43: Fall Term 1942, \$73.10; Spring Term 1943, \$213.92; Total, \$287.02. (b) 1947-48: Fall Term 1947, \$85.50; Spring Term 1948, \$267.75; Total, \$353.25.

- (3) What would be the total grant available per school of similar assessment within a Larger School Unit in 1947-48?

Answer: It is not possible to calculate since unit grants are calculated on the basis of total unit assessment and the number of districts operating or conveying therein.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Who are employed in the Budget Bureau and what are their salaries?

Answer:

M. Allen	\$2,640 per annum
D. Gray	2,640 per annum
A. W. Johnson	3,744 per annum
A. M. Kerr	2,760 per annum
J. E. Rowsom	3,744 per annum
C. Schwartz	1,800 per annum
T. I. Ayotte	1,704 per annum
G. Hala	1,392 per annum
F. Haskin*	1,332 per annum
T. H. McLeod	Nil

(*) On loan to Office of Provincial Secretary pending transfer.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Who are the members and employees of the Government Purchasing Agency?

- (2) What is the position of, and salary paid to, each?

Answer:

NAME	POSITION	SALARY
E. T. Stinson	Director of Purchases	\$4,800.00
G. Plasteras	Ass't. Director of Purchases, and Buyer	3,060.00
J. T. Gendron	Buyer	2,760.00
A. T. Pearce	Buyer	2,400.00
W. B. Pinch	Ass't. Buyer	2,292.00
R. A. Brown	Supervisor Office Equipment	2,520.00

L. Jepson	Director's Secretary and Principal Clerk	2,304.00
R. G. Dunn	Storekeeper	1,848.00
P. Donnelly	Truck Driver	1,740.00
C. H. Goddard	Accounting Clerk	1,800.00
L. F. Robinson	Clerk 3	1,560.00
P. Bartole	Stock Clerk	1,536.00
A. T. Perras	Accounting Clerk	1,512.00
I. M. Greer	Clerk Steno 2	1,392.00
E. Hallsworth	Clerk Typist 2	1,332.00
Mrs. W. T. Lawton	Clerk 1	1,332.00
H. Snider	Clerk Steno 2	1,320.00
P. McLeod	Clerk 2	1,260.00
J. E. Morris	Stock Clerk	1,080.00
B. A. Bonnett	Clerk 1	960.00
M. A. Morin	Clerk 1	960.00

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Was there a Large Unit of School Administration proposed for the Canora Superintendency?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was there a petition for a vote on same from the required number of ratepayers and districts?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, why was the vote not granted?

Answer: It was decided to defer action on establishing units in those areas which were not prepared to proceed without a vote until the resident ratepayers in them had an opportunity to observe the operation of units already established.

- (4) Has the Department of Education received petitions and resolutions from Municipal Councils in the Canora Superintendency, requesting a vote on the large school unit?

Answer: Yes. Resolutions have been received from two rural municipal councils since February 1, 1949.

- (5) If so, when will the vote be taken?

Answer: Government policy will be announced in due course.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) When was the Teacherage at Buffalo Narrows constructed?

Answer: No definite information; constructed prior to 1944 as a community project.

- (2) What was the cost?

Answer: No information.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Since July 10, 1944, how many prospectors have been flown to the North with Government assistance?

Answer: 19.

- (2) What was the nature of this assistance?

Answer: Air transportation, and the loan of equipment along with free assay assistance, miner's licences and recording fees.

- (3) What is the total expenditure to date?

Answer: \$8,556.69.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

At what rates is Social Aid being paid in the Green Lake Area?

Answer: Social aid is paid on the basis of the schedule contained in "Social Assistance Manual" issued by the Department of Social Welfare, copies of which are submitted herewith.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1949

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

For the year 1947 how many hospitals in the Province, after providing interest charges reported (a) an operating loss, (b) an operating surplus?

Answer: When interest charges on capital indebtedness are included in the hospitals' expenses, reports submitted by the hospitals indicated that for 1947: (a) 57 hospitals had operating deficits; (b) 30 hospitals had operating surpluses.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) How much money stands to the credit of Centre Moose Range Drainage District?

Answer: March 31, 1948—Cash in Bank, \$71,841.49, and Investments, \$50,000.00.

- (2) How much money stands to the credit of East Moose Range Drainage District?

Answer: March 31, 1948—Cash in Bank, \$16,157.07.

- (3) How much money has been expended from the Drainage District Trust Account in Centre Moose Range District in 1947, and in 1948?

Answer: 1946-47, \$8,862.19; 1947-48, \$500.00 from Trust

Fund and \$10,500 by Department of Highways to be reimbursed from Trust Fund.

- (4) How much money has been expended from the Drainage District Trust Account in East Moose Range District in 1947, and in 1948?

Answer: 1946-47, Nil; 1947-48, \$16,654.99.

- (5) For what purpose in each case?

Answer: The expenditures were made to reimburse the Department of Highways for the cost of construction and maintenance of Drainage, Culverts, Ditches, Roads and Bridges as covered by Orders-in-Council and regulations.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Who are (a) the members, and (b) the employees of the Economic and Advisory Planning Board?

Answer:

(a) Members of Planning Board	Position	Salary
G. W. Cadbury	Chairman	\$4,000
Thos. H. McLeod	Secretary	4,750
C. M. Fines	Member	Nil
W. S. Lloyd	Member	Nil
J. H. Brockelbank	Member	Nil
O. W. Valleau	Member	Nil

- (2) What is the position and salary in each case?

Answer:

(b) Employees of Planning Board	Position	Salary
M. Brownstone	Research Economist III	\$3,408
M. Bryden	Research Economist I	2,520
H. S. Lee	Research Economist I	2,496
B. Sufrin	Research Economist I	2,508
O. Asegrisson	Economic Research Assistant	1,848
I. Hartwell	Principal Clerk Steno	1,920
L. Moore	Clerk Steno III	1,788
J. Neiss	Clerk Steno II	1,464
F. Hori	Statistical Clerk I	1,440

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Does the Government propose to extend hard-surfacing on No. 1 Highway east of McLean in 1949?

Answer: The programme of highway improvements for 1949 will be released in due course.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is the Government now collecting from purchasers of 1949 Motor Licences the increased charges proposed in the Automobile Insurance Bill now before the Legislature?

Answer: The Automobile Insurance Bill does not determine charges.

- (2) If so, by what authority?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What steps has the Government taken towards the establishment of a Government Packing Plant?

Answer: None.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) What position is held by Miss M. Gilroy?

Answer: Supervisor of Regional and Rural Libraries.

- (2) On what date was she appointed?

Answer: November 1, 1946.

- (3) What was the total amount paid to her up to December 31, 1948, for (a) Salary, (b) Expenses, (c) Other purposes?

Answer:

	Salary	Trav. Expenses	Other Purposes
Fiscal Year 1946-47	\$1,260.00	\$ 397.05	\$12.18
Fiscal Year 1947-48	3,120.00	1,953.04	5.00
Fiscal Year to Dec. 31/48	2,531.00	1,398.25	
Totals	\$6,911.00	\$3,748.34	\$17.18

Summary: Salaries, \$6,911.00; Travelling Expenses, \$3,748.34; Sundries, \$17.18; Total, \$10,676.52.

- (4) Does she have the use of a Government car?

Answer: Yes. The car belonging to the Department of Libraries is at her disposal for visits to rural areas. This employee works under the administrative direction of the Provincial Librarian.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1949

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) How many Metallic Mines were operating in Saskatchewan in 1948?

Answer: One.

- (2) What was the total value of their output (a) in 1947, (b) in 1948?

Answer: (a) \$24,260,861.00; (b) \$25,732,772.00.

- (3) How much royalty was paid by these mines in (a) 1947, (b) 1948?

Answer: (a) \$1,227,659.29; (b) \$1,286,638.62.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

During what periods has W. Roy Bell been on vacation with pay since he has been in the employ of the Government?

Answer: 1944-45—Nil. 1945-46—July 30, 31, 1945, 2; August 1 to 4, 1945, 4; April 18 to 27, 1946, 7; Total 13 working days. 1946-47—March 17 to 31, 1947, 13 working days. 1947-48—July 28 to 31, 1947, 4; August 1, 1947, 1; March 3, 1948, 1½; March 22 to 31, 1948, 8; Total, 13½ working days. 1948-49—May 6, 1948, 1; June 8 to 24, 1948, 14½; June 28, 29, 1948, 2; Total 17½ working days.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) Has the Livestock Commissioner's Office discontinued services previously rendered to the Pure Bred Livestock Association of Saskatchewan?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, when was this change made effective, and what was the reason for this change in policy?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Has Stephen Windsor been discharged as issuer of Motor Licences at Kamsack, Saskatchewan?

Answer: Appointment cancelled by Order in Council No. 176/49, dated January 28, 1949.

- (2) How long had he held that position?

Answer: From March 27, 1936, to January 28, 1949.

- (3) If he has been discharged, what was the reason therefor?

Answer: The Minister takes full responsibility.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

During the year 1948, on what dates and to what points was the Hon. C. C. Williams carried as a passenger by an Air Ambulance plane?

Answer: On December 3, 1948, the Hon. C. C. Williams was carried as a passenger in Aircraft CF/SAQ from Regina to Saskatoon on Government business.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Does the Labour Relations Board, or the Minimum Wage Board, use or employ inspection or enforcement officers other than those employed by the Department of Labour?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, who are so employed?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Who are the members of the Health Services Planning Commission, and what salary is paid to each?

Answer: Dr. F. D. Mott, Chairman, salary \$10,000 per annum; Dr. G. E. Wride, Vice-Chairman, no salary as a member or as Vice-Chairman; Dr. C. F. W. Hames, member, no salary as a member; Dr. H. S. Doyle, member, no salary as a member; Mr. T. H. McLeod, member, no salary as a member.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

What was the total cost of the Labour Relations Board for the year 1948, for: (a) salaries and allowances to members and employees; (b) travelling expenses; (c) legal and court actions, and (d) other expenses?

Answer:

- (a) Members: \$2,595. Counsel: \$1,500 (paid to Executive Council). Employees: The Labour Relations Board as such has no employees, and the various services it requires are performed by regular employees of the Department of Labour. A large part of the time of these employees is spent in performing duties not related to the work of the Board and it is impossible to segregate the proportion of their salaries which should be attributed to the Board.
- (b) \$837.32. (This figure does not include the expenses incurred by the Counsel to the Board in prosecuting a case in Saskatoon and in appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. These items are included in (c) below).
- (c) \$7,343.06. From this should be deducted cost of \$2,798.10 (plus a further amount as yet undetermined) recovered (or to be recovered) by the Board in connection with its appeal

to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the *John East Iron Works* case.

- (d) The expenses incurred by the Labour Relations Board for postage, stationery, telephone, telegraph and other similar items constitute only a part of such expenses incurred by the Labour Relations branch of the Department, the duties of which extend considerably beyond the servicing of the Labour Relations Board. It is impossible to segregate the proportion of those expenses which is attributable solely to the Labour Relations Board.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

How many meetings of the Labour Relations Board were held in the year 1948?

Answer: 10 meetings, lasting a total of 15 days.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What was the total amount paid for postage by the Bureau of Publications in the year 1948?

Answer: The total amount paid for postage by the Bureau of Publications during the calendar year 1948 was \$15,583.96.

Mr. Denike asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) How many Metallic Mines were operating in Saskatchewan in: (a) 1943, (b) 1944?

Answer: (a) One; (b) One.

- (2) What the total value of their output in: (a) 1943, (b) 1944?

Answer: (a) \$20,940,433.00; (b) \$18,225,139.00.

- (3) How much royalty was paid by these mines in: (a) 1943, (b) 1944?

Answer: (a) \$199,600.41; (b) \$180,908.22.

Mr. Dewhurst asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

What was the total amount of grants given to Municipalities in the Arm River Constituency for road purposes for the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive?

Answer: The amounts expended on Market Roads in Rural Municipalities situated in whole or in part in Arm River Constituency, during the years 1940 to 1948, inclusive were as follows:

R.M.	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
221	.	.	450.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	.	1,300.00	1,410.00
222	538.50	805.80	447.08	186.13	1,000.00	500.00	800.00	1,650.00	540.40
223	19.00	350.00	800.00	-	700.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,640.00
224	26.00	450.00	-	200.73	-	458.88	5,688.09	1,400.00	1,450.00
251	136.50	-	-	500.00	600.00	-	-	500.00	500.00
252	.	-	-	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,150.00	1,780.00
253	.	450.00	-	455.55	325.50	500.00	822.08	500.00	500.00
254	.	250.00	79.24	-	700.00	-	700.00	600.00	1,130.00
280	.	-	-	-	400.00	500.00	500.00	1,350.00	1,080.00
281	.	-	500.00	400.00	502.53	500.00	1,000.00	1,350.00	1,440.00
282	.	-	-	-	236.03	500.00	725.00	1,750.00	1,560.00
283	22.50	-	1,220.15	401.68	700.00	-	1,000.00	550.00	1,500.00
284	.	-	286.93	589.69	900.00	500.00	1,750.00	1,250.00	1,830.00

The amounts shown above represent the total expenditure on Market Roads, including cash grants, and expenditures made by road foremen or contractors employed by or working for the Department of Highways and Transportation.

Mr. Dewhurst asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

(1) Who was the Liquor Store vendor at Rosthern on July 19, 1934?

Answer: E. S. Hodson.

- (2) What was his salary and expenses?
Answer: Monthly salary, \$157.92. Expenses, Nil.
- (3) Was he a returned soldier?
Answer: Yes.
- (4) Was he dismissed by the Liquor Board?
Answer: Yes.
- (5) If so, who was appointed in his place?
Answer: Gerhard Ens.
- (6) At what salary and expenses?
Answer: Monthly salary, \$157.92. Expenses, Nil.
- (7) Was the appointee a returned soldier?
Answer: No.
- (8) Was he a former Liberal M.L.A.?
Answer: Yes.
- (9) What was his age at the date of his appointment?
Answer: 72.
- (10) When did he resign?
Answer: Aug. 31, 1944.
- (11) What was his age at the date of his resignation?
Answer: 81.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1949

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many hospitals reporting deficits for 1947 received special payments from the Saskatchewan Hospitalization Fund, in 1948, towards meeting these deficits?
Answer: 48.
- (2) What was the total amount of these payments?
Answer: \$196,172.27.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Not counting interest charges, what was the total operating deficit of all hospitals combined for 1947?
Answer: \$170,169.17, after retroactive rate increases were effected in 1948.
- (2) What was the total operating surplus?
Answer: \$236,344.74.

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Aside from their actual expenses for operating purposes, did the hospitals report depreciation as an expense for 1947?

Answer: Hospitals reported depreciation as an operating expense in 1947.

- (2) Did the Hospital Plan allow depreciation as an operating expense for 1947?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) How much depreciation was reported by the hospitals?

Answer: \$400,929.47.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) What Department owns automobile with 1948 Licence No. 4512?

Answer: Treasury.

- (2) By what Cabinet Minister is this car generally used?

Answer: Provincial Treasurer.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) How many storage bins have been constructed by the Government and made available to Rural Municipalities (Questions and Answers, February 28, 1949)?

Answer: 39.

- (2) How many Rural Municipalities have entered into an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to operate and supervise such bins?

Answer: 18 Rural Municipalities, for one or more bins.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What amount was expended by the Government for the purchase of uniforms and other clothing for the Air Ambulance staff in (a) the fiscal year 1946-47; (b) the fiscal year 1947-48?

Answer: (a) \$491.13; (b) \$914.70.

- (2) What amount was expended for the cleaning and laundering of such clothing in (a) the fiscal year 1946-47; (b) the fiscal year 1947-48?

Answer: (a) \$114.85; (b) \$561.93.

Note: Amounts of expenditure shown for cleaning and laundering includes blankets, sheets and pillow slips used in Air Ambulance.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1949

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Was Barbara (Mrs. G. W.) Cadbury engaged or employed by the Government or any of its agencies during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 or 1948?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, for what purpose?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) What was the amount paid to her in each of the said years?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

How many students admitted to the Normal Schools of the Province in each of the academic years 1947-48 and 1948-49 had less than complete Grade XII academic standing?

Answer: 1947-48—196. Total enrolment of new students, 991.
1948-49—178. Total enrolment of new students, 882.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

How much money was spent by the Department of Highways on the Welwyn Road from No. 8 highway to the Manitoba Boundary in 1948?

Answer: Expenditure during fiscal year 1948-49 to February 28, 1949, was \$4,082.02.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Since the purchase of the Gravel Pit at Imperial, how many yards of gravel have been taken from this pit for deposit on Provincial Highways?

Answer: The Imperial gravel pit, containing several million cubic yards of excellent gravel, was purchased in 1945 to assure the Department of Highways and Transportation of having a large reservoir of gravel available for highway purposes when local

gravel deposits become exhausted. Gravel for highway surfacing projects undertaken since 1945, in the area tributary to Imperial, was secured from local pits, consequently, the Imperial pit has not to date been operated in connection with the improvement of provincial highways. In the interval since the said pit was purchased, the plant has been remodelled and converted to electric power.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Has the Saltcoats C.C.F. Constituency Association paid to the Department of Natural Resources the cost to that Department of preparing, mimeographing, mailing and stationery costs of the then Minister's Radio Broadcasts from Yorkton on January 26 and February 12, 1948?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much has been paid?

Answer: \$5.25, under Receipt No. 71001 D, dated May 4, 1948.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

For the year 1948, what was the rate of tax levy in each Larger School Unit for (a) Rural Districts, (b) Village Districts, (c) Town Districts?

<i>Answer:</i>		1948 Mill Rates		
No.	Name	(a) Rural	(b) Village	(c) Town
1	Oxbow	13	16	R 15 U 20
2	Estevan	15	20	-
3	Radville	16 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	20	No information Radville S.D. 254 included in Unit July 1, 1948.
5	Assiniboia	13 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	17	-
6	Gravelbourg	12 (Village rate in 4 hamlets)	18	-
7	Shaunavon	14 (Village rate in 4 hamlets)	20	-
8	Eastend	15	17	-
10	Arcola	15	19 (Rural rate in 2 villages)	R 19 U 29
11	Weyburn	17 (Village rate in 9 hamlets)	20	-

No.	Name	(a) Rural	(b) Village	(c) Town
12	Milestone	11 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	14.7	-
15	Swift Current	16 (Village rate in 14 hamlets)	20 (Rate of 18 in 1 village)	-
17	Maple Creek	15	17	22½
18	Broadview	18	24	22, 26
20	Regina (East)	17	19	-
22	Moose Jaw	10 (Village rate in hamlets)	14 (Rate of 11 in rural portion of villages with high schools)	-
23	Herbert	16 (Rate of 18 in hamlets)	19	R 19 R 18 U 28 U 21
24	Leader	16	20	-
26	Melville (North)	18	20	-
28	Cupar	16	16	-
29	Govan	18	21	-
31	Davidson	14	16.5	-
32	Outlook	16 (Village rate in 8 hamlets)	19	19
34	Kindersley	13 (Village rate in 4 hamlets)	17	R 15 U 21
35	Kamsack	18 (Village rate in 1 hamlet)	20	-
38	Foam Lake	18	18	U 19
40	Lanigan	17	21 (Rate of 19 in rural portion of village districts)	21
41	Saskatoon (East)	16	19	-
42	Saskatoon (West)	16	21	21
44	Kerrobert	15 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	20 (Rate in one village is R 18½, U 26)	U 28
45	Sturgis	20 Village rate in 1 hamlet)	23	23
46	Wadena	17	20	23
47	Humboldt	17 (Village rate in hamlets)	20	-
50	Biggar	14 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	16	-
52	Hudson Bay	16	20	20
54	Melfort	15 (Village rate in 14 hamlets)	20½	-
55	Kinistino	17 (Village rate in 10 hamlets)	20	-
56	Prince Albert	17	17	-

No.	Name	(a) Rural	(b) Village	(c) Town
57	Blaine Lake	14	18	-
58	North Battleford	16 (Village rate in 9 hamlets)	20	-
59	Wilkie	14 (Village rate in 8 hamlets)	18	-
61	Nipawin	15 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	20	-
63	Shell Lake	17 (Village rate in 27 hamlets)	20	-
64	Medstead	17 (Rate of 20 in hamlets)	22	-
65	Turtleford	18 (Village rate in 9 hamlets)	20 (one village rate of 22 one of 24)	-
66	Meadow Lake	18 (Village rate in 5 hamlets)	24	24

Note: Special Levies not included.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1949

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Is Mr. J. Wooff a school Superintendent employed by the Department of Education?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What are his qualifications for the position?

Answer: (a) Advanced certificate. Fifteen years of successful teaching experience; (b) B.A., B.Ed., M.A. degrees, University of Saskatchewan; (c) Veteran of the Second World War (R.C.A.F.).

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) How old is Mr. G. E. Edelstein employed by the Department of Labour?

Answer: G. E. Edelstein attained the age of 66 on September 16, 1948.

- (2) Has he been granted an extension?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, for how long?

Answer: Until March 31, 1950.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Is the pamphlet "Atomic Future" still being distributed by the Department of Education or any of its branches?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, when was such distribution discontinued?

Answer: Pamphlet out of print in the spring of 1946.

- (3) How many copies are now in the possession of the Department or any of its branches?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) What was the total number of copies of "Progress Report from your Government" printed?

Answer: 56,100.

- (2) What was the cost of preparing and printing this pamphlet including: (a) estimated cost of preparing text and illustrations; (b) cuts for cover and contents; (c) composition, paper, printing and binding; (d) other costs?

Answer: (a) This work was done by our regular staff; (b) \$293.00; (c) \$9,503.17; (d) Nil.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) How many Regional Libraries have been established?

Answer:

The first Regional Library in Saskatchewan is now under discussion in the North-Central region, centring around Prince Albert and extending from Leask to Porcupine Plain and Nipawin. A number of Municipalities, both urban and rural, have indicated their desire to participate in the region. The idea has been endorsed by many organizations including the Homemakers Clubs, Home and School Associations, Service Clubs, Boards of Trade, Co-operative Organizations, Teachers' conventions, Church Groups and Farmers' Organizations among others. This work has entailed intensive organization resulting in the calling of many public meetings in order to explain the plan and solicit support therefor.

The first Regional Library will be used to demonstrate the value of the service and will be a testing ground for the rest of the Province. A Regional Library Committee, of which R. D. Tannahill, L.L.D., of Prince Albert, is the chairman, has been working with the Regional Libraries Supervisor to promote the Regional Library in the North-Central region.

- (2) At what points have they been established?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Does the Government propose to grade and gravel Highway No. 21 from Fox Valley North to Highway No. 32, in 1949?

Answer: The programme of highway improvements to be undertaken during 1949 will be announced in due course.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Of the grants to Rural Municipalities in Arm River (*Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949*) in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, what portion of these grants represented adjustment of Public Revenue following re-assessment?

Answer: No portion of the grants made to Rural Municipalities in the fiscal years 1947-48 and 1948-49 represented adjustments of Public Revenue.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1949

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) With respect to old age pensioners admitted to hospital, or nursing home or similar institution, in how many cases have their pension cheques been paid to Trustees to be applied in whole or in part to the payments of hospital accounts for each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer:

1946	125 cases
1947	100 cases
1948	81 cases

- (2) What was the total of such cheques paid to Trustees in each year referred to?

Answer:

1946	\$14,000.73
1947	9,439.89
1948	8,799.90

- (3) What total amount of such cheques was, each year, applied on hospital accounts?

Answer:

1946	\$11,475.73	Approximately
1947	9,439.89	
1948	8,799.90	

In the year 1946 cheques were made payable to the Superintendents of Hospitals or Nursing Homes as trustee with instructions to place a small amount of each cheque at the disposal of the pensioner for his personal requirements while confined to such hospital. The actual amounts so set aside and returned to the pensioners is not known but it was suggested that the amount each month should be approximately \$5.00 per pensioner.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What was the total amount of local taxes collected for school purposes in each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer: The total amount of local taxes collected for school purposes is not available but the amount paid over by municipalities for school purposes is as follows:

1945	\$6,031,495.29
1946	7,292,500.57
1947	7,954,387.35
1948	(not yet available)

Mr. Howe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

In setting rates of payment to hospitals, is the practice followed by the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, in disallowing capital debt interest, different from the practice followed in British Columbia?

Answer: No.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) What are "Duty" 'planes of the Air Ambulance Service?

Answer: There are two complete crews on duty daily for Air Ambulance. The two 'planes required for these crews are "duty 'planes".

- (2) What are "Non-Duty" 'planes (Questions and Answers, March 4, 1949)?

Answer: Non-duty 'planes are those undergoing regular check and maintenance not covered in answer one.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) In the year 1948, what was the total Assessment in each Larger School Unit for: (a) Rural Districts, (b) Village Districts, (c) Town Districts?

Answer:

No. Unit	(a) Rural Districts	(b) Village Districts	(c) Town Districts
1 Oxbow	9,229,168	1,333,087	540,948
2 Estevan	12,333,482	2,057,585	
3 Radville	7,178,514	1,137,315	342,491
5 Assiniboia	15,401,596	3,311,045	
6 Gravelbourg	16,362,313	2,420,214	
7 Shaunavon	10,241,854	2,286,407	
8 Eastend	7,297,320	982,078	
10 Arcola	8,776,730	2,849,296	438,883
11 Weyburn	10,415,779	2,110,920	

No.	Unit	(a) Rural Districts	(b) Village Districts	(c) Town Districts
12	Milestone	16,012,830	1,535,680	
15	Swift Current	12,432,457	1,527,033	
17	Maple Creek	6,279,881	980,512	962,035
18	Broadview	8,480,393	332,615	979,130
20	Regina (East)	8,609,976	2,177,493	
22	Moose Jaw	19,594,957	3,436,999	
23	Herbert	8,180,017	1,203,474	885,580
24	Leader	7,313,402	1,435,073	
26	Melville (North)	5,422,489	1,103,239	
28	Cupar	6,954,927	2,147,313	
29	Govan	7,004,785	1,574,255	
31	Davidson	9,667,957	1,818,987	
32	Outlook	10,926,127	3,018,815	366,037
34	Kindersley	11,396,083	1,482,496	852,780
35	Kamsack	7,001,855	1,565,402	
38	Foam Lake	6,182,194	1,521,495	519,530
40	Lanigan	6,264,618	1,331,774	295,124
41	Saskatoon (East)	8,772,383	1,867,357	
42	Saskatoon (West)	8,514,888	1,488,876	544,166
44	Kerrobert	12,165,945	2,156,685	472,504
45	Sturgis	4,578,997	1,115,085	257,996
46	Wadena	9,311,092	885,337	1,043,001
47	Humboldt	10,052,998	1,660,714	
50	Biggar	7,555,755	1,085,021	
52	Hudson Bay	3,086,885	369,395	347,800
54	Melfort	10,344,238	718,142	
55	Kinistino	9,366,160	1,903,265	
56	Prince Albert	6,194,046	281,395	
57	Blaine Lake	4,757,408	1,611,352	
58	North Battleford	9,657,693	1,619,047	
59	Wilkie	9,700,318	1,299,684	
61	Nipawin	6,361,400	1,276,306	
63	Shell Lake	5,624,283	1,427,279	
64	Medstead	4,352,485	457,685	
65	Turtleford	3,994,583	1,474,982	
66	Meadow Lake	3,882,815		1,077,230

Note: Rural assessments as supplied by R.M. secretaries, urban assessments as supplied by the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission.

- (2) What was the rate of local levy in each unit for each class of district?

Answer: Please see answer to Mr. Dundas' Question of March 8, 1949.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

Will copies of the 3rd Annual Report of the Lasserre Community Co-operative Association be printed at public expense, and distributed to members of the Legislature and to the public, as was done in connection with the first report of this Association?

Answer: No.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Do regulations under the Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act set the fees or other charges which owners of motor vehicles are required to pay for insurance before obtaining motor vehicle licences (Questions and Answers, March 7, 1949)?

Answer: Yes. Section 5 of The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1947, so requires.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) What was the total cost of constructing or acquiring the 39 bins for grain storage (Questions and Answers, March 9, 1949)?

Answer: \$17,507.93 with sufficient lumber remaining from purchase of original loxtave bins to construct 16 additional 2,000 bushel bins.

- (2) How many of these bins are being used or operated by the 18 Rural Municipalities which have entered into an agreement with the Department?

Answer: The Department has not been supplied, by municipalities, with any record of the use or operation of these bins for grain storage, at this date.

- (3) Approximately what quantities of the various types of grain were in storage in these 18 Rural Municipalities according to the latest reports submitted to the Department?

Answer: See Answer (2) above.

- (4) Is grain stored in these bins purchased and paid for by the Government, or by the Municipality?

Answer: Under terms of the agreement concerning use of the bins, the municipality accepts grain for storage from farmers. Neither the Government nor the Municipality would purchase grain for storage under the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) During the current fiscal year, what quantities of Hay and Fodder have been purchased from Indians resident on the Assiniboine Indian Reserve near Sinaluta?

Answer: 211 tons purchased from the Crooked Lake Indian Agency, Department of Indian Affairs.

- (2) What prices were paid for this fodder?

Answer: \$15.50 per ton delivered in Sintaluta or Montmartre.

(3) How has it been distributed?

Answer: No distribution has been made to date.

(4) What part of it is now stored in Sintaluta?

Answer: 126 tons.

(5) Under what conditions is it so stored?

Answer: Stacked on the fairgrounds.

(6) What provision has been made for its protection against loss from weather, fire or other hazards?

Answer: It is stacked in a fenced enclosure and stacks have been topped with loose hay for protection against weather. Possibility of emergent requirements this spring has not to date warranted the expense of additional protection.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

In addition to his flight to Saskatoon (Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949), was the Hon. C. C. Williams a passenger in an Air Ambulance 'plane to Redvers in November, 1948?

Answer: The Hon. C. C. Williams was scheduled to fly to Redvers on November 12th, 1948 but due to unsatisfactory weather conditions, the flight was not completed.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

What was the total amount paid to the Department of Natural Resources as royalties, crop share, or other fees or charges, in respect to 21,445 Muskrat Pelts taken from the Moose Mountain Park and Reserve in the years 1946 and 1947?

Answer: As the Department's share from the sale of muskrats taken under Special Permit is received in one amount covering the whole Province the Department is not aware of the amount received for any one given area.

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

On what date was G. E. Edelstein discharged from his employment by the Liquor Board?

Answer: April 30, 1935.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1949

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman.

- (1) Who is the present Sheriff of the Judicial Court of Moosomin?

Answer: Athol Bertram Burns.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: November 18, 1948.

- (3) What is his age?

Answer: 51 years.

- (4) What is his present salary?

Answer: Monthly salary \$225.00 plus cost of living bonus.

- (5) What was his previous occupation?

Answer: Secretary, Moosomin Credit Union with an office in the Court House, and Senior Caretaker, Court House, Moosomin.

- (6) What was his salary in that occupation?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge of his salary as Secretary of the Moosomin Credit Union, but he received a monthly salary of \$150.00 plus cost of living bonus as Caretaker at the Court House.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Is it the intention of the Department of Highways to clear the snow from Highway No. 18 from Torquay East to the Manitoba Boundary immediately, in order to preserve the existing grade?

Answer: No. Moving snow from the road surface to the side ditches does not reduce the amount of water which will be found on the right-of-way during the spring break-up; and consequently does not materially affect the preservation of the existing road embankment.

- (2) If not, what steps does the Department propose to take?

Answer: Each maintenance patrolman is instructed to patrol his section of highway during the spring breakup in order to see that culverts and ditches are in condition to rapidly carry water off the right-of-way and thus prevent damage to embankments by wave action or saturation.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1949

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association associated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) When did its agreement with the Government expire?

Answer: October 31, 1948.

- (3) What steps have been taken to negotiate a renewal agreement?

Answer: Negotiations for a renewal agreement are now in progress.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) What salary is paid to J. Golling employed in the Saskatchewan Liquor Board Store in Melville?

Answer: \$145 monthly.

- (2) What position does he hold?

Answer: Clerk.

- (3) When did he commence employment with the Saskatchewan Liquor Board?

Answer: October 17, 1944.

- (4) When did he commence employment in the Melville Liquor Board Store?

Answer: October 17, 1944.

- (5) Is he a veteran?

Answer: No.

- (6) What was his previous occupation?

Answer: No knowledge.

- (7) Whom did he replace?

Answer: No one.

- (8) Was he a veteran?

Answer: See reply to Question (7).

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What was the total cost of building Highway No. 35 from Tisdale to Nipawin in 1946-47, and 1947-48?

Answer: The cost of grading and gravelling No. 35 Highway from Tisdale to Nipawin in the fiscal years 1946-47 and 1947-48, excluding compensation for right-of-way, was \$203,027.81.

- (2) What was the (a) cost of moving the telephone line; (b) cost of moving fences; (c) cost of moving high line; (d) cost of land purchased?

Answer: (a) \$4,975.00; (b) \$7,988.51; (c) Power Line, Nil; (d) \$7,730.00.

- (3) Who were the contractors on this project?

Answer: Grading F. R. Gibbs.
Gravelling Mamczasz and Rollack,
Thode Bros. Ltd.
Telephone Lines Connaught Rural Telephone Co.,
Department of Telephones,
M. C. McKenzie.

- (4) What was the amount of money paid to each of them?

Answer: F. R. Gibbs \$74,867.71
Mamczasz and Rollack 73,889.89
Thode Bros. Ltd. 25,846.69
Connaught Rural Telephone Co. 4,275.00
Department of Telephones 5,938.16
M. C. McKenzie 700.00

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

How much money has been spent, to date, on the proposed Old Folks' Home in Melfort?

Answer: \$8,285.77.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) How many yards of gravel from the Imperial Gravel Pit have been sold by the Government since the purchase of this pit by the Government?

Answer: 63½ cu. yards.

- (2) How many persons are employed as caretakers, watchmen or maintenance crew of this pit?

Answer: There are no paid employees at Imperial Gravel Pit. Mr. L. Gilchrist is acting as caretaker in consideration of being permitted to occupy the small cottage on the property, rent free.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

In each of the years (a) 1947-48 and (b) 1948-49, what amount of road grants to R.M. No. 224 was expended within the Constituency of Arm River (Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949)?

Answer: (a) 1947-48, Nil; (b) 1948-49, Nil.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) What Department distributes "Progress Report from your Government"?

Answer: The Bureau of Publications.

- (2) What was the total cost of distribution?

Answer: Cost of mailing single copies of Progress Report was .03 cents. Many copies were mailed in envelopes containing other pamphlets, many were delivered direct to government offices, and to individuals asking for them personally. Total cost of mailing therefore would average well under .03 cents per copy.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Of the grants to Rural Municipalities in Arm River Constituency (Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949), in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, what portion of these grants represents (a) flat grants, (b) equalization grants?

Answer:

Fiscal Year 1947-48

R.M.	(a) flat grants	(b) equalization grant	Amount earned
221	\$500.00	\$ 800.00	\$1,300.00
222	500.00	1,150.00	1,650.00
223	500.00	1,100.00	1,600.00
224	500.00	900.00	1,400.00
251	500.00	700.00	500.00
252	500.00	650.00	1,150.00
253	500.00	-	500.00
254	500.00	100.00	600.00
280	500.00	850.00	1,350.00
281	500.00	850.00	1,350.00
282	500.00	1,250.00	1,750.00
283	500.00	50.00	550.00
284	500.00	750.00	1,250.00

Fiscal Year 1948-49

In this fiscal year, there were no flat grants provided. The funds available for Market Road improvements were allocated to the various Rural Municipalities as equitably as possible, but the amount of the grant to any one Municipality cannot be divided in relation to the source of funds. At the end of this fiscal year, the total expenditure from each fund can be determined.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) How many co-operative farms are now operating in the province?

Answer: There are 39 agricultural production co-operatives now operating in the province, composed of the following types:

Co-operative farms	12
Machinery co-operatives	2
Grazing co-operatives	24
Hog production co-operatives	1
	39
Total	39

- (2) How many are in the process of organization?

Answer: Advisory assistance and study group material have been requested by, and furnished to, a number of groups of farmers throughout the province, but it would be impossible to estimate definitely the number of possible incorporations in the near future.

- (3) How many more does the Government intend to organize in the future?

Answer: The Government will continue to render advisory assistance to any group wishing to organize co-operative farms, as is done in the case of all types of co-operative enterprise.

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) How many local co-operative organizations were there in Saskatchewan on April 1, 1944?

Answer: There were 980 co-operative organizations in Saskatchewan on April 1, 1944, composed of the following types:

Under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act	29
Under The Co-operative Associations Act	791
Under The Credit Union Act	
Credit Unions	138
Credit Union Federation	
of Saskatchewan	1
Under Special Acts of the Legislature	15
Under Other Legislation (Saskatchewan)	3
Under Joint Stock Companies Act (Dominion)	3
	980

- (2) How many local co-operative organizations are operating at present?

Answer: There were 1,213 co-operative organizations in Saskatchewan at March 14, 1949, composed of the following types:

Under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act	33	
Under The Co-operative Associations Act	943	
Under The Credit Union Act		
Credit Unions	217	
Credit Union League		
of Saskatchewan	1	218
Under Special Acts of the Legislature		10
Under Other Legislation (Saskatchewan)		4
Under Other Legislation (Dominion)		2
Under Joint Stock Companies Act (Dominion)		3
		1,213

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Who is the Chairman of the Labour Relations Board?

Answer: P. G. Makaroff, K.C.

- (2) What is the nature and extent of his qualifications?

Answer: B.A., LL.B., University of Saskatchewan. Admitted to Bar of Saskatchewan, July 12, 1918, and has engaged in active practice in the province since that date. Appointed King's Counsel, 1932. Former alderman, City of Saskatoon, and has been active in various organizations in the province.

- (3) Is he a war veteran?

Answer: No.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) Is Mr. Valleau, former Cabinet Minister, now Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) From what date and at what salary?

Answer: September 1, 1948 at a salary of \$5,000 per year plus the cost of living bonus.

- (3) Has he the use of a Compensation Board automobile for his personal use?

Answer: A car is used by members of the Board and the staff on Board business. When not being so used the car is, in accordance with the practice of the last nineteen years, available for personal driving by the Chairman.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1949

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

During the year 1948, how many sales in excess of 80 acres were made of (a) School Lands; (b) Provincial Lands; (c) Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board Lands?

Answer: (a) Nil; (b) Six, each under 160 acres; (c) 66.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Is K. G. Stewart, of Chelan, employed by the Department of Municipal Affairs?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, since what date, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: August 10, 1945; L.I.D. Inspector; \$1,560 per annum.

- (3) What amount was paid to him for (a) salary, (b) expenses, (c) other purposes, in each of the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49 to December 31, 1948?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Salary	(b) Expenses	(c) Other purposes (Cost of Living Bonus)
1945-46	\$1,132.26	\$ 689.83	\$174.19
1946-47	1,725.00	1,101.50	200.00
1947-48	2,196.00	956.41	30.00
1948-49 (to Dec. 31/48)	1,719.00	946.02	146.00

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is F. Doyle, of Eldersley, in the employ of the Government, or has he been so employed since July 10, 1944?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacities, and at what rates of remuneration?

Answer: See reply to Question (1).

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Do moneys invested by the Government Insurance Office, and the Workmen's Compensation Board in Saskatchewan bonds become part of the Sinking Funds of the Province, apply to the reduction of Public

Debt, or do they remain the property of the Office and the Board as the case may be?

Answer: (a) no; (b) no; (c) yes.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Does the Government render any assistance to St. Paul's Lutheran Old Folks' and Children's Home at Melville?

Answer: No direct assistance is rendered to any Old Folks Home for maintenance purposes. However, where Old Age and Blind Pensioners or people on Social Aid are cared for in homes, the pension which is paid by the Government, goes towards maintenance, as does social aid, paid in whole or in part by the Government.

- (2) If so, to what extent in each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer: See reply to Question (1).

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Who is in charge or caretaker of the Museum of Western Development at Battleford?

Answer: Mr. Charles Price.

- (2) From what date and at what salary?

Answer: From November 1, 1948, at \$10.00 per month.

Mr. Willis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) What was the total number of schools not in operation in 1941-42, 1944-45, 1947-48?

Answer: 1941-42, 397; 1944-45, 713; 1947-48, 870.

- (2) What was rural enrolment in schools in 1941-42, 1944-45, 1947-48?

Answer: 1941-42, 111,026; 1944-45, 93,047; 1947-48, 80,580.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman,

- (1) Who were the Counsel and Solicitors employed to represent the Government or any of its Boards or Commissions in the litigation involving the John East Iron Works in which the validity of sections of The Trade Union Act were in question?

Answer: In the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Dr. M. C. Shumiatcher, K.C., acted as counsel and solicitor for the Labour Relations Board; Mr. P. G. Makaroff, K.C., acted as counsel and solicitor for the Attorney-General. In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Dr. M. C. Shumiatcher, K.C., and Mr. F. A. Brewin acted as counsel for the Labour Relations Board; Mr. F. A. Brewin acted as counsel for the Attorney-General. Solicitors for both parties were Messrs. Lawrence, Jones & Company.

- (2) What was the amount paid to each (a) as fees; (b) as expenses; (c) as any other form of remuneration?

Answer: In the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan:

Dr. M. C. Shumiatcher, K.C., (a) Nil; (b) Nil; (c) Nil.
Mr. P. G. Makaroff, K.C., (a) \$400.00; (b) \$76.74; (c) Nil.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

Dr. M. C. Shumiatcher, K.C., (a) Nil; (b) \$1,083.78 (including expenses incurred in The Farm Security Reference); (c) Nil.

Mr. F. A. Brewin, (a) \$2,400.00; (b) \$1,073.73; (c) Nil.

Messrs. Lawrence, Jones & Company, (a) \$940.16; (b) \$131.11; (c) Nil.

In reduction of the above fees and expenses, costs paid by the John East Iron Works, Ltd., to the Government total \$2,798.10; in addition, to be taxed and paid by that company are costs of \$969.42.

MONDAY MARCH 21, 1949

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

- (1) Who were the Counsel and Solicitors employed to represent the Government or any of its Boards, or Commissions in the litigation respecting the validity of The Farm Security Act?

Answer: Mason, Foulds, Davidson & Gale, Toronto.

F. C. Cronkite, K.C., Saskatoon.

Smith, Rae, Greer & Cartwright, Toronto.

E. F. Whitmore, Saskatoon.

Blake & Redden, London, England.

R. S. Meldrum, K.C., Regina.

- (2) What was the amount paid to each (a) as fees; (b) as expenses; (c) as any other form of remuneration?

Answer: Mason, Foulds, Davidson & Gale—

(a) and (b) \$3,000.00; (c) Nil.

F. C. Cronkite, K.C.—

(a) \$1,200.00 (to date); (b) \$1,371.97; (c) Nil.

Smith, Rae, Greer & Cartwright—

(a) \$200.00; (b) \$5.46; (c) Nil.

E. F. Whitmore—(a) \$100.00; (b) Nil; (c) Nil.

Blake & Redden—(a) \$740.93; (b) \$1,539.07; (c) Nil.

R. S. Meldrum, K.C.—(a) Nil; (b) \$1,086.27 (c) Nil.

Mr. Horsman asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

What was the average daily school attendance during 1948 in each of the Larger School Units in (a) Rural Schools, (b) Village Schools, (c) Town Schools?

Answer:

No. Unit	(a) Rural Schools	(b) Village Schools	(c) Town Schools
1 Oxbow	674.77	277.58	163.09
2 Estevan	1,040.10	657.11	
3 Radville	779.78	238.17	
5 Assiniboia	1,089.90	672.94	
6 Gravelbourg	814.24	517.30	
7 Shaunavon	507.95	558.44	
8 Eastend	442.58	225.72	
10 Arcola	688.73	598.55	168.50
11 Weyburn	747.77	400.95	
12 Milestone	562.58	291.60	
15 Swift Current	1,163.86	269.70	
17 Maple Creek	652.07	358.41	289.53
18 Broadview	931.25	126.74	358.74
20 Regina (East)	884.03	557.97	
22 Moose Jaw	728.37	409.98	
23 Herbert	904.17	340.18	366.28
24 Leader	472.95	369.87	
26 Melville (North)	1,420.69	396.70	
28 Cupar	997.62	664.58	
29 Govan	980.08	430.87	
31 Davidson	458.33	300.48	
32 Outlook	648.39	555.19	
34 Kindersley	398.48	262.75	245.57
35 Kamsack	1,466.83	572.35	
38 Foam Lake	1,499.87	493.46	145.42
40 Lanigan	865.61	397.08	104.31
41 Saskatoon (East)	938.64	423.42	
42 Saskatoon (West)	833.01	303.72	144.86
44 Kerrobert	1,286.72	566.82	171.57
45 Sturgis	1,482.77	531.94	148.99
46 Wadena	2,026.96	383.28	431.53
47 Humboldt	1,837.35	545.72	
50 Biggar	843.78	165.06	
52 Hudson Bay	1,432.94	221.34	210.34
54 Melfort	1,500.22	163.97	
55 Kinistino	1,313.71	491.32	
56 Prince Albert	1,948.73	99.42	
57 Blaine Lake	912.31	530.59	
58 North Battleford	1,172.91	330.90	
59 Wilkie	845.65	269.36	
61 Nipawin	1,599.61	689.66	

No. Unit	(a) Rural Schools	(b) Village Schools	(c) Town Schools
63 Shell Lake	1,536.76	813.52	
64 Medstead	1,225.10	165.61	
65 Turtleford	882.87	501.97	
66 Meadow Lake	1,727.94		497.99

The above figures are for the school year 1947-48 which are the latest available.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

What amounts expended by the Department of Education in the fiscal year 1947-48 on (a) revenue account, and (b) capital account, were paid or refunded by the Federal Government?

Answer: (a) \$515,279.05; (b) \$51,253.03.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Outside of Larger School Units how many (a) Rural Districts, (b) Village Districts, (c) Town Districts, (d) City Districts are there in the Province?

Answer: (a) 1,071; (b) 132; (c) 72; (d) 22.

- (2) How many classrooms in each case?

Answer: (a) 956; (b) 413; (c) 543; (d) 1,039.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

How many strikes occurred in Saskatchewan in each of the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer: Number of strikes, number of employees involved and total time loss resulting from strikes were as follows:

Year	No. of strikes	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss (in Man-Days)
1944	1	48	24
1945	3	1,471	1,736
1946	4	108	1,914
1947	15	1,818	42,908
1948	8	679	12,333

Note: Of the 42,908 man-days lost in 1947, 37,190 man-days represented the time lost in Saskatchewan as a result of the national strike in the meat packing industry. Of the 12,333 man-days lost in 1948, 9,623 man-days represented the time lost up until the end of the year as a result of the strike in the Estevan-Bienfait coal field.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Of the amount of \$2,430 shown as expended by the Department of Highways in R.M. No. 280 in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 (Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949), what amount was actually expended in the Constituency of Arm River?

Answer: Fiscal Year 1947-48—Nil.

Fiscal Year 1948-49—Grant of \$1,080.00 was authorized for the improvement of eight miles of road, four miles in Last Mountain Constituency (N.9 to 12-30-22-2) and four miles in Arm River Constituency (E.28 & 33-28-24-2 and E.28 & 33-29-24-2). No distribution of expenditure as between locations was given by R.M. 280, and grant was paid in full, divided equally between Arm River Constituency and Last Mountain Constituency.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1949

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What is the total amount spent by all Departments other than Crown Corporations on the Sodium Sulphate Plant at Chaplin?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What was the total cost in the years 1945 to 1948 inclusive of Highway No. 18 from Oungre to Lake Alma for (a) construction, (b) gravelling, (c) other costs?

Answer: From the junction of Highways 18 and 35 approximately one-half mile west of Oungre to a point three miles west of Lake Alma, Projects 18-G and 18-H, the expenditures in the fiscal years 1945-46 to 1947-48 inclusive, were:—

- (a) Reconstruction, \$56,784.50;
 (b) Gravelling, \$20,280.54;
 (c) Land for right-of-way and for gravel pit, \$350.55.
- (2) What contractors were employed and what amounts were paid to each?

Answer: Lucas & McLaren (Gravelling), \$19,315.84.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

- (1) What spray painting equipment has been purchased by the Government?

Answer: 6 Devilbiss compressor outfits; 1 Curtis compressor; 2 Webster compressors; 7 Devilbiss paint pot, hose and guns.

- (2) What was the cost?

Answer: \$6,560.96.

- (3) What equipment has been sold?

Answer: 1 Webster Model "M" compressor.

- (4) At what price?

Answer: \$200.00.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

What was the total amount expended by the Department of Highways in the year 1947-48 for snow removal?

Answer: \$482,029.39.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

How much has been collected under the Mineral Taxation Act in each of the years (a) 1945-46, (b) 1946-47, (c) 1947-48, (d) 1948-49 to date?

Answer: (a) Nil; (b) \$44,198.15; (c) \$92,219.81; (d) \$24,332.92.

The above information is in accordance with amounts credited to Revenue in each of the fiscal years referred to.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) How many Rural School Districts are in the Davidson Larger Unit?

Answer: 90.

- (2) In how many of these Districts did the school not open in the fall of 1948?

Answer: 45.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Has a Saskatchewan Marketing Board been established under the provisions of The Natural Products Marketing Act, Chap. 18, 1945?

Answer: No.

- (2) How many marketing boards or agencies have been established under the provisions of this Act?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Dewhurst asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

What was the total amount of time lost in Saskatchewan as a result of industrial accidents in each of the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

Answer:

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death Cases	Total Days
1944	95,482.	13,983.5	8.0	109,473.5
1945	99,706.	13,544.0	57.	113,307.0
1946	116,241.	17,136.5	14.	133,391.5
1947	126,983.5	18,028.0	-	145,011.5
1948	not yet available			

Mr. Dewhurst asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) How many strikes occurred in the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, (a) in Saskatchewan, (b) in Canada?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Saskatchewan	(b) Canada
1944	1	195
1945	3	197
1946	4	228
1947	15	236
1948	8	148

- (2) How many employees were involved in strikes in each of the said years, (a) in Saskatchewan, (b) in Canada?

<i>Answer:</i>	(a) Saskatchewan	(b) Canada
1944	48	75,290
1945	1,471	96,068
1946	108	139,474
1947	1,818	104,120
1948	679	41,234

- (3) What was the total amount of time lost as a result of strikes in each of the said years, (a) in Saskatchewan, (b) in Canada?

Answer: Time loss is here shown in man days:

	(a) Saskatchewan	(b) Canada
1944	24	490,139
1945	1,736	1,457,420
1946	1,914	4,516,393
1947	42,908	2,397,340
1948	12,333	898,405

Note: Figures for Saskatchewan are taken from the records of the provincial Department of Labour. Figures for Canada are as shown in the *Labour Gazette*, official publication of the Federal Department of Labour.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1949

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How many trucks equipped for dental service were purchased by the Government?

Answer: Three.

- (2) What was the total cost?

Answer: \$7,122.10, including Dental Kits.

- (3) How many of these have been sold?

Answer: Three.

- (4) To whom, and at what price?

Answer: The Lorries were sold to the Department of Natural Resources for \$5,400.00. The Dental Kits were sold to Health Region No. 1, Swift Current for \$960.00.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) How many tons of hay are stored at Montmartre by the Department of Agriculture?

Answer: 85 tons.

- (2) How many tons of hay were bought from the Assiniboia Reserve Agency in 1948, and what price was paid for it?

Answer: See answer to Question given on March 14.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) During what period was T. H. McLeod given leave of absence?

Answer: September 15, 1947, to September 17, 1948.

- (2) What amount was he paid for (a) salary, (b) expenses, (c) gratuity or other purposes, in each of the years 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49 to December 31, 1948?

Answer: (a) 1946-47, \$4,125.00; 1947-48, \$3,683.33; 1948-49, to December 31, 1948, \$2,804.41.

(b) 1946-47, \$676.67; 1947-48, \$43.40; 1948-49, to December 31, 1948, Nil.

(c) 1946-47, \$4.23; 1947-48, Nil; 1948-49, to December 31, 1948, Nil.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

What bonus is now being paid by the Government of Saskatchewan on wool produced in the Province?

Answer: Nil. Originally the wool bonus was shareable with the Dominion Government on a basis of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4c per lb. The Dominion Government discontinued the policy on March 31, 1947. In 1947-48, the province continued to pay Saskatchewan producers of clean graded wool a bonus of 2c per lb., but discontinued bonus payments for 1948-49 when the Dominion policy was not renewed.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What was the total cost and the cost per page of the Public Accounts in 1947-48?

Answer: The total cost, \$7,515.77; the cost per page including cover, \$8.95.

Note: Above amounts include Education Tax.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

How many trade unions were there in Saskatchewan on December 31, 1948, and what was the total membership of such unions?

Answer: See answer to Question of Mr. Horsman, March 3, 1949.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

(1) Was John Fornataro employed by the Government during 1948?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, from what date and in what capacity?

Answer: From September 4, 1948, on a provisional basis as a Social Welfare Officer at Regina Gaol.

(3) Was he a Canadian citizen at the time of his appointment?

Answer: No, but he had filed a Declaration of Intention to become a Canadian Citizen on January 3, 1947. On September 9, 1948, his application for Canadian citizenship was filed, and on November 17, 1948, his application was heard and approved. He holds certificate of naturalization No. 43538 dated February 17, 1949.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

Has the Government made any decision as to what industries it will discontinue because they are uneconomic? (Budget Address, March 2, 1949, Page 9).

Answer: This is a matter of Government policy which will be announced in due course.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1949

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) Is O. H. Hansen in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: See above answer to Question (1).

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) What is the total amount expended to date on construction of the Nipawin-Flin Flon Highway?

Answer: The total amount expended on the Nipawin-Flin Flon Highway as at March 1, 1949, \$504,618.24.

- (2) How many miles have been constructed?

Answer: Graded, 67.5 miles; Gravelled, 47.3 miles.

Mr. Brown asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) (a) On what date was the Willowbunch Larger Unit established? (b) How many rural school districts are included? (c) How many rural schools were closed as at December 1, 1948?

Answer: (a) March 1, 1949; (b) 100; (c) 28.

- (2) (a) Is the Gull Lake Superintendency organized on a Larger Unit?
(b) How many rural school districts are included?
(c) How many of these rural schools were closed as at December 1, 1948?

Answer: (a) No; (b) 79; (c) 37.

- (3) How many rural schools now included in the Davidson Larger Unit were in operation in the period immediately prior to the organization of that Unit?

Answer: 58.

- (4) (a) How many rural school districts are in the Outlook Larger Unit?
(b) In how many of these districts did the school not open:
(I) In the fall of 1948;
(II) In the period immediately before the Unit was formed?

Answer: (a) 95; (b) (I) 28, (II) 29.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) What was the total cost of the Department of Natural Resources Building at Buffalo Narrows?

Answer: As the Department owns more than one building at Buffalo Narrows it will be necessary to define the building referred to in this Question.

- (2) For what purpose is it used?

Answer: See reply to (1).

- (3) When was it built?

Answer: See reply to (1).

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

Will Saskatchewan soldier settlers of the First World War who have had mineral rights in their lands turned over to them by the Dominion Government be taxed under the Provincial Mineral Taxation Act?

Answer: The Mineral Taxation Act is now before the Courts and *subjudice* and, therefore, this Question cannot be answered.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) What amount of loans made by Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited have been guaranteed by the Provincial Treasurer under The Co-operative Guarantee Act, 1947?

Answer: Under The Co-operative Guarantee Act, 1947, Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited loaned \$23,800.00, repayment of one-half of which was guaranteed by the Provincial Treasurer.

- (2) What amount has been loaned to the Society by the Provincial Treasurer under this Act?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

What Juvenile Court Judges have been appointed following the statement of the Attorney General on October 5, 1948?

Answer: None to date. Under the authority of The Child Welfare Act, Part II, Section 63, all magistrates and judges of the province are ex-officio judges of the Juvenile Courts.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

In the year 1947-48 what was the total amount of School Grants

paid to: (a) Larger Units; (b) Rural Schools outside Larger Units; (c) Village Schools outside Larger Units; (d) Town Schools outside Larger Units; (e) City Schools outside Larger Units?

Answer: (a) \$3,540,272.31; (b) \$600,098.10; (c) \$310,885.64; (d) \$690,595.76; (e) \$178,691.69.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

How much has been expended on "temperance education" of the "\$50,000 to \$100,000" the Provincial Treasurer stated, on March 23, 1946, "the Government was prepared to spend?"

Answer: No separate account has been kept of the various amounts expended on temperance education.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1949

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) How many crop-share leases were taken by the Farm Loans Branch in 1948?

Answer: 180 leases were taken on Mortgages and Agreements for Sale.

- (2) How many on Crown Lands?

Answer: (a) Department of Agriculture, 375 Veteran Leases; (b) Treasury Department, Farm Loans Branch, 120.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) In regard to the 1938 Seed Grain Settlement, what is the total amount collected by the Government to February 28, 1949?

Answer: \$4,946,800.54.

- (2) What amount of principal is still outstanding?

Answer: \$1,616,569.67.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Has Mr. R. T. Ruggles been employed to make a survey or investigation of, or in connection with, Northern Saskatchewan?

Answer: Yes. Mr. R. I. Ruggles was employed.

- (2) If so, from what date and at what salary or remuneration?

Answer: From June 1, 1948, to September 3, 1948, at a rate of \$2,700.00 per annum.

- (3) Has he made a report or reports?

Answer: This report is still being prepared.

- (4) Will copies of these reports be made available to members of the Legislature?

Answer: No decision in this regard can be made until the report has been completed.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

When will a vote be taken in the proposed Larger School Units from which petitions for such a vote have been received?

Answer: Government policy will be announced in due course.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Has the Government Fish Board made remittance of Education Tax on all sales made by its Trading Posts, where the tax applies?

Answer: No audit has been made by the Education Tax Division.

Mr. Loftson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) In the year 1948, within the Constituency of Saltcoats, how many miles of provincial highways were (a) constructed, (b) reconstructed; (c) gravelled; (d) re-gravelled, by Departmental Gangs?

Answer: (a) 8.96 miles; (b) 6.86 miles; (c) Nil; (d) Nil.

- (2) What was the total cost of (a) Construction and Reconstruction; (b) Graveling and Re-graveling?

Answer: (a) \$45,722.13 (to February 28, 1949); (b) Nil.

Mr. Cameron asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) To whom is S1½-29-12-21-W3 leased?

Answer: Mr. G. B. Gilmer holds permit for 1949.

- (2) From what date, and under what terms?

Answer: Permit is effective from February 2, 1949, to December 30, 1949. One-sixth crop share.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) How much is the total of health grants for the current year offered to Saskatchewan by the Federal Government?

Answer:

P.C. No.	NAME OF GRANT	AMOUNT OF GRANT	AMOUNT APPROVED
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3401	Crippled Children Grant	\$ 35,111.00	\$ 23,880.00
3402	Professional Training Grant	35,111.00	24,098.97
3403	Hospital Construction Grant (See Explanation below, Note 1)	871,636.00	57,531.34
3404	Venereal Disease Control	18,438.00	17,007.00
3405	Mental Health Grant	278,110.00	118,995.31
3406	Tuberculosis Control Grant	173,787.00	171,896.88
3407	Public Health Research Grant	8,982.00	8,982.00
3408	Health Survey Grant	43,506.00	43,506.00
3409	General Public Health Grant	294,700.00	204,155.73
3410	Cancer Control Grant	234,671.00	234,671.00
		<u>\$1,994,052.00</u>	<u>\$904,724.23</u>

Note 1—The figure for approved Hospital Construction Grants gives an erroneous impression.

The figure will be increased by \$70,613.00, if projects already submitted to the Dominion Government are approved; by an additional \$76,758.00, if the projects being submitted during the next few days are approved, and by an additional \$218,622.00, if the projects to be submitted about two weeks from now are approved.

Thus the total about one month from now is expected to be approximately \$423,524.00.

Nothing would have been gained by handling Hospital Construction Grants more hastily and less carefully, since the Annual Dominion Hospital Construction Grants are cumulative over a five-year period.

Note 2—Regarding Column (D) Amount Approved, in view of the lateness in starting Dominion Provincial Health Grants and consequent delay in obtaining staff and equipment, it is probable that a large number of approved projects may not be expended in the fiscal year 1948-49.

New and continuing projects for the fiscal year 1949-50 are presently being submitted to Ottawa.

- (2) For how much of these grants has the Province of Saskatchewan qualified?

Answer: See column (D) of Table submitted in answer (1).

- (3) What use has been made of these grants?

Answer: The Grants are being used for the following purposes:

- (a) To conduct a Provincial Health Survey and to plan the use of the other Health Grants in the extension of hospital accommodation;
- (b) to improve and expand the health services administered by the Department of Public Health;
- (c) to expand the programme of the Anti-Tuberculosis League;
- (d) to add equipment and personnel employed in the Mental Hygiene programme;
- (e) to expand the programme of Venereal Disease Control;
- (f) to establish a Crippled Children's Branch in the

- Department of Public Health and to begin the undertaking of a programme for crippled children;
- (g) to train public health and hospital personnel;
 - (h) to undertake additional research projects in Public Health;
 - (i) to assist the Province in its Cancer Control programme;
 - (j) to supplement the Province's programme of grants to local hospital authorities for hospital construction.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

Of the amount of \$3,080 shown as expended by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Arm River in R.M. 284 in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 (Questions and Answers, March 8, 1949), what amount was actually expended in the Constituency of Arm River?

Answer: Fiscal year 1947-48, \$1,250.00.

Fiscal year 1948-49, Grant of \$1,330.00 was authorized for improvement of twelve miles of road, nine miles in Arm River Constituency (E.5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32-28-6-3; E.8, 17 and 20-29-6-3) and three miles in Hanley Constituency (S.5 and 6-31-6-3; S.1-31-7-3). No distribution of expenditure as between locations was given by R.M. 284, and the grant was paid in full, divided on a mileage basis, \$1,000.00 to Arm River Constituency and \$330.00 to Hanley Constituency.

A grant of \$500.000 was authorized for the repair of flood damage in R.M. 284. Expenditure statement submitted by R.M. 284 shows work done at three locations, one in Arm River Constituency (E.20-29-6-3) and two in Hanley Constituency (S.1-31-6-3; N.20-31-6-3). No distribution of expenditure as between locations was given by R.M. 280, and the grant was paid in full, \$200.00 charged to Arm River Constituency and \$300.00 to Hanley Constituency.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1949

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) During the year 1946-47, did the Public Service Commission advertise in the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" for applications for positions in the Civil Service?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is it the practice of the Government to advertise in the "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" for applications for positions in the Public Service?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) What was the total amount charged to the Department of Natural Resources by the Saskatchewan Airways, for flying services supplied in July, 1948?

Answer: \$7,455.12.

- (2) What amount has been paid by the Department?

Answer: \$7,455.12.

- (3) What amount has been or is disputed as not properly chargeable to the Department?

Answer: None.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

As at October 31, 1948, what amount was owing to Saskatchewan Airways by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: Information as to the total amount owing at this date is not available as the Department do not retain an accounts payable record, but all accounts received to this date were passed for payment.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What investments have been made in Saskatchewan of (a) British, (b) Swedish, and (c) American capital as a result of Premier Douglas' recent visits to England and New York?

Answer: It is not possible to determine the origin of investments of capital in the Province, but since the return of Premier Douglas from the United Kingdom on October 30, 1948, there have been incorporated 47 Saskatchewan companies capitalized at \$3,353,000, and there have been registered in the Province 22 extra-provincial, Dominion and foreign companies capitalized at \$41,170,000.

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) In the year 1948, what was the total amount expended on re-gravelling Provincial Highway No. 2 in R.M.'s 221, 251 and 281?

Answer: \$924.50.

- (2) How many miles were re-gravelled?

Answer: Only "Spot" gravelling was undertaken. The total quantity of gravel placed would not be sufficient to re-gravel more than one mile of highway.

- (3) How many yards of gravel were placed?

Answer: 490 cubic yards.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1949

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) How many buildings at Buffalo Narrows are owned by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: Four.

- (2) For what purpose is each used?

Answer:

- (a) Field Officer's Residence. This building is used to accommodate the Field Officer and his family and in this residence is provided office space used by the Field Officer in carrying on Departmental work.
- (b) Warehouse. For the purpose of storing Departmental equipment. Due to the necessity of having a member of the R.C.M.P. stationed at Buffalo Narrows, this building has now been turned over to the R.C.M.P. on a rental basis and is used to accommodate the Constable in charge at this point.
- (c) Gasoline Shed. Used for the purpose of storing outboard motors and gasoline for these motors.
- (d) Outside toilet. Used for the purpose for which it was built.
- (3) What was the cost of each?

Answer: (a) Field Officer's Residence, \$4,299.67; (b) Warehouse, \$606.22; (c) Gasoline Shed, \$111.40; (d) Outside toilet, no record of costs.

- (4) When were they built?

Answer: (a) Field Officer's Residence, Summer of 1948; (b) Warehouse, Fall of 1947; (c) Gasoline Shed, Summer of 1948; (d) Outside toilet, Summer of 1948.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

In the fiscal year (a) 1947-48 and (b) 1948-49 to December 31, 1948, what was the total amount paid to Saskatchewan Government Airways by the Department of Natural Resources?

Answer: (a) 1947-48, \$16,703.76. This amount covers the period August 15, 1947, to March 31, 1948, as the effective date of the transfer of the Departmental air set-up to this Corporation

was August 15, 1947.

(b) 1948-49 (To December 31, 1948), \$47,725.25.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Has the Department of Social Welfare received representations or requests (other than that from Fort Qu'Appelle) for the Department to purchase Golf Courses in the Province?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, from what places or clubs?

Answer: See Answer to (1) above.

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Since January 1, 1948, what game and fur conservation activities have been carried on by the Department of Natural Resources in the Moose Mountain Park and Forest Reserve?

Answer: Three Field Officers have been permanently employed in the Park area, either wholly or partly on Game and fur management conservation work. Also an investigation was undertaken to survey the possibilities of constructing dams for the purpose of maintaining water levels. During the period 15 live beaver were transplanted in this area.

- (2) What was the expenditure on this work?

Answer: \$1,948.44.

- (3) How many Muskrat pelts were taken from this area in the year 1948? (Questions and Answers, February 26, 1948).

Answer: 6,798 pelts.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) Are any school nurses employed by the Larger School Units?

Answer: Unit boards may employ school nurses if advisable to do so. No grant is paid in respect of school nurses so employed, hence the Department has no information.

- (2) If so, how many?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Corman:

What was the total amount paid to Agents of the Attorney General or other Solicitors for conducting prosecutions for failure to pay Hos-

pital Tax between January 1, 1947, and February 28, 1949, (a) as fees, (b) as expenses? (Questions and Answers, March 3, 1949)

Answer: (a) \$1,402.00; (b) \$134.14.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

Are the Ledger and other Books of Account of the Dominion Electric in the possession of Saskatchewan Power Commission or Saskatchewan Power Corporation?

Answer: The Ledger and other Books of Account of Dominion Electric Power Limited are in the possession of Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

Of the \$3,540,272.31 of School Grants paid to Larger School Units in 1947-48, how much was paid for: (a) Daily operational grants; (b) Equalization grants; (c) Building grants; (d) Repair grants; (e) Grants under Section 5? (Questions and Answers, March 24, 1949)

Answer: (a) \$1,360,041.58; (b) \$1,449,508.47; (c) \$311,161.01; (d) \$270,205.04; (e) \$10,102.03; (f) \$139,254.18. (Other grants not specified in question.)

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

(1) Do employees of the Department of Natural Resources sell traps?

Answer: Yes, as a convenience to trappers.

(2) If so, is Education Tax collected on such sales?

Answer: No, as practically all sales are to Indians.

(3) At what points are such sales-made by Departmental employees?

<i>Answer:</i>	St. Walburg
Paddockwood	Cold Lake, Alta.
Cumberland House	Lac la Ronge
Usherville	Christopher Lake
Peesane	Ft. Qu'Appelle
Weyburn	Dorintosh
Kenosee Lake	Big River
Green Lake	Pelly
Yorkton	Pierceland
Leoville	Stony Rapids
Montreal Lake	Glaslyn
Chelan	Loon Lake

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

Are Justices of the Peace *ex-officio* Juvenile Court Judges?

Answer: No, but under Section 3 of Part 1 of The Child Welfare Act, the Minister may appoint two Justices of the Peace to act in a specific case, in any part of the province.

In addition, the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada defines "the judge" as follows: "'the judge' means the judge of a juvenile court seized of the case, or the justice (of the peace), specially authorized by Dominion or Provincial authority to deal with juvenile delinquents, seized of the case."

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) What rate of royalty is being paid to the Department of Natural Resources by the Government Sodium Sulphate Plant at Chaplin?

Answer: Royalty in accordance with rates in the regulations:

On Anhydrous Products (Processed)		
Average Market Value		
Per Ton		Percentage
\$7 to \$8	-----	3½ %
\$8 to \$9	-----	4%
\$9 to \$10	-----	4½ %
\$10 to \$11	-----	5%
\$11 to \$12	-----	5½ %
\$12 to \$13	-----	6%
\$13 to \$14	-----	7%
\$14 to \$15	-----	8%
\$15 to \$16	-----	9%
\$16 and over	-----	12%
On Hydrous Products (Unprocessed)		
Average Market Value		
Per Ton		Percentage
\$2 to \$3	-----	7%
\$3 to \$4	-----	8%
\$4 to \$5	-----	9%
\$5 to \$6	-----	10%
\$6 to \$7	-----	12%
\$7 to \$8	-----	14%
\$8 to \$9	-----	16%
\$9 to \$10	-----	18%
\$10 and over	-----	20%

- (2) Is this royalty paid as the product is produced or when it is sold?

Answer: Royalty is paid when product is sold, based on market value.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) In the year 1947, what amount accrued to the Education Fund from School Lands in the Matador Co-op Farm?

Answer: Nil. No crop-share rental collected because of crop failure due to hail.

- (2) What portion of this amount was charged by the Department to costs of School Land administration?

Answer: See reply to Question (1).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1949

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

- (1) Is Spray Painting Equipment, formerly owned by the Department of Reconstruction in connection with its spray painting activities, now available to be purchased?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, under what conditions and on what terms?

Answer: Various Government departments are interested in obtaining the equipment, and if there is any left after their needs have been met, a method of selling the remainder will be arranged.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

During the year 1948, what amount was paid to the Provincial Treasurer by each of the various Crown Corporations, other than Telephones and Power for: (a) Interest on Capital and Working Advances; (b) Sinking Funds or Retirements?

Answer: (a) Nil; (b) Nil.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

What amount of the Education Fund has been expended on construction of University Buildings (Capital Account) from (a) August 1, 1937 to July 1, 1944; (b) From July 1, 1944 to December 31, 1948?

Answer: (a) Nil; (b) \$1,911,770.72.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Are Greyhound Bus Lines and other operators of private bus lines in Saskatchewan required to pay the fees and charges imposed by the compulsory Automobile Insurance Act?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Have all the various trading posts of the Government Fish Board made returns of Education Tax collected in 1948?

Answer: Returns are made annually, and have been made up to March 31, 1948.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

- (1) Has a final allocation of N $\frac{1}{2}$ 11-13-6 W2 been made?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, to whom, and on what date?

Answer: George Balog. March 27, 1948.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Nollet:

To whom was S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29-12-21-W3 leased for the year 1948?

Answer: G. B. Gilmer held an annual permit for 1948.

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

For what service or services did the Department of Public Health pay Jim Wright of Landis the sum of \$1,215.62? (Sessional Paper No. 78)

Answer: For writing script of Air Ambulance Film "Mercy Flight"; assisting in production and direction of the film; other expenses consequent upon the editing, cutting and distribution of the film, and travelling expenses.

Mr. Prince asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Has a Co-operative Farm been organized at Landis?

Answer: No.

- (2) Is it now in operation?

Answer: See answer to (1).

- (3) Is Jim Wright employed in connection with this operation, and is the Government contributing to his salary or expenses?

Answer: No.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) Has the Department of Co-operation employed or engaged the services of Jim Wright, of Landis?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity or for what service?

Answer: See answer to (1).

Mr. Woods asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) For what service or services was \$500.00 paid by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation to Jim Wright, of Landis? (Sessional Paper No. 78).

Answer: For research and preparation of an article on co-operative farming. This article has been accepted for publication in the Canadian National Geographic Magazine.

- (2) Is Mr. Wright still in the employ of the Department or in receipt of payment for his services?

Answer: No.

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

- (1) For what service or services did the Department of Education pay \$751.30 to Jim Wright, of Landis? (Sessional Paper No. 78)

Answer: For work in connection with the organization of Community Clubs, the establishment of Community Centres and the preparation of study material on co-operative farming. The work in connection with the organization of Community Clubs and Community Centres covered a period of nine months, for which Mr. Wright was paid at the rate of \$75.00 per month. The study material on co-operative farming was prepared in Regina. Mr. Wright's expenses were \$76.30.

- (2) Is Mr. Wright still employed by the Department or utilized for service of any kind?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, under what arrangement?

Answer: See answer to (2).

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1949

Mr. Loehr asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

Where in Larger School Units a local school is not operated and no provision for conveyance of students in the district is made by the Larger Unit Board, what recourse is available to parents of such students?

Answer: The Larger School Units Act provides that the unit board has the power: (1) to determine what school any of the children of the unit shall attend; and, (2) to make, where

necessary, provision for the attendance of pupils at schools outside of the district in which their parents or lawful guardians reside, and for the payment to a parent or lawful guardian of a reasonable sum on account or in lieu of the cost of a pupil's conveyance.

Where a parent establishes that no effort had been made by a unit board to enter into an arrangement, under the unit's policy respecting the education of children in a district in which the school is closed, for the payment of an allowance towards the cost of conveyance or in lieu of conveyance, the Department investigates the situation and advises the unit board and the parent on a reasonable basis for settlement. Any parent, rate-payer or school board has recourse to the Department on any school matter.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What amount was paid to Jim Wright by the Department of Co-operation in the year 1947-48?

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) What oil leases have been granted with respect to the south half of 28-44-28-W3rd?

Answer: Lease P 3099 on Fractional SE. 28-44-28-W3rd, an area of 131 acres.

- (2) To whom were such leases granted?

Answer: Mr. J. S. Irwin, 812 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta.

- (3) What consideration was paid for same?

Answer: First year rental, according to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations @ 50c per acre \$65.50
plus application fee 5.00

Total \$70.50

- (4) Were tenders called for?

Answer: Petroleum leases are granted on standard terms, and tenders have never been called for same.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

How many acres of land were the property of the Farm Loans Branch at December 31, 1948?

Answer: 38,160 acres more or less.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

- (1) Is Mrs. W. K. Bryden now employed by the Government or was she so employed in 1948?

Answer: Mrs. Bryden is now employed by the Government.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Research Economist I at \$2,520 per annum.

Mr. Korchinski asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Who is the Warden at Prince Albert Gaol?

Answer: Anthony Broughton.

- (2) What is his salary?

Answer: \$3,298.00 per annum.

Mr. Deshaye asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) What amount was paid to Veteran Westbury for damages in connection with re-allocation of Provincial Crown Lands?

Answer: \$4,853.84 in lieu of damages.

- (2) Were any payments made to other veterans where a subsequent re-allocation was made?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

What amount was paid to "Saskatchewan Commonwealth" in the year 1946-47 by the Public Service Commission? (Sessional Paper 76, and Questions and Answers, March 28, 1949).

Answer: \$120.08.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

What was the average attendance during 1948 at the Crescent Lake School for Metis Children?

Answer: 89.9 per cent of an enrolment of 43 for nine months, and 87.15 per cent of an enrolment of 47 for two months.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

What Saskatchewan Cabinet Ministers took part in the Alberta Provincial Elections in 1948?

Answer: The Government has no record.

Mr. McCormack asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Who is the Senior Informational Writer in the Bureau of Publications?

Answer: There are two Senior Informational Writers in the Bureau of Publications at present (as stated in Votes and Proceedings, Friday, March 4, 1949). They are O. R. Green and D. E. Watson.

Mr. Dundas asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Did the Department of Highways in the year 1947 install a culvert on Provincial Highway No. 6, approximately four miles south of Regina and just south of the junction with No. 1 Highway?

Answer: A culvert was installed in 1947, on No. 6 highway approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of junction with No. 1 highway (E. of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24-16-20-W.2nd).

- (2) If so, what was the size of the culvert so placed?

Answer: 30 inches in diameter; 56 feet in length.

- (3) Was the culvert subsequently replaced?

Answer: No.

- (4) If so, what size of culvert was used in the replacement?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) Why was the replacement made?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (6) At whose request was the change made?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (7) What was the total cost of making the change?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) Is J. A. Peden in the employ of the Department of Highways?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity and at what salary?

Answer: Resident Engineer, at \$200.00 per month plus cost of living bonus.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1949

Mr. Egnatoff asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

Of the \$600,098.10 of School Grants paid in 1947-48 to Rural School Districts outside Larger Units (*Questions and Answers*, March 24, 1949), how much was paid for: (a) Daily operational grants; (b) Equalization grants; (c) Building grants; (d) Repair grants; (e) Grants under Section 5?

Answer: (a) \$387,425.28; (b) \$91,018.49; (c) \$67,130.54 (\$37,290.54 paid under section 5); (d) \$15,514.37 (paid under section 5); (e) \$6,089.00; (f) \$32,920.42 (other grants not specified in question).

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Rosetown):

- (1) By what Department is car with 1948 Licence 13-061 owned?

Answer: Department of Highways and Transportation.

- (2) By what Cabinet Minister is this car usually driven?

Answer: The Minister of Highways and Transportation.

- (3) Was this car damaged in 1948 in an accident or collision?

Answer: No record of any accident or collision.

- (4) Who was in charge of the car at the time?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

- (5) What was the cost of repairs?

Answer: See answer to Question (3).

Mr. Patterson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

What amount of Royalty or Lease Share was collected by the Department of Natural Resources in respect to the 6798 Muskrat pelts taken in the Moose Mountain Area? (*Questions and Answers*, March 29, 1949).

Answer: As the Department's share from the sale of muskrats taken under Special Permit is received in one amount covering the whole Province, the Department is not aware of the amount received for any one given area.

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

How many Indians purchased traps from Department of Natural Resources employees at Weyburn in 1948?

Answer: None, as no sales of traps were made by the Department's employee in that area during the year referred to.

Mr. Lofts asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Williams:

- (1) What are the names and head office addresses of the "47 Saskatchewan Companies" referred to in Questions and Answers, March 28, 1949?

Answer:

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Head Office</u>
Prairie Hotels Limited	Moose Jaw
Colfax Community Hall Association	Colfax
Neil & Peterson Limited	Tisdale
The Empress Hotel Company (Mossbank) Limited	Mossbank
The Polish Society of Henribourg	Henribourg
Wallace Ranch Limited	Maple Creek
Smith Auto Clinic Ltd.	Assiniboia
Great Bend Petroleum, Limited (N.P.L.)	Regina
The Chef Limited	Regina
The McTaggart Recreation Club	McTaggart
The Sunrise Milling Company Limited	Biggar
Ribrook Oils Ltd.	Prince Albert
Dominion Motor Company Limited	Saskatoon
Trail Plumbing & Heating (Sask.) Ltd.	Regina
K. J. Henderson Company Limited	Moose Jaw
J. B. Industries Ltd.	White Fox
Lewvan Community Control Co. Ltd.	Regina
Boumgardner and Son Ltd.	Pierceland
Chernoff Electric Limited	Kamsack
Superb Farms Limited	Kindersley
Vickar Motors Limited	Melfort
St. Louis Curling Club	St. Louis
Nance Agencies, Ltd.	Prince Albert
Britannia United Services Memorial Hall	Hillmond
Russ McQuarrie Limited	Saskatoon
Mercury Publications Limited	Regina
Skyline Incorporated Limited	Melfort
Yorkton Flying Club	Yorkton
Seven Seas Studio of Arts & Crafts Limited	Regina
Young Flying Club	Young
H. J. M. Ltd.	Saskatoon
Perry's (Sask.) Limited	Saskatoon
Spalding Motors (Sask.) Ltd.	Spalding
The Tisdale Airport	Tisdale
Walling's Quick Freeze Limited	Perdue
Pacific Petroleums Ltd.	Regina
Saskatoon Quaker Hockey Club	Saskatoon
McIntyre Refrigeration Ltd.	Regina
Vagg Plumbing & Heating Limited	Regina
R. H. Spence Limited	Richlea
Baylis Plumbing and Heating Company, Limited	Moose Jaw
Western Pipe Lines Limited	Regina
Spruce Island Lodge Limited	Prince Albert
Insurance Advisers Limited	Saskatoon
The Search Corporation Limited (N.P.L.)	Regina
Western Motors Ltd.	Regina
Macdowall Hotel Company Limited	Macdowall

- (2) What amount of capital investment has been made in Saskatchewan by the "22 extra-Provincial, Dominion and foreign companies" referred to?

Answer: No information.

Mr. Banks asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

- (1) In addition to ordinary or routine expenditures on temperance education, what special expenditures have been made of the "\$50,000 to \$100,000" the Provincial Treasurer stated, in March, 1946, "the Government was prepared to spend"?

Answer: No record.

- (2) Where are such special expenditures referred to in the Estimates or in the Public Accounts?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

Mr. Danielson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McIntosh:

What amount was paid by the Department of Co-operation in the year 1946-47 to "Saskatchewan Commonwealth"? (Sessional Paper No. 76, 1949).

Answer: Nil.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Sturdy:

- (1) Was Jim Wright, of Landis, employed or were his services utilized by the Department of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in the year 1948?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, for what purpose and at what cost?

Answer: See answer to (1).

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1949

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Fines:

Have Government Trading Posts made a return of Education Tax Collections since March 31, 1948? (*Questions and Answers, March 30, 1949*).

Answer: No.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Darling:

What was the total cost of the Office Building at Prince Albert?

Answer: \$377,285.85 to date.

Mr. Marion asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Douglas (Weyburn):

In what hospitals have additional beds been provided since January 1, 1947, and how many additional beds have been provided in each such hospital?

Answer:

Name of Hospital	Beds Added Since Jan. 1, 1947 (net gain based on rated capacity)
Assiniboia Union Hospital	17
Bienfait-Coalfields Union Hospital	9
Broadview, St. Michael's Hospital	1
Cabri Union Hospital	2
Central Butte Union Hospital	9
Climax Community Hospital	11
Cudworth, St. Michael's Hospital	1
Davidson Union Hospital	3
Dellisle Union Memorial Hospital	17
Dodsland Union Hospital	1
Eastend Union Hospital	20
Eatonia Union Hospital	12
Esterhazy, St. Anthony's Hospital	1
Eston Union Hospital	1
Herbert-Morse Union Hospital	17
Imperial Union Hospital	14
Kelvington Union Hospital	3
Kipling Memorial Union Hospital	23
Lampman Union Hospital	2
Leader Union Hospital	12
Leoville Red Cross Outpost Hospital	10
Leroy Union Hospital	18
Lestock, St. Joseph's Hospital	20
Lloydminster Hospital	13
Macklin, St. Joseph's Hospital	7
Mankota Union Hospital	18
Maple Creek Union Hospital	6
Melfort, Lady Minto Hospital	10
Midale Union Hospital	7
Moose Jaw, Providence Hospital	22
Mossbank, Sutton-Lake Johnston Union Hospital	21
Nokomis Union Hospital	9
North Battleford, Notre Dame Hospital	26
Outlook Union Hospital	10
Porcupine-Carragana Union Hospital	22
Preeceville Community Hospital	9
Prelate Union Hospital	15
Prince Albert Victoria Hospital	11
Qu'Appelle Memorial Hospital	5
Quill Lake Union Hospital	7
Radville Community Hospital	16
Redvers Union Hospital	23
Regina, Grey Nuns' Hospital	153
Saltcoats Nursing Home	10
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Spiritwood Union Hospital	17

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Watrous Union Hospital	22
Watson Union Hospital	21
Wawota Union Hospital	7
Whitewood Community Hospital	1
Wilkie Union Hospital	1
Wolseley Memorial Union Hospital	15

Mr. Trippe asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

At points where employees of the Department of Natural Resources sell traps to persons other than Indians, is the Education Tax collected on such sales?

Answer: No.

Mr. McDonald asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Lloyd:

What amounts expended by the Department of Education for the fiscal year 1947-48 were paid or refunded by the Federal Government for: (a) Student Aid; (b) Vocational Training Assistance; (c) Audiovisual Education; (d) Inspection of Indian Schools?

Answer: (a) Student Aid, \$19,722.03; (b) Vocational Assistance Act, \$87,124.82; (c) Audiovisual Education, \$5,200.00; (d) Inspection of Indian Schools, \$550.00.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:

- (1) Are fishermen in any areas compelled to deliver their fish to the Government Fish Board?

Answer: In any area where a majority of the fishermen request the Board to market the fish, providing the Board agrees to do so.

- (2) If so, in what areas?

Answer: See Answer to Question 1.

- (3) If not, when was this policy discontinued?

Answer: See Answer to Question 1.

I N D E X
TO
J O U R N A L S
SESSION, 1949

First Session - Eleventh Legislature
PROVINCE of SASKATCHEWAN

ABBREVIATIONS

<p>1 R.—First Reading. 2 R.—Second Reading. 3 R.—Third Reading. P.—Passed A.—Assent</p>	<p>COM.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee. S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders. S.P.—Sessional Papers.</p>
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A

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Speech of

MR. WALTER A. TUCKER, K.C., M.L.A.

(Rosthern)

(Leader of the Opposition)

In The Debate on

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY

to the

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1949.

Mr. Speaker, I would first of all wish to concur, on behalf of the Opposition, in the sentiments expressed in the third last paragraph of the Speech from the Throne, wherein it is said that the birth of a son to Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, was an occasion of general rejoicing in all parts of the Commonwealth, including Saskatchewan, and, further, where it is said that the indisposition of His Majesty the King has been cause for regret and concern, and the people of this province hope and pray for the rapid and complete recovery of the King's health. In Saskatchewan as in the whole of Canada I think I can say that there is general realization of the great contribution the British Commonwealth of Nations makes to the welfare of mankind, the force it is in favour of stability and the preservation of human liberties and world peace. The position which His Majesty occupies as the link, almost the only link, joining the various self-governing members of the Commonwealth, is a most important one. I think all the people of Canada rejoice that that should be so, and that his Majesty has so conducted himself as to earn and merit the loyal devotion of the people of Canada. We certainly do hope and pray for his early recovery, and rejoice in the birth of a son, Prince Charles, to the Heiress Presumptive to the Throne.

I would like also to convey congratulations to the Mover (*Mr. Kuziak*) and the Seconder (*Mr. Walker*) of the Motion for the Address. I do not suppose it would be expected of me that I would congratulate them on the contents of their speeches. I do wish to say that I thought

they delivered a story that has been threshed over and over again, in a most able way. I certainly can see that they are going to be very good debaters, and make a great contribution to the debates of this Assembly, for they made such a good job with such a poor case.

Now, I do not wish to take very much time on their speeches as they used the old well-worn tactics of attempting to make out that the Liberal Party stands for laissez-faire, unrestricted capitalism, and then, having set up that straw-man, they proceeded to batter it about, quite obviously, to their hearts' content. I thought as I sat listening to them: "Do they live in this day and age when they see all that the Liberal Government has done in this province to indicate that it does not believe in laissez-faire capitalism?" They started to talk about the condition in the United States, the terrible conditions down there, and the terrific problems, and the ways and means in which the people are being abused down there. I could not help but think that all the prominent labour unions in the United States supported Mr. Truman, who certainly is not a Socialist. The man who was running against him down there, more or less on the programme of the C.C.F. got so badly beaten that he was hardly in the race at all; but he certainly did not get any support from organized labour.

Now, if conditions are as bad as the mover and seconder said, is it likely that President Truman would have been re-elected, and that one of the most decisive features in the support he received should have been at the hands of organized labour in the United States? It proves that whatever organized labour may be doing in Canada, organized labour in the United States does not believe that our system is a system as outlined by the hon. members, and that profits are such a bad thing when they contribute so heavily towards the exchequer of the country, and towards the payment of the means of providing social security. That programme, which is very much like the Liberal programme in this country, certainly received endorsement at the hands of the people of the United States. I really must say I thought it was very poor taste on the part of the two young members of this Assembly to undertake to condemn a country that is doing so much, today, to uphold human liberty and freedom throughout the world.

The dictator of the Soviet Union, himself, testified to the effective part the United States played in the winning of the war, and to the preventing of the Soviet Union being overrun and crushed. We know, today, that all the great leaders of Great Britain testify that, if it were not for the great might and power of the United States coming to the aid of Europe and Great Britain, there would be very little hope of them being able to hold out against the spreading power of the Soviet and imperialistic Communism. If things are so bad under this system we have, which is not laissez-faire or unrestrained capitalism at all, how is it that Canada and the United States have the highest standard of living of any part of the whole world? How is it that, if it were not for the help coming from these countries, and eagerly sought by

countries living under both Communism and Social Democracy so-called, they would find they would have great difficulty in carrying on?

When the hon. members talk along these lines, I ask them to bear in mind what has been done in imposing heavy taxation in order to pay for people that are sick, old—the weaker members of society. I recall to your Honour, it was the Liberal Party which introduced Old Age Pensions, both in Canada and this province. The Liberal Party introduced Mothers' Allowance in this province; the Liberal Party introduced Blind Pensions: the Liberal Party introduced Unemployment Insurance; the Liberal Party introduced Prairie Farm Assistance, which gives us such a measure of security on the Western plains; the Liberal Party introduced Family Allowances, and the Liberal Party introduced the measure of assistance being given to weaker provinces financially, without which the present Government would not be able to carry on, or begin to carry on, the programme of social services which it boasts about, and gives very little credit to the Dominion Government for giving it the means of carrying on.

We know that that aid will amount to well over \$13,000,000, over and above the statutory grant, and we know that, in order to receive that grant, we have given up the right to impose income taxes, succession duties and corporation taxes, under which we never received more than \$2,600,000: and, with the statutory grants, about \$4,600,000. So today we are receiving from the Dominion Government \$9,000,000, for which we give up the right to tax our people, and very seldom have I heard the members opposite indicate that they, today, are getting at least \$8,000,000 more from the Federal Government—which they don't have to give them, but which is done because it is felt it is right it should be done—and that they are getting, today, more than \$7,000,000 more than any provincial government of Saskatchewan ever got, even during the war.

These are some of the things that indicate we have not got laissez-faire capitalism. One of the hon. members, speaking on the motion, indicated all the things that had been set-up under public ownership by a Liberal Government (some of them by a Conservative Government), indicating that the Liberal Government believes in the control of cartels and monopoly, and believes that, where it is impossible to control adequately a national monopoly, it does not hesitate to enter the field itself. The dividing line between the Liberals and the C.C.F. is that the Liberals believe the test to be applied is what is in the best interests of the people. Certain things may be best administered by a government; certain things may be better administered at the hands of co-operatives, and certain things should be left in the hands of private enterprise. The C.C.F., on the other hand, have, as their basic policy, that they will not rest until they have eradicated capitalism entirely, and established a government having the monopoly and control of everything.

That brings me to the question of Communism, and the question of the situation in the world today. I would not want to go any further without referring to that situation. We know, today, that Communist Imperialism, headed by the Soviet Union, is trying to spread its power over the entire world. We know, for example, that even the Labour Party of Great Britain indicated that, had not support been given by the Socialists of Czechoslovakia, that country today would not be under the heel of Communism. I put it before the members of this House that the people who believe in the complete ownership and control of all the economic activity of the country, and all the resources, are preaching what has been established in the Soviet Union, and that the thing then left would be to get a similarly cruel and ruthless dictatorship in charge of the government, and you have got the ultimate result, whether you call it Socialism or Communism.

We know that one of the accepted means whereby Communism seeks to spread itself (and Socialists who follow the Marxist teachings are with them in this) is that, if you desire to eliminate and destroy opposition, first of all smear that opposition. Those tactics are not unknown in this country either. We are witnessing an application of that system in Europe today; and I would like a word of protest to go forward from this Assembly against an attempt, today, to do the very things laid down by Marx in his hostile attitude towards religion, that attitude that religion must be destroyed. Today, you have that being followed in Hungary where a Cardinal has been smeared and, obviously, found guilty on the most ridiculous allegations. That trial, Mr. Speaker, is a travesty upon justice. It is an unfair thing; but no more unfair than you can expect at the hands of the Soviet Union. That action of smearing great Church leaders in order to try to destroy religion in Hungary, merits the reprobation of every good-thinking man, woman and child in Saskatchewan.

It is not restricted only to the Catholic religion; all religions must be destroyed. They are working towards that end now in Bulgaria, where Protestant leaders are also facing the same trumped-up charges with which we have become so familiar. It behooves, I think, the people of the world to realize just where Marxism is going, and how far it has gone since the days of the First World War.

Along that line there are certain things I would like to draw to the attention of this Government. One of them is the text-book which is being used in our schools. I am not surprised at the laughter from our hon. friends; naturally, the extolling of Communism in our schools does not meet any disapprobation from them. It is a matter for approbation, apparently, to be covered by laughter; but, Mr. Speaker, it is not a laughing matter. I well remember various leading C.C.F.'ers extolling Czechoslovakia, saying, "Now, if all countries had as fine a democracy as Czechoslovakia they would not need to fear Communism—certainly there is no danger of Communism there". I well remember

nearly every C.C.F. leader I heard talking, used the same argument that the way to stop Communism was to have a good functioning democracy to serve the people, and extend the social services that were fair to them. Was it not ironical that the first government struck down by imperialist Communism was that very country held up to be the real bulwark against Communism? And why did they go down so easily? Because they taught Socialism, and a belief in it, to their people and their children until the time came when the people who believed in Socialism did not find it worthwhile to fight very hard against complete Socialism. And so, as the British Labour Party said, if it had not been for the support given by the Socialists in Czechoslovakia, they would not have been taken over so readily. They said it immediately after the taking over of Czechoslovakia, as my hon. friends know.

Premier Douglas: Would you mind quoting?

Mr. Tucker: I will quote it afterwards, if you want it quoted; but if you are not familiar with that then you are not as well read as you pretend to be. It was brought up in the House of Commons by myself, and Mr. Coldwell admitted it.

Now, I am going to read from one or two books—I would not use the words used by my hon. friend to another member of the Legislature, yesterday, about going back to kindergarten: I do not think it was fitting, coming from the Premier of the province. If I may read from this book which is being used to teach children in Grade IX:

“In Germany, instead of a democracy, there was a dictatorship; there was no parliamentary government, but instead one man (dictator) controlled the government. There was an assembly to which members were elected by the people, but it had only one party (the Nazis), which supported the dictator. No opposition was permitted, and, indeed, opposition was put down by force.”

Then it goes on to speak of Russia: “In Russia there is also a dictatorship, but of a different type”. Yes, that is what we are teaching our children: that the dictatorship in Russia is of a different type. “At first there was a federal system of government” (doesn’t that do them a lot of good!) “but really the central government was in control. In 1936 a new constitution was adopted. The various councils were to be elected directly by the people concerned.” That is what we are teaching our children in Grade IX about the Soviet Union, making out it is not quite the same as Hitlerite Germany. Is that a true picture to put to our children? I asked that this book be taken out of the schools, and I ask it again.

Now it goes on to say in this book:

“Consequently government control over industry in the Soviet

Union is steadily increasing. Governments, indeed, tend more and more to go into business themselves where it is a matter of special concern to the average citizen" . . . "The alternative to production for profit is production for service. But the latter is possible"—note what we are teaching our children—"only where the government is in a position to control industry completely, as in present-day Russia."

In other words, the very things my hon. friends are suggesting, we are teaching our children that that is only possible where the government is in complete control as in the Soviet Union. Do you want that taught to your own children? That is the sort of thing being taught to our children. I want to read some more from this—and my hon. friends are laughing, apparently they are not concerned about this. Well, let the people know that the members of the Government, the C.C.F. members in this House, are laughing at what I have just read; it is a good thing they should know about it.

Then it goes on to say:

"The Government is in control of industry. There it is impossible for a private individual to become rich. With the central authority in charge of practically all industries and services, planning becomes possible and Russia has given the world the first large-scale example of planned industry."

Well, apparently it is, and if they want to teach it to our children they must believe in it; they must want it to prevail.

"The result has been that Russia, once largely agricultural, is now industrialized. The standard of living is still very low, but there has been no unemployment".

What a thing to tell our children! With at least 13,000,000 in the slave-labour camps of Russia, we are telling them there is no unemployment in Russia! Of course they are not unemployed; they are quite busily employed.

Then it goes on to say: "A planned programme of social legislation" (Isn't that wonderful?) "has relieved the workers of anxiety regarding old age, health and extreme poverty." There is your ideal country, held up to our children, and it is high time this book, which misrepresents the Soviet Union (the greatest menace to world peace today) and extols it, should be taken out of the schools.

Further, it is high time that, in our social studies, books be introduced which tell the truth about the Soviet Union. My hon. friend the Premier talks about the economic security in the Soviet Union. Yes! What economic security have you got when you can't strike, and you can't change your job? What kind of security is there of any

sort whatever, economic or political? Instead of teaching our children that they have any kind of security there at all, it is high time we taught them the truth about the Soviet Union, the truth about the cruel imperialism of the Soviet, which has trampled down so many people, far more than Hitler did at the height of his power. It is time the free people in the world realized the menace that confronts them.

There is nothing in this book about the way they established their collective farm system in the Ukraine. Those Ukrainian farmers were promised their land, told they would get title to their land, and then, when the time came they wanted to go further with the collective farm system, the farmers resisted. At least six million men, women and children were starved to death to force them onto those collective farms. And now the pattern is repeating itself in the satellite states. Some people may say to themselves that it can't happen here. As a matter of fact, that was the attitude of the Czechoslovakians: it could not happen to them!

We spend money on adult education. The Government is not satisfied to teach these ideas to children, it must spend our money to try to teach the adults of the country what they should think about the Soviet Union. I have here "Atomic Future", printed by the King's Printer in 1946, for use in this province, and I would ask every member of this House to get this pamphlet, if they haven't read it before. This pamphlet was written by an avowed Communist, a man who said, writing to Tim Buck, the Communist leader: "As for me, Tim, the highest of honours is membership in the Party". And the Government office paid this man \$300 of Saskatchewan money to write this book!

Now then, what is in the book? As I say, I just wish that every member would read it, that the people of this province should know, what this Government is spending our money on trying to teach the adults of this province. I would like to read just one or two sentences from this book:

"Blind to the real interests of the people, refusing to heed the warning of the scientists, American Imperialists and their associates in Britain and Canada, are using the 'secret' atom bomb as a mighty propaganda weapon." . . . "Their first aim is to confuse the people. To make us think that if war comes a few super-warriors will be able to wipe out any and all other nations, while we suffer nothing. Their second aim is to use this confusion to further their imperialistic policies, which are directed not only against the U.S.S.R." (wouldn't that be terrible?) "but against European countries, against the British Empire, against the people of the Far East. Their third aim is to keep all atomic knowledge on the secret list, so that we shall be denied the unlimited benefits of atomic power used for peaceful social and industrial purposes. . . . But, say some pessimists, how could we possibly stop the race for ever more terrible atomic weapons?"

And here is what this man wrote, and this C.C.F. Government sent out to the people:

"That would be quite possible. If all threatening talk of 'secrecy' were abandoned, the Security Council of the United Nations could outlaw atomic weapons."

Does anybody in this Assembly really believe that the Security Council, under the power of the veto which has been exercised 27 times by the Soviet Union, can possibly outlaw anything or prevent anything? I would ask that this book be withdrawn from circulation. The most, however, I have ever got has been defence of it from the Premier and the Minister of Education.

Just let me read some more from it, and, incidently, this is the sort of talk I heard in 1947 from Andrei Vishinsky, at the United Nations: that the reason why we would not give up the secrets was because we did not want these secrets made known to the people to be used for civilian purposes to improve their standard of living, and all that sort of thing. Here is the indetical stuff, paid for by our money, used in an attempt to teach our people. He goes on to say:

"Can you see the responsibility? Canada is a member of the United Nations. Canada contributed scientific manpower and the metal uranium that made the atom bomb possible. Canada, says President Truman, can have the bomb 'secret' when our nation asks for it. There is only one course open to us. We must immediately put an end to all bluffing, and demand the bomb 'secret' be handed over to the Canadian Government—then handed over to the Security Council of the United Nations" . . . "If we give the atomic bomb and every atomic discovery to all nations, then the world can outlaw war."

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, supposing this counsel had been adopted, supposing the opposition had been successful in teaching this idea to our people, supposing they had demanded the atomic "secret" and handed it over to the Security Council, and the Soviet Union happens to be on the Security Council, does anybody think that with our present force we could do anything, as this author says, if we handed over to the Soviet Union all these secrets we have? Yet, there is one of their policies. Is it any wonder that the Communists, in the last election, supported them in all except one seat? Why, when I listened, yesterday, to the story that people who were against Socialism and Communism had joined together in all but six constituencies to try to defeat the use of our money for such purposes as this, the teaching of this sort of thing to our children, in which they made out that therefore, there was no difference between the Liberal and Conservative Parties, I could not help but think: Even were it true isn't it a good deal more defensible than to have done things that are so pleasing to the Soviet Union? It is a most amazing thing: they ran one candidate against your candidates.

Mr. Kuziak: They elected a Liberal.

Mr. Tucker: Yes, they elected a Liberal, and if they had run in more seats they would probably have elected more Liberals, and you are probably in office today because you got the support of the Communists, as my friend there points out.

In regard to the Speech from the Throne as I looked it over, one of the things that struck me about the Speech was the extent to which it was a tacit admission of the complete failure of the Government, after four and one-half years in office, to accomplish the high-sounding promises they made the people, promises on which they were elected in 1944. You just need to run through the Speech and see how true that is: Efforts are going to be made to stimulate mineral production; development of the petroleum industry is to be encouraged; potash has been discovered. I can remember the then Minister of Natural Resources, two years ago, saying that the potash discovery was going to rank in importance with the discovery of uranium. And what has been done? Nothing! This Government cannot make up its mind in this particular matter whether it is Socialist or free enterprise; and they are so hesitant between the two positions that nothing has been done. Well, on this thing I wish they would make up their minds one way or the other. But, anyway, in the Speech from the Throne, they tell the people of Saskatchewan, who must have been amazed to hear it, that potash had been discovered. "The Government is moving towards its objective of a greater development of natural products." It is moving in that direction!

Then, "Machinery is going to be set up for a long-term electrification programme." They have got around, after four and one-half years, to setting up some machinery about this important matter. I will refer later to the great programme being put on in a sister province: 900 farmers connected with electricity in Saskatchewan; 5,000 in Manitoba; more farmers connected in Manitoba with hydro-electric, in the month of December than in all the province of Saskatchewan in the whole year of 1948. And now they have got around to working out a programme, after four and one-half years! I wonder when they will really begin to accomplish something. Well, I got an answer to that, too, in the speech by the hon. Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Darling*) who said that we could not expect much in the way of accomplishment for five years, and we could expect some real accomplishment in 16 years. Well, that is pretty fast for the C.C.F. all right, judging from what they have done in the last four and one-half years.

It goes on to say that the Government is going "to initiate a programme of irrigation and water conservation. They are going to initiate it!"

Hon. Mr. Nollet: Do you disapprove?

Mr. Tucker: No, I say it should have been done long ago. If they

are going to initiate a programme, my friend says, do you disapprove? I say they should have done it four years ago.

Premier Douglas: Thirty-five years ago.

Mr. Tucker: It is pretty near time, with the money appropriated by the Federal Government to dam up water, something was being done by the Government here to make use of that water. It is high time they not only initiated a programme but got it going.

Then, another branch is going to be set up to carry out new policies "to achieve greater agricultural stability and security." They don't take the people into their confidence as to what these new policies are. I thought they would have figured out everything possible that could be thought of; but now they are going to set up another branch to carry out new policies, which they don't specify.

Then it goes on that something is going to be done to meet the grasshopper menace. That is a good thing. After what happened, last year, it is a good thing they are going to do something about those conditions. The Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Nollet*) was so concerned about the two or three American soldiers in Canada he did not worry about the grasshoppers, which did millions of dollars worth of damage. Well, I will have something more to say about that; but I will say, at this point, that that damage will probably be found to have amounted to perhaps eight or nine million dollars.

This Government has doubled its expenditures since it has been in office, brought them up to almost \$60,000,000, yet, in this thing that menaced the livelihood of thousands of our farmers, that did damage to the extent of nearly \$9,000,000, all they could do was to find \$300,000 to spend on this programme, last year. Actually, when the bait was needed, it could not be obtained, because, we are told by the Minister of Agriculture that, although he had warned the municipalities, they had not asked for this stuff, and so he did not have enough on hand. Yet, wherever you went last year, you saw the warnings put out by the Government that there was going to be a grasshopper menace. It reminded me of a general who was getting ready for a battle. He knew shells were going to be needed; he knew ammunition was going to be needed; but because the officers under him had not asked for them, he did not bother to provide them. So, when the time came they were needed, they could not be obtained. But the Minister certainly saw to it that the presence of two or three American soldiers at North Battleford was brought to world-wide attention. Doubtless he got a great deal of credit for that, some place; I don't know where. Certainly he did not get credit from the farmers in the part of the province in which I live, who saw their crops eaten up by grasshoppers, and could not get the bait because the Minister of Agriculture had laid in insufficient supplies. I certainly hope that, this year, when he does not have to worry about American soldiers, he will have plenty of grasshopper

bait and other supplies on hand so that we will be able to fight the grasshoppers.

I understand, further that it is proposed to spend only about \$500,000, part of which amount will be supplied by the municipalities, on something that again may destroy \$10,000,000 worth of crops. I suggest that, in other states, they have adopted the policy of using chemicals for spraying and destroying insects, and that it has worked. And I say this: agriculture is the basic industry of the province, and we surely can do more than provide that chemical at cost to the farmers. We should do more in the way of helping them out. The Federal Government paid, this past year, about \$15,000,000 to Saskatchewan alone. Surely this Government, which is getting a large grant from the Federal Government, and is always having its followers raise resolution after resolution asking more from the Federal Government, could deal with this problem in an adequate way and show that at least they can do something besides asking more help from somebody else.

The Speech goes on to say that it is proposed to stimulate interest in secondary industries. How they are going to do any more in that line than in the past, they don't say. Just what form of 'stimulation' they are going to use, I don't know.

Mr. Danielson: They are going to open the boot factory.

Mr. Tucker: Well, that sort of thing is not very effective stimulation—to take people on when they can get jobs elsewhere, give them a job like they did in the boot factory, and then, just before Christmas, turn them out—of course, with all kinds of honeyed regrets. That was most helpful to those people; but, of course, nobody can say they did not get sympathized with!

What do these things mean, Mr. Speaker? They mean that the Government, in writing the Speech to be read by his Honour, practically admitted that they had accomplished nothing in four and one-half years in office. I have run over all these things: they are going to initiate things, start plans, stimulate. All it amounts to is a confession of failure. There is a reason for that, of course; but before I deal with that I think I have given you reason enough why I am satisfied the people of this province, having in mind the record of the Government, having in mind the Speech from the Throne with its wordy camouflage covering up no real proposed programme, no longer are satisfied with this Government which if, in five seats of this province, an average of slightly over 70 people in each of those seats had voted for us instead of them, would have been defeated. In other words, they came so close to defeat that 350 people turning over in five seats would have defeated them. Certainly then I say that this Speech from the Throne has certainly turned over more than 350 people in five seats. I have no doubt that if this Government had

to go to the people tomorrow, they would not be returned to office even by a slim margin.

So, Mr. Speaker, I propose to move, seconded by Mr. Patterson, that the following be added to the address:

“We respectfully submit to Your Honour that this Legislature regrets that Your Honour’s advisers:

- (1) have failed to provide an adequate policy for promoting the wellbeing and development of agriculture;
- (2) have adopted policies which greatly retard the development of mining, gas, oil and other industries in the province;
- (3) have failed to take effective measures to relieve school districts of the burden of increasing costs of education;
- (4) have failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services;
- (5) have failed to establish an adequate programme of rural electrification; (The members opposite laugh, and it is certainly a very hollow laugh, like the laugh of a person passing a graveyard.)
- (6) have followed a programme which has developed a pronounced trend towards undue concentration of power in the hands of the Government and its Boards;
- (7) have exercised political patronage in the appointment of employees of the government and have sought to involve the civil service in partisan political activities;
- (8) have failed to relieve Saskatchewan and particularly Northern Saskatchewan of dictatorial policies and regimentation as practised in the name of “Socialized planning”;
- (9) have spent large amounts of the public money through government agencies to publish and distribute partisan propaganda literature in Saskatchewan and throughout Canada;
- (10) have, despite the growing national and international menace of Communism, continued to use a textbook in our schools, “The World of Today,” which extols Communism;
- (11) have, by continued extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, made necessary increased taxation;
- (12) have failed to either fairly distribute expenditures on the highways of the province or obtain value for money expended in highway construction.”

I presume, Mr. Speaker, you will put that amendment at the conclusion of my address.

The first item on that amendment deals with Agriculture. One of the things not adequately recognized, I think, by some people, is the extent to which agriculture, due to higher prices in the province, has benefited by those higher prices, and it is to be found in the cash income of our farmers. I won't go into many figures on the point, but the four-year average cash income of our farmers, 1944 to 1947, was \$457,000,000 a year, while the previous ten-year average was only something over \$156,000,000 a year. In 1931 to 1933, due to difficulties in the world at large as well as in Canada, the farm income was only \$72,000,000.

Along that line, something was said here to indicate that that was due to our Capitalist system. I want to say that, during those days of the early 'thirties, the Socialist and Communist countries and governments of this world suffered infinitely worse than we. I need only refer to the starvation in the rich farming part of the Soviet Union; they were under complete Socialism. Now, all over the world you had those difficulties. In Germany, one of the causes of the rise of Hitler to power was that, though there was Socialism there, there was unemployment affecting millions, with hardship far beyond anything in this country.

I have already mentioned another policy regarding agriculture—a Liberal policy, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. Under that Act \$68,000,000 (in round figures) was paid out to our farmers up to the beginning of this year, of which amount \$18,000,000 was contributed by our farmers. This year, it is expected that another \$11,000,000 will be paid out. Then, to take care of the ever possible slump in prices, in 1944 (I believe it was) the Agricultural Prices Support Act was passed to endeavour to put a 'floor' under farm prices. Family Allowances were authorized which was an endeavour to take the profit of large corporations, to take from people with large incomes, and distribute the money to the parents of the children of the country. Under that programme, somewhere around \$19,000,000 is distributed every year in Saskatchewan. And then, of course, the P.F.R.A. programme which we intend to press for, in this province, with all our strength, particularly the South Saskatchewan River development. I think all the people in the province are behind it, and will press for it with all their strength. Under that scheme it will be possible to irrigate about 700,000 acres, and to generate (after all the energy needed for pumping is used) about 210,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for distribution. On the basis of that cheap power it should be possible to really start some secondary industries. That programme is being put into force as fast as it is physically possible to do so, at the present time. As far as this Opposition is concerned, we will press for it being pressed ahead with all possible speed.

I have already dealt with the question of grasshopper control, but I do say to the Minister of Agriculture that I don't want to see the same thing happen again, this year, that happened last year. For example, when my neighbours came into Rosthern seeking to get the necessary means to combat the grasshoppers, they were told it was not available. They were fetching the poison from some place in the States, and trying to get the sawdust from some place in the North, and all that sort of thing. Meanwhile, the farmers watched their crops being eaten up. I suggest, if the Minister of Agriculture had been a little more busy about his job and a little bit less busy running around the province, tearing apart General MacArthur as a Hirohito, and things like that, he would have done a better job for the farmers of the province.

I say, if he has not done so, some consideration should still be given to paying part of the cost of providing chemical sprays. Many farmers are using that with great effect. They say that they kill all the grasshoppers on their own land, then find the grasshoppers come in from road allowances, vacant lands and from other lands that have them. They say they fly in, and that they are as badly off practically, as ever. Now that is something that can only be handled adequately on a provincial scale; and I submit that the programme should be financed, in part, by this Government. It has exercised the right to take from our people and spend \$60,000,000, and it surely has a right to spend more than between three and five hundred thousand on something that may save crops worth \$10,000,000. What is proposed, Mr. Speaker, is not good enough for our farmers. They want fair treatment from this Government, and some attention.

Now, on the question of freight rates—I don't intend to deal with that for more than a moment, but I do say this: in the attitude of the Government in opposing an increase in freight rates, they have the support, as they know, of the Liberal Party of this province.

Premier Douglas: But not of Canada.

Mr. Tucker: They certainly have the support of the Liberal Party of Canada to the extent they have set up a Royal Commission . . . (laughter). Don't laugh about Royal Commissions! You are setting one up in regard to the coal industry! I suggest the Premier explain what part he had in getting the price of coal raised 20 cents per ton, when one of the main producers . . .

Premier Douglas: If the hon. gentleman is asking a question, I want to say the Premier had absolutely no part whatsoever in anything to do with the price of coal or anything else.

Mr. Tucker: Well, I am glad to hear that, Mr. Speaker, but I will continue what I was going to say, if the Premier will permit me.

Premier Douglas: You asked a question, and I answered it.

Mr. Tucker: There was one of the main producers in that field who did not have any people on strike. So far as I know their costs had not gone up, and those people were being consulted by the Premier. We know that, and we know . . .

Premier Douglas: That is not true, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Tucker: You can say it is not true, but I say it is.

Mr. Speaker: Order! When a member asks a question of another hon member, he must accept his statement. It is against the rules of this House to accuse a man of not telling the truth.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Premier will say that he did not consult with any of these mining companies in regard to settling the coal strike, and including the company whose employees were not on strike; if he will say that, I must accept his word.

Premier Douglas: That is exactly what I said, Mr. Speaker. The only consultation with the coal companies was with the ones who were on strike.

Mr. Speaker: One member will sit down when the other member is on his feet. It is the rule of this House that only one . . .

Mr. Tucker: The hon. Premier stood up when I was on my feet, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Tucker: And if the hon. Premier can stand up when I am on my feet, I can stand up when he is on his feet, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order! If I am going to occupy this chair, I am going to have the rules of this Legislature obeyed. When one hon. member asks the other hon. member a question, and the hon. member rises to reply to the question, it is the rule of this Legislature that the person who is asking the question resumes his seat. It is also the rule, for your information, of this Chamber that no two members are allowed to be on their feet at the same time.

Mr. Tucker: I had not finished my question, Mr. Speaker, when the Premier rose, and according to your rule he should not have risen when I was on my feet. So I suggest you apply that rule to the Premier.

Mr. Speaker: I will apply it to everyone.

Voice: May I ask a question here? Does that rule apply to every member of this House?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, I was speaking about freight rates. Apparently it is all right for this Government to set up a Royal Commission on the question of coal, but on this much greater question of freight rates, of far greater importance to the farmers of this country, then my hon. friend thinks that is funny. Well, that is their attitude towards agriculture, and that is why they almost got beaten in the last election. Now then, they talk about 21 per cent.—I wonder about the increased costs in regard to hospitalization, for example. That is 100 per cent. Yes, we had a \$5 hospitalization fee. The Premier went around the province talking about that, but nothing was done until the Saskatchewan and Alberta elections were over, and then it was raised 100 per cent. Why? Because of increased cost of operation.

Premier Douglas: You are still getting it for \$30.

Mr. Tucker: Well, I would say this to the hon. member: in the past two years I have paid more for hospitalization than I paid in the previous ten; so that is how it is affecting me.

Now if I may go on in regard to this question. The policy of the Liberal Party in this regard, as laid down at the convention in a motion moved by myself, is: first of all, we want to see to it that all discrimination is removed in regard to ourselves, the Prairie West, regarding the payment of freight. But then we realize that, when you have removed all discrimination, you still have to pay for the cost of the operation of our railroads. There is no part of this country which depends on railroads more than the Prairie West does—to ship out grain, ship in machinery, and so on. You can not in the one breath encourage the raising of wages, the raising of costs in all branches of industry, without expecting that you are going to have some results from these increased costs. So we say there are only two ways to deal with that, once you have the discrimination eliminated. In regard to grain shipped out, the rate on that is fixed by the Crow's Nest Agreement and cannot be raised except by Act of Parliament. In regard to other things, rates either have to go up or you have to pay subsidies. One of the difficulties, if subsidies are resorted to, is that the farmer, who buys more goods than the average person, is liable to find that he is paying a greater share of those subsidies than if he were to pay the increased rates in the first place. But there is a feature in this question of subsidies that you can do something about, and, that is our programme, and so far as I know it has not been endorsed by the opposition. I hope it will receive their support.

Premier Douglas: What opposition?

Mr. Trucker: I mean the Government.

What has been suggested is this: we have four economic areas in Canada—the prairies, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. We have combined those four entities into one political entity, the Dominion of Canada. We have tried to cause trade to flow between those entities. We have caused trade to flow between the prairies and Ontario and Quebec, some of which, if it were not for national policy, would flow north and south. We therefore suggest that the cost of hauling goods back and forth between the settled areas of the prairies and Ontario and Quebec should be borne, in part, by the nation as a whole, because it is part of the cost of establishing this country and uniting it together. So one of the things we have put forward is the extent to which the connecting up of those economic entities should be paid by the nation as a whole. This should be gone into very carefully. That is one of the places where, I think, we may hope to get some real relief in regard to freight rates. That is an important question for agriculture.

The question of rural electrification is also very important, as every member here knows, to the preservation of our present agricultural industry. One of the things causing the people to leave the farms, today, is the lack of amenities of life which we find in towns and cities. I have gone about Manitoba where they have electricity on the farms, as in Ontario in a large measure, and have seen the way they can have all the conveniences in a house; have the milking machines, milk coolers and all the rest of it. I have seen that you can take a great deal of the drudgery of farming away, if you have rural electrification. That is why, several years ago, the Manitoba Government embarked on a policy of rural electrification, a policy under which, as soon as the war was over, they planned on electrifying all but 8,000 of their farms inside of ten years. Last year, they electrified 5,000.

Now, what does the Manitoba Government do? Last year, it spent about \$6,500,000 on farm electrification. It connected up, as I say, 5,000 farmers. This Government only connected up 900 in the whole year. That is the story of what has happened there.

What is the difference in attitude? We make our farmers pay about 40 per cent. of the cost, amounting in some cases to well over \$400. In Manitoba, the Government pays the entire cost of electricity taken right to the farm. I want to say to the Government that they are spending in Manitoba \$6,500,000 again this year, and this programme of the Government, this plan we are told about in the Speech from the Throne, means they are going to try and recede even from paying the 40 per cent. they have paid in the past, instead of the 100 per cent. they are paying in Manitoba. I can tell the Premier and his followers that any plan that tries to unload still more of that burden on our farmers, whether individually or co-operatively or any other way, is going to have the uncompromising opposition of this Opposition.

We are going to ask that we proceed in the other direction; not pay less. I don't care how cleverly this plan is worked out by the economic advisers of the Government. They are already charging the farmers 40 per cent. of the cost of being connected up, and we are going to scrutinize this plan very carefully to see if this is an attempt to put more of a burden upon them. We will look at this legislation, when it comes, very carefully, with that in mind.

There is another thing, Mr. Speaker. This Commission has been getting along very well as a Commission—a good deal better than some of the Crown Corporations such as the boot factory, tanning plant and others. Why are they turning it into a Crown Corporation? It is one of the things the people of this province are entitled to know. Is it that they want to bring it under the Economic Advisory and Planning Board and *Crown Corporations Act* so that the profits, instead of being available for extending rural electrification, may go into the Government Finance Office to cover up deficits in some of their losing Crown Corporations? If that is the reason, we intend to oppose that. It is done now, by this Government, under the powers it gave to itself under the *Crown Corporations Act*. It is done already: but why has it been done? It will be interesting if the Premier when he speaks will tell us why they have done this.

Premier Douglas: Delighted.

Mr. Tucker: Is it to have that profit available to juggle around amongst other Crown Corporations? If it is, Mr. Speaker, I think it is a wrong principle. When, for example the Telephone system was set up in this province, rates were charged to provide those services at cost, providing of course enough to provide extension of the service. There should be no intermingling of those moneys, and the same policy should be followed regarding the Power Commission, except that money should be provided by the Government for assistance, in effect, for agriculture. If Manitoba can spend \$6,500,000 on this programme (this Government is so ready to throw stones at another free-enterprise government), we, with a population bigger than Manitoba, should be ready to spend a good deal more than \$6,500,000. If we cannot do it, there must be something wrong with this Government. It must be wasting its money in other directions.

I come now to the question of Education. One of the things in regard to education which I would, first of all, draw to your Honour's attention (I have already dealt with the use of "The World of Today" in the schools) is the question of the attitude of the C.C.F. towards education when they were seeking the votes of the people in the first place, when it was said that education was a provincial responsibility, and should be recognized as such. A great deal was made of the number of unqualified teachers in the schools, the low salaries of the teachers; and the idea was held out it was going to be much better for them if a C.C.F. Government were elected.

Now, I wish to deal with that question. Are the schools better off in this province since the C.C.F. were elected?

Government Members: Yes!

Mr. Tucker: I am glad to get that answer. It shows that the people answering "yes" don't know the facts, and it is a good thing they are here to learn.

First of all, I would like to say that one of the reasons the Federal Government paid these largely increased grants was to enable the province to discharge the province's obligations, and one of the main ones was the obligation of providing education. This money was not given to them to squander on Socialist experiments. It was given to use in discharging their constitutional obligations such as education. Now, with that grant, \$7,000,000 more than any previous Saskatchewan Government ever got, what do we find? We find that the expenditures on education for the period 1938 to 1944 were approximately \$57,000,000. The net grants during that time were \$15,289,000, or 26.7 per cent.—well over a quarter. The C.C.F. Government came into office—this government that was going to recognize education as a provincial responsibility, do away with all this nonsense of school districts having to rely so much on local taxation, and so on; but what did they do? Well, from 1945 to 1946, the only period for which I have figures; in these two years of C.C.F. administration, School Districts spent, altogether \$26,571,000. They got in grants \$5,780,000, or less than 22 per cent.—21.75 per cent. In other words, the share the Province is paying towards the cost of education went down from an average, during the period 1938-1944, of well over 26 per cent. to under 22 per cent. Was that carrying out their promise? Other provinces have found ways and means of increasing their contributions to the cost of education to almost 50 per cent. I understand both Ontario and British Columbia have done this. Now, that is reflected in what is happening to the schools and the teachers.

I wish to say, before I go any further with the question of teachers, and I think most of the members of this House will agree with me, that teachers, today, under our system, have a great deal to do with the moulding of the character and ability of our future citizens. Children do get a great deal of training in the home, but most of them spend five days a week in school. A good deal of the rest of the time they spend in recreational ways. They spend a good deal of the Sundays in church and Sunday School. Obviously teachers have a great deal to do with the character of our future citizens.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: That is why the Liberals paid them \$450 a year.

Mr. Tucker: I suggest, after the promises you have made, and

you can't do any better than you are doing today, I would keep quiet if I were you. I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, to the Minister of Agriculture, because when he hears this story, in the light of what they promised. I don't think he will begin to talk about what happened when the total revenue of the Government was not any more than they are getting today from the Dominion Government. The Minister of Agriculture, I suppose, is such a clever man that if he did not have the money he would still be able to do all he is doing today, anyway.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, may I point out to the hon. member that the hon. Minister of Agriculture is out at the moment!

Mr. Tucker: Well, I am referring to you. I forgot that you are not the Minister of Agriculture. Lest there be some mistake about it, I am referring to the Minister of Natural Resources. I am glad the Minister drew my attention to that, for I would not want to blame the Minister of Agriculture, when he is not to blame.

I was going to say that I think we owe it to the teachers of this province to see that they are well treated, and that we don't pay them so poorly that they feel they should go to some other occupation. We are speaking on the basis of what the people decided when they accepted your promises in the election. You said you were going to do a lot better; but you have not done so. We say, at the present time, that we agree the teachers should be treated a good deal better than they are being treated today. They surely have a right to expect that in the light of the promises you made. I am dealing with that today. Mr. Speaker, this Government is not going to get away with the shameful treatment it has dealt out to the teachers of the province, by going back to the days when our province had very little income, due to the crop failures and the difficult times of the "thirties". That is a favourite trick. We, today, are dealing with a situation where the income of the farmers is over \$500,000,000 whereas in the "thirties" it was only \$70,000,000. And then the Minister suggests he wants to compare the treatment on that basis. Why, the income of our farmers is seven times what it was in the days of the "thirties"—in 1931, 1932 and 1933—and then he brings that up! Well, I suppose something had to be thrown out as an excuse.

What is the situation in regard to the teachers? We find that the median salary for teachers in Saskatchewan, the salary at which level there are just as many teachers drawing more as those drawing less, is \$1265 a year. What has that resulted in? It has resulted in us having 1340 teachers with temporary certificates. That means, in Saskatchewan, we have 18.9 per cent. of our teachers who are teaching with temporary certificates: almost one out of five. Take British Columbia where the Provincial Government is paying half the cost of education; there the median salary is not \$1265, it is \$2042, and

the number of their temporary teachers is slightly over 8 per cent. as compared with nearly 20 per cent with us.

Mr. Eamer, in speaking about this situation, last fall, said that about one-third of the teachers were going to go into the fall term not fully qualified. When I think of the stir raised by the Minister of Education (*Hon. Mr. Lloyd*) when they were seeking election back in 1944, when there was not nearly the money to deal with there is today, and then see the situation today, I wonder he has not done something about it.

At the start of last fall 750 schools were without teachers, and over 1300 of the 7000 teachers were without training—temporary certificates. Well, that may satisfy the members of the Government, but I ask the private members of this House: are they satisfied with that sort of carrying out of promises, with that treatment of their children and of the teachers who are doing the splendid work they are in the province? They, after all, have something to say in this, at least they should have, and I hope they have. What is the way they are treated in comparison with people in other occupations? Well, the median salary with us, as I said is about \$1200. The average pay received by the grain elevator operator in Saskatchewan is \$2340, the railway conductors \$3225.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: What about the lawyers?

Mr. Tucker: It does not record the lawyers, because they are not paid by anybody; they only get what they manage to earn.

Surely the teacher is entitled to the same consideration, at least, with all the time and money he has to spend on his training, as some of the occupations I have just mentioned.

Mr. N. L. Buchanan (Notukeu-Willowbunch): How about the "thirties"?

Mr. Tucker: As I said in the "thirties" our total farm income was \$73,000,000, and today it is over \$500,000,000. You don't think that makes any difference, apparently. Go out and study your figures a bit! Look at the Government when the income was only \$13,000,000; today it is over \$60,000,000. I suppose that can't penetrate, so there is no use in my spending time on it.

The weekly wages for Saskatchewan teachers is \$23.23; stenographers, \$24.62; warehousemen, \$29.11; taxi drivers, \$31.63, and, according to the last settlement made with our miners in the Estevan field, for a 44-hour week the lowest paid worker gets \$48.48, more than twice as much as the average teacher. Is it suggested that the man working in the mine takes longer to be trained for that position than the teacher? He gets holidays-with-pay as well.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the treatment at the hands of this Government which made so many promises and pretended to be so interested in the teachers. This is what they have done: left the burden of mounting costs in the hands of the taxpayer and on his land, when other provinces are raising their grants. This Government should have done the same when its grant was increased by the Federal Government. Instead of that, they have taken that grant, paying a smaller share of the cost of education than it was when they came into office, leaving this mounting cost of education to be borne, in increasing measure, by the local taxpayer. To any private member, who endorses that sort of thing, in the light of the promises of the Government, I suggest that he go and talk to some of the devoted school teachers of this province, consider the work they are doing, and ask himself if he is doing right by those people.

There is another thing, the question of the Larger School Units. In those districts which have not set them up (and that takes up almost a quarter of the province), what is the situation? I got a letter from a friend of mine in the Federal constituency of Rosthern about his own school district. They had an assessment in that district of \$85,450. The basic grant was \$300; and the equalization grant, \$116, and the total \$416. To bring his district up to the basic \$1,800, they have to put upon their taxpayers a tax to yield \$1,384. If all taxes are paid it means they have to put on a tax of 16½ mills. In a larger unit they put on their 10-mill taxation, and the other \$1,800 is made up by the Government, or elsewhere, not made up by the local taxpayer. In other words, to get the same amount of money, the basic \$1,800, the taxpayer in this district has to pay 50 per cent more taxes than if he were in a larger unit. If those people don't want to go into a larger unit—although the Government does not see fit to hold elections in some of these districts to let them decide whether they want to go in or not—they are penalizing those districts all the time, and I protest against that discrimination against people not in the larger districts. There is no possible ground for that discrimination. It is unfair and unjust. It has been whispered around that it will help to make those people 'line up'. Well, if that sort of thing is going to be done, penalizing people who want to decide these things for themselves, then I submit it is not in order.

Mr. A. A. Loftson (Saltcoats): That is the way they do it in Russia!

Mr. Tucker: Yes, my hon. friend says that is the way they do it in Russia; but I hope this Government does not intend to follow Russia, in that regard anyway.

Regarding Crown Corporations, I am very disappointed measures are not suggested at this Session of the Legislature to repeal that section of The Crown Corporations Act that enables money taken in by such institutions as the Telephone system and the Power Commission

to be used to finance other Crown Corporations, or assist other Crown Corporations, without being voted by this Assembly. Surely, one of the basic foundations of responsible government is that a government cannot spend the money of the people without it being voted by the Legislature. By that system of the Provincial Finance office, millions of the money of the people of this province can be spent on taking over other people's property against their consent, and that money can be spent without being voted by this Legislature. All we can do is to look into what they have done—afterwards!

There are some new members here, and some older members with great experience in this Legislature, and if that system is not a basic undermining of democratic, responsible government, then I have not read history right. If the C.C.F. had their way and got control of all economic activities, and had this system, they could set their prices to yield enough money that they would not have to come to parliament for a single cent. They could carry on as King Charles sought to carry on, without the consent of parliament. The fact they have laid the foundation for that is something every freedom-loving person should study . . . Yes, laugh! That is the only answer they can possibly make.

The control of Government by the elected representatives of the people is something our ancestors fought for, and it is something this Opposition is going to fight to have restored to them. In that, I hope we will have the support of some of the people who have some knowledge of the significance of our constitutional history and of the people who struggled and fought and died to obtain that control over their government, whether they sit on this side of the House or that. That measure is a step towards dictatorship, a step to place the handling of the affairs of the people of this province beyond the control of this Legislature, and in the hands of the Economic Planning and Advisory Board. This is what they have done with the Power Commission. If they ever got control of the affairs of this Dominion (which I hope will never happen), would we have a dictatorship under that system or would we not? Let anybody just ask himself that question in all honesty and sincerity.

We have a recent example of the dictatorship attitude not only in regard to insurance but in regard to other matters. I was interested in the deferred elections. If ever there was an attempt made by this Government to apply Socialism, and try to make the people like it, it was in the North. This Government set out to try and make money out of those people who go out and away from the amenities of life which we have in the south—highways, telephones—far away into the pioneer work of the North. They try to make money out of their lumbering. They have taken lumber from the producers in the North at a fixed price, then turned around and sold it at a price which should have yielded this Government at least twice the profit it did. The only thing I can see is that the Government operation of a commercial

operation like that is so inefficient and wasteful that these moneys that have been kept from the producers have gone to pay employees of the Government running around in the North, telling the people what they should do, paying the 'planes to fly them around the North.

I saw lots of 'planes flying Ministers around during the deferred elections; lots of them. The North people said this: "We know the people of Saskatchewan as a whole, the farmer, for example, does not want to be dictated to in every move he makes, so why should that dictation be imposed upon us? We intend, in the deferred elections, to show the Government we want to get back on the same basis as our fellow-citizens in the South. We want to have the right to sell our furs to the Fur Marketing Board or elsewhere as we wish. We want to be able to sell our lumber where we can get the best price for it. We want to be able to sell our fish."

In different places in the North, for example, I saw in the summertime some trout fillets, some of the most beautiful fish I have ever seen, brought in at Lac la Rouge. Do you know what they were paying for these fish fillets? Eight cents a pound! I wonder what they, the Government, got for them by the time they were finished! The fisherman was barely getting enough to live on from that stuff. Fishermen were going up into the North-West Territories to fish this winter, so they could sell their fish where they wished. The people are going into Manitoba to fish, so they can sell their fish where they wish; driven out of their own province because of the dictatorship of this Government, and getting twice as much elsewhere than the Fish Board gives them. They have no alternative in the matter. Members on the other side laugh. They did not laugh when the results came in from the North; that is a certainty!

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, what the Premier said then? After the people of the North had said what they thought about Socialism, the Premier said (and I am reading from an interview recorded July 24 1948): "An intensified programme of education and organization of the people of the Far North by the C.C.F. is needed," Premier Douglas said Friday, commenting on the deferred election." They need more education, the Premier thinks. Well, he did his best to educate them, but they showed him what they thought of the Socialist planning up there. I say that we do not live in a democracy, and if the farm members of this House are not ready to submit to the same measure of regimentation this Government has imposed on the lumbermen and the fishermen and trappers, then they should vote to take it off their fellow-citizens in the North. They asked for it in the deferred elections. One of the things we ask our fellow-members of this House to do is to bow to the will of the people and not say they need more education at the hands of people who think they know so much more than the average citizen. Does not that show a dictatorial frame of mind?

I would like to tell the Assembly a little bit of the situation in the North. Here I was in a little 'plane—that was all we could afford; such a little one that when we sought to rise from the water the pilot said: "Lean forward, Mr. Tucker." Wherever I went I saw 'planes flying around with Cabinet Ministers, all over the place. I wonder who paid for these 'planes! That is one of the things we are going to ask. Who paid for those 'planes in the campaigning in the North?

Mr. Marion (Athabaska): Thirteen at one time in Athabaska.

Mr. Tucker: Yes, they were flying around there, all over the place, and they didn't use such little ones as could barely lift one off the water!

With all this 'education' from the Premier and all the others, when they vote against that sort of thing the Premier says they need more education. Well, I suggest those people of the North know what they want in the way of desiring the same things as their fellow-citizens, and I submit it is up to this Legislative Assembly to see that their democratic will is respected and that they do get that measure of freedom as soon as it possibly can be given to them.

On the question of health, I don't intend to speak at any great length. I have already referred to the doubling of the hospitalization tax to the individual, from \$5 to \$10. Of course, we heard before this Government came into office that it would never play politics and things like that, and some people believed it, I guess. But we saw that that announcement was not made until after the election, and not even until after the Alberta election. Then the \$10 announcement was made.

In regard to the hospitalization situation, the cost, in 1947, was \$7,560,000 in round figures. The population of the province is 841,000. That works out at just about \$9 for every man, woman and child in this province, for hospitalization. Now, there are some people on both sides of this House who know something about the success of the municipal hospitalization schemes. They can easily see how those schemes could have been expanded until there was a province-wide scheme. Those schemes were costing about \$3 per capita; in 1947, the Government scheme was costing \$9 per capita.

Does anybody think, with the centralization that is going on, the spending, for example, of nearly \$600,000 already on administration, that they are not wasting money on this scheme? We are not getting value for the money expended. Some persons may say it is a good thing no matter what we spend on it. Unfortunately, we are not so wealthy. If the farmers have to pay most of the taxation, and we set up a system that eats up so much money due to centralized administration, and consequent inefficiency, it means there is less to spend on other very essential matters. Every member of this

Assembly should ask himself why is it that in 1947, the cost of hospitalization had gone up from \$3 to \$9! That is something for everybody to ask themselves.

Another thing I would ask the members of this Assembly to consider is, what has happened with regard to the people who have been unable to pay this hospitalization tax. Perhaps some think everybody can easily pay the hospitalization tax; but I would point out that, today, there are people who are finding it very difficult to pay the tax. I have in mind a gentleman in my own town who was unable to pay the tax. His little boy was injured, went to the hospital; and that man found he had to pay his entire hospitalization. Now then, I ask this: isn't it the same as before, even though my hon. friend from Canora (Mr. Kuziak) went into transports of joy at the difference?

I might ask the Government, when the time comes, to explain how they are picking the people they are prosecuting for not paying this tax. Harsh penalties have been imposed on war veterans and others who are not in good circumstances; fines and gaol sentences have been imposed. We did not, in the days that are past, say to a man, if he did not pay his hospitalization, that in addition to having to try to get in the hospital as best he could, he would probably be arrested and go to gaol if he did not pay his tax.

Mr. Danielson: Just as bad as the case up at Canora.

Mr. Tucker: Just the same thing. Let the hon. member for Canora weep over that situation! That's "humanity first"! And how are they picking these people to prosecute? Are they going to prosecute them all, whether they can afford to pay or not? Who is the one picking out the ones they are going to prosecute? Very heavy fines have been imposed, and I submit that, if you reserve the right to collect taxation in that harsh manner, then you should at the same time say that everyone is entitled to hospitalization under this scheme, even though he is so poor he cannot afford to pay the tax. That is one of the things this Opposition is going to ask for: just who is being prosecuted; and are people being prosecuted who can't really afford to pay, and being forced to pay this money under threat of going to gaol! If that is the case, why can't they get hospitalization service whether they have managed to pay it up or not? It is just one of the things, Mr. Speaker, we would like to have some information about; not now, but when the hon. Premier speaks on the matter.

Another thing: the question of the air ambulance. We have heard—why, it would almost wring tears from the eyes of a stone image!—the story the hon. member for Canora told, yesterday, about his own constituency.

Premier Douglas: It did not have any effect on you.

Mr. Tucker: Then he went on to say they were a "God-forsaken people." I know the people up there, and I know the wonderful district it is. I found it hard to believe, in fact I can't believe that the people of his district are as hardhearted as he made them out to be. Certainly, under the old system, nothing like that happened in the Rosthern district, and I doubt very much that the people in his district are so much more hardhearted than the people in my district.

To return to the question of the Air Ambulance: there, again, the attitude is, if it is a good thing it does not matter what it costs. Apparently that is the idea, and we find that, in 1947, the cost of these trips amounted to about \$330 each.

Premier Douglas: No. You are wrong! That includes capital cost.

Mr. Tucker: Well, those are the figures I have, and when you come to speak you can give them. I think that capital cost is part of the cost. You may be like the man who had figured he was making a lot of money. He bought a threshing outfit, and at the end of a day when he got more in than he had to pay out, he thought he was making money—without providing for the cost of the machine. Perhaps that is the way you are running the Government. I don't know; sometimes I think so! Capital costs are costs just as much as other costs.

Premier Douglas: If my hon. friend will permit me. He says that \$330 was the cost per trip. I say it is not the cost per trip, as he is including the cost of the 'plane, which is not part of the cost of the trip.

Mr. Tucker: I said the cost of providing for each person. Surely you have to provide the 'plane before you can fetch them in! I say the cost, average out over all. I submit it has to be looked into. Is it necessary to spend that much money on each trip for each patient? When I say that, I am not finding fault with the plan, because we had a similar service not as well organized as today because there was not the flying service all over the province as today; but there was provision for fetching people in by air ambulance before the present Government was elected. I submit that, when you have people ready to do this work all over the province, some consideration should be given as to whether we are spending too much money on it. I think the time must come, if we are going to do some of the things we should do with regard to education, some of the things we should do with regard to agriculture, some of the things we should do in many different ways, when we have to make sure we don't waste money.

That is all I intend to say on the question of health; but I am glad to get such approval of that viewpoint, because I can well understand some of the members don't like to have to listen to some of these truths. They are members of the Legislature, however, and they

may as well make up their minds they are going to hear something besides unadulterated Socialism such as we heard yesterday. They are going to hear some of the facts of the situation.

I wish now to deal with industrial development for a few minutes. I think it may be fairly said that it has been pretty well proven now that, due to the policies of this Government, we are actually suffering stagnation in development in Saskatchewan. The reason, I think, is that the Government avowed its policy to be that they would not rest until they had eradicated Capitalism. One of the first statements by the former Minister of Natural Resources in the booklet he put out was that their ultimate aim was the socialization of natural resources. Then there was the attitude taken in regard to expropriation of such items as the box factory, and their willingness to enter into competition, tax free, with money provided by the country, with private enterprise. So the feeling, apparently, came over the people with money to invest, the ordinary people of this Dominion, that if they had a mind to invest they had to take a chance of losing it so they might just as well put it in a place where all they had to worry about was paying taxes and complying with regulations—where they would not, in addition, be running the risk of having their property taken away from them. So we find that other provinces are experiencing development we are not experiencing. I wish to give just a few figures to the House on this, to prove that that has happened.

On the gross value of production in the three prairie provinces in 1946 as compared with 1945, the gross value increased in Manitoba by \$12,000,000; in Saskatchewan by \$669,000; in Alberta by \$8,000,000. That is the gross value in the three prairie provinces, manufacturing and other production; not agricultural. Then, the capital expenditure in manufacturing industry: in Manitoba, the capital expenditure in 1946 was \$5,300,000; in Saskatchewan, \$2,500,000; in Alberta, \$4,000,000. In 1947, the estimates for investment in manufacturing, mining, woods operation and selected utilities were: in Manitoba, the investment in 1947 was \$34,000,000, in 1948, \$38,000,000; in Saskatchewan, \$15,000,000, and \$17,000,000; in Alberta, \$37,000,000, and \$36,000,000. In other words, on both sides of us you have more than twice the investment, in each one of those years, in manufacturing, woods operations and so on. Manitoba, in 1948, got 65 new industries; in 1947, 53.

Now let us look at mineral and oil production figures: Manitoba, in 1947, \$18,000,000, in 1948, \$26,000,000, an increase of \$8,500,000; Saskatchewan, in 1947, \$32,000,000, in 1948, \$34,000,000, an increase of less than \$2,000,000, whereas the increase in Manitoba was \$8,500,000; Alberta, \$67,000,000 in 1947, \$92,000,000 in 1948, an increase, not of less than \$2,000,000 as in Saskatchewan, but of \$25,000,000. We are told by Mr. Bichan, who has charge of mineral development in this province, that we have 80,000 square miles of the pre-Cambrian shield, rich in minerals. That is something Alberta has not got. In addition to that, we have a large

area which geologists are convinced is rich in oil resources. Before this Government was elected, companies were prospecting this province and spending large sums of money hunting for oil. When this Government was elected these companies went into the province of Alberta, where as a result they have the great development I have just read to this Assembly. Why? Because of the very reason I just mentioned: the fear that this Government may carry out its avowed policy.

It was not so unreasonable that they should feel that way because, as I have already pointed out, there were the speeches made by the Premier, and there was The Crown Corporations Act which gave the Government the right to expropriate property against the will of the owner. Then we had the statement made by Mr. Phelps, the former Minister of Natural Resources, in the pamphlet issued by the Department (and, therefore, by the Government) which says they eventually hoped to establish complete social ownership and management of key industries in the development of our resources. The Premier said, speaking in the Legislature in April, 1946: "We will not rest until Capitalism is eradicated from Saskatchewan". We are told that this C.C.F. Party follow the wishes of their convention, and in 1946, as reported in the 'Commonwealth', they passed a resolution of which this is a part:

"Whereas the C.C.F., as a Socialist Party, believes in and advocates the public ownership of the natural resources of this province for the benefit of the people of Saskatchewan, and

"Whereas a resolution was passed at the 1945 Provincial Convention urging the Provincial Government to undertake the development and distribution of natural gas and oil in this province,

"Be it therefore resolved: we urge our Government to take steps towards the implementation of the C.C.F. platform for the development and distribution of natural gas and oil under public ownership for the benefit of the people of Saskatchewan."

There was a resolution of the C.C.F. Party reciting a previous resolution. Is it any wonder the oil people prospecting for oil pulled out of the province? So, today, we have the great development in Alberta, while we languish with comparatively no development at all. Now the Government seeks to remedy this situation by the Premier going to New York and talking to some of the "big capitalists" down there. Well, maybe he thinks the big capitalists there aren't as bad as our capitalists in Canada: they must be nicer fellows or something. He went down there, I presume at our expense, and talked to these capitalists; and he was going to get Swedish capital and British capital to come over here—and this in the face of what he must have known about the dollar situation. Yet, in spite of that, we are told we are going to get all these other people to come in. Then he gets up at the Forum at Regina and repeats the old story. Here is what he

said on his return from New York: "It is likely that British and Swedish representatives will come to Canada in a matter of months to survey the situation, and to have further discussions with the Saskatchewan Government." We will be looking forward with great interest, to the amount of British and Swedish capital that is going to come in here when our Canadian capital goes elsewhere.

Then we have him speaking at the Forum, in January of this year, and here is one of the things he said—I would like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, just what you think of these words in regard to this situation: "Our Capitalist system is through." This is after paying out our money to put out advertisements trying to lure people into Saskatchewan, and after he has flown down to New York to try to get capital to come in here. He gets up in the Forum and says:

"Our capitalist system is through. The time has come to move into new waters, to build ourselves a new form of society. The existing system has produced great wealth for the few; unemployment, poverty, misery and hell for the many."

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, is there any country in the world where there is less of misery and hell than in this favoured country of Canada?

Then he goes on to say: "We in the capitalist countries are politically free, but economically enslaved". Perhaps it does not surprise his own followers. Now, that was something I was surprised to hear though.

Then he goes on to say: "The C.C.F. believes the people, through their government, should own and operate the means of production, distribution and exchange whereby they live. That, I believe, is the middle way". That they own and control every means by which they live, the middle way! Well, I wonder what the "extreme" way is that they have got in Russia! They do just the same thing. The only thing is that when a government has that power then nobody can prevent it from doing anything it wants to do. They have a beautiful constitution in Russia, too, I am told. On top of all this talk by the Premier, we have Mr. Bichan, an employee of ours under the Department of Natural Resources, putting ads. in the paper, saying that if these people come in and invest their money they will get exclusive rights in certain areas in regard to oil; saying that, if you will just come in and hunt for minerals we will pay your trip around the province in a plane, and so on.

Mr. Bichan is supposed to have said he is very enthusiastic about the possibilities in regard to oil. If the possibilities are so great, why have we not got development like they have in Alberta? Because we have a Government talking Socialism and telling the people it ultimately intends to bring in Socialism, in spite of what it says through the Premier, when he talks to the capitalists in New York.

They still think that some people in the Party, anyway, believe in Socialism. Speeches, such as those made yesterday, indicate that some still do believe it.

They have to make up their minds, Mr. Speaker, whether they are going to have these "Big Shots" come in from New York, Sweden and England, or whether they are going to say to them: "We believe in Socialism; if you come in we will ultimately take over." As it is, we are neither having the benefit one way or the other, and we are doomed, if this Government carries on the way it is today, to have a continuation of this stagnation.

Mr. Bichan said recently: "We have in hand one of the biggest land deals in recent history". Well, I ask the mover and seconder of the Address, if they have ever asked Mr. Bichan what kind of a big deal is on with some of these big people. They should find out what the Government is doing; but the trouble is that when people think they are coming under this risk when they come to our province, we have to hold out to them far more inducements in the way of exclusive rights than a province like Manitoba, where they know all they need to fear is taxation and ordinary regulations. It is no wonder, Mr. Speaker, that we have stagnation. The unfortunate part of it is that unless this Government can be turned out of office before the four years are up. . .

Some of the members laugh at that. Apparently they are not ready to use their right as members to vote according to what they think right. They laugh at the idea that this Government, no matter what it does, could be thrown out of office. I submit that is not the right way to approach our responsibilities as members of this Legislature. If facts are laid before the members of this Assembly that show them our province is suffering and people are being driven out of it to make a living for themselves elsewhere, that other provinces are going ahead by leaps and bounds while we are suffering stagnation, I submit they should put the best interests of the province above keeping this Government in office.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: You showed them how, at Ottawa!

Mr. Tucker: I dealt with the question of development, and I could deal with the question of the increase in Government expenditures, but I won't take the time to do that. One further thing I will refer to before I conclude, because it strikes at the very roots of democratic government, is that this Government put through this Legislature a Bill providing that civil servants could take part in political activity. Thereupon some of their prominent civil servants began to take part in political activity. Some resolutions were even passed by C.C.F. conventions that people who were not good C.C.F.'ers should be dismissed. Now, some people, very prominent people, have been dismissed, and other very important C.C.F.'ers have been appointed to

public office. A recent one, of course, was Mr. McLeod; but one of the most outstanding ones of that nature was the appointment to the Public Service Commission. Such solemn promises were made, Mr. Speaker, that there was going to be no more patronage, no more of that in regard to public appointments, yet the first man put in charge of appointments was one of the leading C.C.F.'ers of the province. Why, even before the Ministry was sworn into office, I understand the Premier appointed the man, who gave way for him, to a prominent position in the public service! In view of the promises made it is rather surprising that that should be done; but I suppose we should not have taken these promises quite so seriously as some people did.

In regard to civil servants, when these civil servants were told they could take part in politics, and resolutions were passed that if they weren't ardent enough C.C.F.'ers they should lose their jobs, some did begin to take part in politics. One of the most amazing episodes took place last June. It was reported on June 9 that civil servants flew into Saskatoon to defend the work of the Government in the North. Here is the story: "Taking advantage of recent legislation, Saskatchewan civil servants, Tuesday evening, gave a Saskatoon audience of 300" (this was June 9, 1948) "the C.C.F. viewpoint of conditions and policies in the North." That group flew in from Prince Albert to take part in a political meeting held in the Legion Hall, under the auspices of the Saskatoon and district council of the Canadian Congress of Labour. The speakers were Jim Gray, resident director of Lake and Forest Products, including the operation of the Timber and Fish Boards, and the box factory; Mrs. J. J. Wheaton, wife of the Northern Saskatchewan administrator; Malcolm F. Norris, a Metis employed by the Government to make a social and economic survey of Northern Saskatchewan, and Harvey Weir, president of the union at the box factory. They flew in, we are told in a 'plane to take part in this political meeting. What right has any political party to use civil servants in that way, especially when it promised faithfully to do the opposite? That is the sort of thing that has been going on at the hands of this Government. We had the most faithful promises, and then exactly the opposite done.

The last thing I wish to refer to tonight, is the use of public money to further the interests of a political party. I have here a bunch of stuff printed at the expense of the people of the province: "Sixteen facts about Saskatchewan"; "Twenty-five facts about Saskatchewan"; "Toronto 'Daily Star' reports on the Saskatchewan Government"—all printed, of course, by the Saskatchewan Bureau of Publications; "Plans for Progress"; some more "Plans for Progress"—the Speech from the Throne should be "Plans for Progress". Plans, but not action! Here is a beautiful piece of election literature.

Premier Douglas: Handsome isn't he!

Mr. Tucker: I'd find him a good deal more handsome if the C.C.F.

had paid for this instead of asking the people of the province to pay for it. This was put out during the election campaign and scattered all over the province. Then here—he wasn't so handsome in this picture; I think this must have been taken at some other time, maybe 1945. I don't know why he wasn't so handsome then. But here is another picture put out by the King's Printer: "Record of Accomplishment". And here is the crowning piece of work altogether, election literature put out by the Government at the expense of the people of the province, "Progress Report", just before the election. Here we have "Greetings for 1948", paid for by the Crown Corporations, and another beautiful picture and the signature of the Premier of this province.

Now I ask you, especially those who have applauded, do you think it is right that public money should be used to support the fortunes of one political party?

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: They do it in Ottawa, too.

Mr. Danielson: And in Russia.

Mr. Tucker: Yes, they do that in Russia; they did it under dictatorship. But this is a democracy, and public money should not be used for partisan political purposes. I was most interested to find that to help out the C.C.F. in other provinces they even insert advertisements in C.C.F. papers. I have here the "C.C.F. News" from British Columbia: "Sturdy works Saskatchewan Leather Products". It must have been that ad. that killed the boot factory, when they advertised in the C.C.F. paper in B.C., because they had to fold up.

Incidentally, in that connection, a letter was written to the "C.C.F. News" about these boots. The reply said: "At this time I have no knowledge of Saskatchewan-made boots being sold in stores in this province. We suggest you address the Saskatchewan Leather Products, 7th Avenue and Hamilton Street, Regina." Here they spend our money advertising in B.C., and the very paper there says it has no knowledge of boots being handled in the stores of B.C.! That looks pretty close to a gift of our money to that C.C.F. paper. That sort of thing has to come to an end; that abuse of the funds and money of the people of this province to promote and further the fortunes of a political party.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: Boy, oh boy!

Mr. Tucker: That amused the Minister of Natural Resources. If he handles our natural resources in the same way, then I am more apprehensive about them than I was before. If he thinks that is all right, then I am still more apprehensive about the whole situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to conclude. We have (and I now move the

amendment formally) indicated the different points in which we say that this Government has lost confidence in the people of the province. I have outlined definitely, point after point where they have failed to carry out their promises; where they have failed to accomplish anything of their plans. As a result of their policies we are enduring stagnation in this province whereas other provinces are going ahead by leaps and bounds. Our young people are having to go elsewhere to make their living; the province's population is not increasing as it should. The policies in regard to agriculture are such that even the Minister envisages the time when there will be less than half the farmers in the province that there are today. That, Mr. Speaker, is a policy of defeatism.

We, of the Liberal Party, do not share in that pessimism as to the future of the province. We feel that, with the proper policy, the agricultural industry can be made to forge ahead, and that here we can establish happy and contented farmers as in the province of Manitoba. We feel we can have mineral and oil development for bringing large incomes to our people and income for our Government. We feel that, in the realm of education, something must be done to improve the level of education and to improve the position of the teachers of this province. We believe in all the things I have mentioned; that the Government has lost the confidence of the people and were they given the opportunity, today, they would turn this Government out of office, and would endorse, by a large majority, the policy I have just enunciated.

SPEECH OF

THE HONOURABLE T. C. DOUGLAS, M.A.,

(Premier and Minister of Public Health)

in the Debate on the

ADDRESS IN REPLY

to the

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 AND 16, 1949

Mr. Speaker, for a few moments before adjourning the debate, I wish to extend to you, Sir, my congratulations on your appointment to the position which you now hold. I think it is a mark of confidence of the members in all parts of the House when they elected you unanimously to the position of Speaker of this Assembly. I am sure that the members in all parts of the House have a very high regard for your integrity and impartiality. I am sure we shall do our best to co-operate with you in conducting the affairs of this Assembly. I know that in the past four years you had a fairly easy task. I think the only time you had any trouble was when one member of the House called another member a "dirty skunk"—"stinking skunk", I think is more accurate. The gentleman guilty of that misdemeanor, I believe, has since been elevated to the Bench, and I want to sincerely express the hope, Mr. Speaker, that all members of the legal profession in the House will not take upon themselves to call that particular member a "stinking skunk", at this time, in the hope of getting judicial preferment. I think it should not be taken that it will necessarily follow they will go to the Appeal Court if they call another member of the House that name.

I should also like to extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, who spoke so ably yesterday. I have heard a good many motions moved and seconded by members who were making their maiden speeches and I do not think I have heard any member make any better speech than the speeches made yesterday by the member for Canora (*Mr. A. G. Kusiak*), and the member for Hanley (*Mr. R. A. Walker*). I would like to extend to them my very hearty congratulations. The Leader of

the Opposition has told them that he thought that, in making good speeches they had made a good job of a poor case. I can assure you, Sir, that if he had as good a case as they had, he would have made a much better fist of what he was trying to do today.

I would like, also, to welcome the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. W. A. Tucker*), and to congratulate him on the very fine effort he put forth this afternoon. In offering him my congratulations I should like publicly to express my high regard for the former Leader of the Opposition, the member for Cannington (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*), and to say how much of a pleasure it was during the past four years to work with him here in this Assembly, and to say what a great debt the people of Saskatchewan, owe to men like him, who engage in public affairs, and come to a prominent position in the public life. Public affairs is always a strain, and one who engages in them, and comes to prominent position, has to give up much of the social and family life one would like to have had. I am sure I speak for all the people of the province and all members of the Assembly, when I say to the former Leader of the Opposition how highly we regard him for the work he has done. We are delighted to see him back with us at this Session. Rumour has it that he may be elevated to some higher task within the next few months. If he is, it will be a well-deserved reward, and he will take with him the best wishes and the highest regards of all members of the Assembly.

I should like to say to the present Leader of the Opposition that we welcome him here, and now that he is here, I am sure we will do our best to keep his life from being too dull for him.

He has already shown that it will take time for him to get adjusted to his new position and environment. Throughout his speech, he kept referring to this group as the "Opposition". I suppose he sat so long with the Government at Ottawa that it had become a habit; or when he entered the provincial field last June, he probably had, in his imagination, seen himself sitting on the Government side of the House instead of in the Opposition. He will have to get himself adjusted to that fact.

Mr. Tucker: Coming events cast their shadow before.

Premier Douglas: My friend does cast a very large shadow. I am quite willing to admit that; but it doesn't extend over this way. In fact, if you get the shadow and the light falling accurately, the shadow will be backward and not forward.

I am not going to attempt at this late hour to deal with all the arguments of the Leader of the Opposition, but with just one or two things I think my hon. friend got himself a little excited over, quite unnecessarily. The speech which he delivered here, today, of course, is not new. He referred to the same old line that the mover and

seconder reiterated what had been used by the C.C.F. again and again. The bogeyman story we listened to, today, has been used to frighten little children all over Saskatchewan. From a score of platforms, my hon. friend has tried to frighten people about the terrible menace of this Government, the terrible things they have done, and the terrible things they are going to do. They haven't succeeded in frightening very many people as I shall proceed to show later on; but it is very amusing to see the histrionics repeated here today.

For instance, my friend talked a great deal about the publications put out by the Bureau of Publications. He said that that is what they do in Russia. My friend and I had the privilege of sitting in the same Parliament for quite a number of years—we both left it for the same reason—and if he would care to cast his mind's eye back he will find that, in Ottawa, the Dominion Bureau of Information puts out far more literature about what the government is doing, and what its programme is. If you take the trouble to look at the figures, you will find the Dominion Government, today, is spending in the neighbourhood of \$500,000—not \$30,000 as we spend here, and at the present time they have a staff of some 262 public relations and publicity men. If you take the trouble to read the address in defence of that action by Mr. Claxton, the Minister who is responsible, you will find these words in his speech in the House of Commons. He said descriptive booklets, a regular daily airmail service, a weekly summary of the news, and a monthly publication were issued. These were put out by the Dominion Government he said “in order that the people of Canada may know how their money is being spent, so that the people of Canada might know what is happening.” The pamphlet that my hon. friend held up a while ago, with my picture on the cover, was a reprint of a speech I made in the Budget debate. My hon. friend suggests that the Federal Government does not send out copies of the budget speeches, either by the Minister of Finance or by the head of the Government . . .

Mr. Tucker: They pay for them themselves.

Premier Douglas: No, they do not pay for them themselves. They have been sent to every home in my constituency and to hundreds of homes in Regina; speeches made by Mackenzie King and speeches made by the Minister of National Defence during the war. They were sent into thousands of homes all over this province and all over the Dominion of Canada: “Canada at War”, which was a history of the Liberal Party's alleged efforts and accomplishments during the war . . .

Mr. Tucker: The efforts of the Canadian people.

Premier Douglas: Yes, and particularly of the Liberal Government. They took most of the credit rather than give it to the Canadian people. I have no doubt that my friend the Leader of the Opposition, sent out a good many thousands of that pamphlet.

Mr. Tucker: I paid for them myself.

Premier Douglas: You did not pay for the printing of them. They were printed by the Bureau of Information. They were not paid for by any individual members.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, any political speeches I paid for myself.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, these speeches could not be paid for; they were given free to members of Parliament who wanted to send them out. Any member of Parliament could get them and they could "frank" them out. So, when my friend comes along and says that literature is being sent out by this Government, and that that is what they do in Russia, I would like to tell him that, right at Ottawa, more literature is being sent out today, in proportion to either its budget or the population for which it is responsible, than has ever been sent out by this Government.

I was also rather interested to hear the Leader of the Opposition, before he sat down, predict that this Government would be turned out of office, and urging that it should be turned out of office. My friend is very good at predicting. He became the Leader of his party in the summer of 1946, I believe. The following January, in 1947, the announcement was made that there would probably be a provincial election that summer, and that the Government would be turned out. When the provincial election did not materialize in the spring of 1947, he immediately announced that it would be held in the fall of 1947, and that the Government would be turned out. That did not materialize. He then announced that the Government would probably not dare face the Legislature in the spring and winter of 1948, but would probably hold a winter election, and again that they would be turned out. That did not materialize. When an election was called in June, 1948, he announced, of course, the Government would most certainly be turned out.

Mr. Tucker: That is a very nice fairy tale but I never, at any time, said you would not dare face the Legislature, and there would be a winter election. If you got a report to that effect then it was mistaken; but I doubt if you have such a report.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I have a copy of the radio broadcast which my hon. friend gave, and he said there would be an election in the winter of the year 1947-48.

Mr. Tucker: My hon. friend is wrong on that, Mr. Speaker. I ask him to accept my word for it. He can't produce it. I said there would probably be an early spring election, but not a winter election.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I will be very glad to accept the hon. gentleman's word, quite willingly; but, as I say, I will also be very glad to send over to him a copy of the broadcast in question.

My friend has always been predicting the Government is going to be turned out of office. As a matter of fact, he went so far as to predict, during the election campaign, that I would be defeated in my own constituency.

Mr. Tucker: I never did predict that.

Premier Douglas: He said to the people, "Why the Premier is not even safe in his own constituency". But the fact is, of course, that I was fortunate enough—I think undeservedly—in receiving a much larger majority than my hon. friend was given in his constituency. When my hon. friend makes an appeal to the private members who sit with the Government to turn this Government out, it is passing strange. To ask men to turn against the Government they may support, and to turn out the Government which is pledged to the programme of the party of which they are members, comes with ill grace from a man who stood in the House of Commons when the legislation was being brought in to tax co-operatives and who said: "I don't know what I should do. I am opposed to this legislation. I don't like it, but I can't vote against the Liberal Party because it would mean putting a Liberal Government out of office."

Mr. Tucker: On a point of order. My hon. friend is stating something that I did not say. I said that I did not like the principle of the taxation of co-operatives in any way, shape or form, but this measure took more taxation off them than was put on them. That is what I said.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. gentleman's point of order that he was misquoted?

Mr. Tucker: Absolutely, Mr. Speaker.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I shall produce Hansard and read it to my hon. friend tomorrow.

May I point out, Mr. Speaker, that my hon. friend talked for two and one-half hours and, with the exception of when he asked me a question, I let him talk. I know that my friend does not like this . . .

Mr. Tucker: I'm not talking with your permission!

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, the Premier said he let me talk. Surely it hasn't come to that in this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. members will allow the member on his feet to make a speech without too much cross-fire. Yesterday there were many interjections, and today it has been quite as bad. I

think hon. members will agree with me that this cannot continue. When a member is on his feet making a speech it is due to that member to have the opportunity of making it without interruption, unless someone rises to a point of order or a point of privilege. This crossfire across the floor has been altogether too prevalent.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I did not mean that I was giving the hon. member any privileges in his speech, I merely meant that I would like him to extend me the same courtesy and let me speak. This is still a free country and a free Legislature.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is one point, I think, which should be corrected in the mind of my hon. friend—I doubt if it exists in the mind of any other member of the Legislature—and that is: at least six or eight times, when he was speaking in his two and one-half hour speech this afternoon, he kept referring to the fact that “grants” were being given by the Federal Government to the people of Saskatchewan. He kept talking about these “grants”: we were being *given* seven or eight million dollars, and we were being *given* this money for this purpose and that for that purpose. Mr. Speaker, he may have brought here with him the mentality of the Government at Ottawa, but I would suggest that it would be well to disabuse himself of that attitude. The people of Saskatchewan are not mendicants receiving grants, thrown like a bone to a dog, from the Government at Ottawa. These are not “grants”, they are subsidies paid to the people of Saskatchewan in lieu of, and in return for, fields of taxation which they have surrendered. They are a part of the revenue to which we are entitled by virtue of the fact that there are corporations in Canada which make their money all over Canada, including Saskatchewan, but which do not pay taxes in Saskatchewan. By virtue of our constitutional set-up we, in Saskatchewan, are not able to tax larger firms, like the oil companies, the railroads, where their head office is, for corporation tax or income tax. We are not able to tax the farm implement companies which do a tremendous volume of business in this province. The whole basis of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences, and the whole basis of the Dominion-Provincial Agreement, was that provinces like our own, in which these corporations make money, and make a great deal of money, since such provinces cannot tax those corporations, they should delegate to a central authority the power to tax them, and that provinces such as ours should get back that which is rightfully ours. When the International Harvester or the Massey-Harris Company or the Imperial Oil Company makes money in this province, and pays its taxes in some other part of Canada, it is paying taxes on income which it earned in Saskatchewan. When the Federal Government taxes that corporation, sets aside part of the proceeds of that tax and pays it back to the province of Saskatchewan, that is not a gift, Mr. Speaker. It is not largesse handed out by some benevolent government at Ottawa . . .

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, I never said it was a gift . . . I said it was taxation . . .

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member has made his speech and . . .

Mr. Tucker: Well, I object to the hon. member saying or intimating that I suggested the people were mendicants. I never said anything of the sort. Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask that the hon. member submit to this: he puts words in my mouth indicating that I thought the people of this province were mendicants. I say, I never said it, I didn't imply it, and he has no right to say it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Opposition categorically denies that he made any such statement in his speech, but the hon. member did make some statements, and he must expect to be replied to and . . .

Mr. Tucker: But fairly so!

Mr. Speaker: If I find any speaker making statements which are obnoxious or not in accordance with the truth, if anyone rises on his feet to a point of order, I will enforce that order.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend is exceedingly touchy. He has always had the reputation of being probably the biggest 'cry baby' in the House of Commons, and he is certainly doing his best to live up to it.

Mr. Patterson (Cannington): On a point of order. I do not think it is proper for the Premier of this Province to refer to an hon. member in such terms. I think it is very undignified indeed, coming from a man who holds the position he does to make that reference.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I have been on my feet twenty minutes, and the hon. gentleman has interrupted me at least eight or ten times. He spoke for two and one-half hours this afternoon and I did not interrupt him except when he asked me a direct rhetorical question. It is a fairly good indication, Mr. Speaker, of just what is going on. There is no question of privilege.

Mr. Patterson: On a point of privilege: Any member in this House who gets up and makes statements the Premier has made during the last 20 minutes can expect to be interrupted, and will be interrupted.

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. What the hon. member said about me being well known as a 'cry baby' in the House of Commons is absolutely untrue, and the hon. member knows it, and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: On the point of order, I will rule that if the hon.

Minister who was speaking used that term to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I think he should withdraw it. It is not very dignified.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I was not using it with reference to the hon. member. I simply said that was the opinion that had been expressed. If it gives offence to my hon. friend I will be very glad to withdraw it.

Mr. Tucker: It wouldn't offend you, oh, no!

Premier Douglas: My hon. friend has demonstrated very well, today, that he can hand it out, but he can't take it.

Mr. Tucker: I can take what's fair, but I won't take the stuff you try to hand out.

Premier Douglas: My hon. friend is trying to wiggle out of something. He said it six or eight times this afternoon—he referred to the payments made by the Dominion Government as “grants”. He can't deny that! The record is perfectly clear—will my hon. friend just keep quiet. He is not on his feet now—you are not in the House of Commons where you have 180 people to shout everyone else down. Just give me a chance to make my speech.

He referred to these as “grants”. I am saying, clearly and categorically, these are not grants. These are payments made to the people of Saskatchewan to which they are entitled. They are the proceeds of tax revenue which belong to the people of Saskatchewan as a part of the Dominion of Canada. Anyone who comes here and talks about giving them to us for this purpose or that purpose had better get over the idea of some benevolent centralism kindly handing out to the provinces some little tidbit on the understanding that they shall do this or that with it. These revenues belong to the people of Saskatchewan to be spent by the people of Saskatchewan through their elected representatives, and they are not something the Dominion Government, or any other central government, can tell them how they should be spent or for what they should be spent. I think it ought to be made clear to my hon. friend at the very beginning of his regime here as Leader of the Opposition . . .

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I never suggested anything of the sort, that the Federal Government would dictate how . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not a point of order.

Mr. Patterson: Mr. Speaker, hasn't the hon. member the opportunity of stating his point of order? Should he be cut off before he states his position?

Mr. Speaker: If you want to debate whether this is a point of order

it is all right. The hon. member did state his point of order: that he didn't say it. As a matter of fact, I am sitting here and I listened. The statement ascribed to him he did make, and I rule it no point of order.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Premier said I had to learn that these were not grants, and I had to learn that the Federal Government did not have any right to dictate how they should be spent. I do not have to learn that from the hon. member or anyone else. I know that just as well as he does. He has no right to make that implication against me.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend has a perfect right to get up and make a speech on some other motion, but he has no right to get up and argue every point. If I had got up and argued each point on which I disagreed with him today, his speech would have taken much longer than the mere two and one-half hours. However, Mr. Speaker, in the hope that a good night's sleep may make him more amenable to listening to someone else make a speech, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

February 16, 1949.

Resuming the debate on Wednesday, February 16, Premier Douglas said:

When the Debate was adjourned yesterday afternoon, I was drawing the attention of the House to the amendment which is now before it, and to the plea of the Leader of the Opposition that the members who support the Government ought now to turn that Government out of office. I was in the process of pointing out that that plea came very strangely from a gentleman who spoke as follows, in Hansard—I had not intended to take any time on this, but, since the Leader of the Opposition called in question my reference yesterday, I thought I might as well quote from Hansard itself. This is the revised Hansard of August 20, 1946, issued by the Canadian House of Commons. On page 5,086, we find the present Leader of the Opposition, speaking in a debate as to whether or not the co-operatives should be subjected to a 3 per cent tax, used these words:

“There is great anxiety as to how I am going to vote. Well, I feel so strongly against this particular principle I would gladly vote to take out this 3 per cent principle, because I never believed in it, and I do not believe in it now.”

And he goes on to say . . .

Mr. Tucker: Why don't you go on and read the next . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman is not going

to make my speech for me. He made his yesterday. I think I could have improved on his, and I would like him to wait and see if he can improve on mine after it is finished.

Mr. Tucker: He is not going to misrepresent my position, Mr. Speaker.

Premier Douglas: I'm not misrepresenting anything. I don't propose to read the entire speech, but I do propose to read what the hon. gentleman said.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is the time now to inform the members of the House that they will have to refrain from speaking across the floor one to the other. If any member of the House wishes to ask a member who is speaking a question, he must rise in his seat. If we are to have any decorum in this House at all, there certainly must be a cessation of this talking across one to the other.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I am reading this only because the hon. gentleman denied it yesterday. Let me read it; and I will read all of it, since my hon. friend wants me to. He probably likes the sound of his own voice, and the sound of his own words, so I will read all of it:

“ I want to say that on this particular principle I would gladly vote to take out this 3 per cent principle, because I never believed in it, and I do not believe in it now. But there is more than that involved, other useful sections of this Act; and, also, my hon. friends know very well that this is parliamentary government, and I would rather have the Liberal Party, which has not hesitated to lay this programme before the people, and which is ready to stand and fight for it as no other party is doing today; I would rather have that Party in power than any other.”

Here is a gentleman who said “I disagree with this; I am opposed to it in principle, but I would rather have the Liberal Party than vote for my principles.” And then he appeals to the members on this side of the House to turn the Government out!

The hon. gentleman has moved a motion of non-confidence in the Government. He has expressed the opinion that, if the people of the province were asked to decide at the polls today, they would be prepared to turn this Government out of office. But, Mr. Speaker, it is less than a year ago that the people of this province spoke at the polls; and the same gentleman who is saying what the people should do, and told us at great length what the people would do for the two years prior to the election, sits in opposition and not as head of the Government. I am not going to take the trouble to quote all the things he is reported to have said; but there was prediction after prediction made by the Leader of the Opposition that, if the Government went

to the country, the people would turn us out of office. Again, I quote—not because it is important in itself, but because my friend denied it yesterday. He said that at no time had he said the present Government was afraid to meet the Legislature. Well, I quote from the *Moose Jaw Times Herald* . . .

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, I did not deny that yesterday.

Premier Douglas: Well, fortunately, Mr. Speaker, . . .

Mr. Tucker: The Premier has a lot of nerve.

Premier Douglas: Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, there is a record taken of what is said in this House, and I am quite prepared to have the record speak for itself. I quote from the *Moose Jaw Times Herald* of Saturday, December 29, 1947:

“Mr. Tucker accused Premier Douglas of trying to find an issue for an early election so the people will be rushed to the polling booths before the facts of C.C.F. bungling had become better known. The plight of the Government may become so serious, Premier Douglas will spring a winter election rather than face the Legislature and the probing of the Opposition for the facts about the Government record.”

So, all through the campaign, and for some two years prior to the campaign, the Leader of the Opposition was predicting what would happen if the Government went to the polls. Well, the Government went to the polls, in spite of the fact that Liberal canvassers and Liberal speakers had been telling people for years that once the C.C.F. got in, there would never be another chance to cast a vote. We went to the polls—and we didn't wait six years to go to the polls.

Mr. Tucker: There wasn't a war on, of course.

Premier Douglas: We went to the polls at the end of four years as we promised the people. Mr. Speaker, it was not an ordinary election. For the first time in the history of this province an election was fought on straight economic issues, in which all forces of reaction, spearheaded by the Chambers of Commerce throughout this province and Canada, by the insurance companies which came in here, set up most of the employees from one of the biggest public relations firms in Canada in the Saskatchewan Hotel, put out their own ads. and their own publicity men. In my own constituency, as far south as the international border, they had canvassers from the insurance companies driving from house to house. That was carried on all over the province, for the forces of reaction were determined, if possible, to crush this Government.

The Leader of the Opposition and I entered Parliament at the

same time, in the election of 1935, when the Liberals were elected by going around the country denouncing R. B. Bennett and the Conservative Party as being the "tools" of Bay Street and St. James Street; when they went about this country talking about Mr. Mackenzie King's lovely phrases: "usury once in control will wreck any nation", and "credit isn't a matter for bankers only, but accredited currency should be issued in terms of public need". They were the champions of the common man. They were the Sir Galahads going out to fight against the forces of reaction, and against the terrible Tories, dominated by Bay Street and St. James Street.

And what do we find in 1948? We find, when this provincial election comes around, the Sir Galahads are hand in glove with the Tories whom they have been condemning for years! The Leader of the Opposition goes into the Rosetown constituency, where there is no Liberal candidate, to speak for a Conservative candidate! Then he came into the city of Regina not only to speak for the Liberal candidate but also to speak for the Conservative candidate—the same Conservative candidate who, at a recent meeting of Mr. Drew's in the Armouries, described the Liberal Government as "a patronage ridden bureaucracy." They got along well together, these colleagues!

Mr. Tucker: You had the Communists speaking for you.

Premier Douglas: Here were the people who were fighting this election together—the Liberal Party . . .

Mr. J. G. Egnatoff (Melfort): May I ask the hon. gentleman a question?

Premier Douglas: I will be very glad to answer the question of my hon. friend later on. At the present moment, I am making a speech in reply to the Leader of the Opposition.

The gentleman who just sat down, the member for Melfort who asked me a question, I have just noticed in a newspaper clipping I have just been perusing, was quoted throughout the campaign as the "Liberal-Progressive Conservative candidate for Melfort," although, apparently, in the campaign he wanted the Progressive Conservative support, when he came to put his name down on the nomination papers he just could not stomach the idea of putting "Progressive Conservative" after "Liberal."

Mr. Egnatoff: On a point of order. By arrangement I had the backing of the Progressive Conservative people of the constituency . . . (laughter).

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, that is not a point of order or a question of privilege; it is a confession!

Mr. Tucker: More than you made!

Premier Douglas: Now, Mr. Speaker, what I want to point out is that, after having departed from their principles, after having associated with people whom they had condemned up and down this country for having put up tariffs and being tools of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; after having lined up with the insurance companies and the Chambers of Commerce, what was the result? The Liberal Party polled 15,000 votes more in this election than they polled in 1944 when they hit their all-time low. Now, Mr. Speaker, Judas sold himself for 30 pieces of silver; the Liberal Party sold itself for 15,000 votes.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, I object to the Premier mentioning us in any way in that connection. If the Premier is going to resort to this sort of abuse I am not going to sit and take it. There was no selling out whatever.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member made a speech and the hon. Premier is replying to it.

Mr. Tucker: But I didn't resort to personal abuse, Mr. Speaker.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I am not resorting to any personal abuse; I am just dealing with the tactics of the Liberal Party. Yesterday my hon. friend spoke for over two hours. I at no time interrupted him. I rose once when he asked me a direct question; I answered the question and sat down. My friend surely does not object to my criticizing the Liberal Party and to my pointing out that the one-time great Liberal Party sold its birthright for a mess of pottage . . .

Mr. Tucker: I deny it.

Premier Douglas: And that, as a result, it got 15,000 more votes than it got in 1944. Mr. Speaker, the Government, whom the Leader of the Opposition now says would be turned out of office if it went to the polls, got 25,000 more votes in 1948 than it got in 1944.

Of course, the Liberal Party is going to find it difficult now, after having cuddled up beside the Conservative Party, as it now has, to have a fight with them in the federal election. That is going to mean a very difficult and delicate situation to deal with. And so, the Leader of the Opposition went up to speak in North Battleford, and I have before me the *North Battleford Optimist* of January 20, 1949, and there is a three-column heading here which says: "Liberals single choice of stable Government."

Mr. Tucker: Hear, hear!

Premier Douglas: If that means "smelly government", I suppose I could agree with the Leader of the Opposition. We are not just sure what he means by the term "stable". But the article goes on, and on

the twelfth page, this is what the Leader of the Opposition is quoted as saying—I ask the Leader of the Opposition to pay very close attention:

“Our Conservative friends helped materially in making the gains we did in the provincial election”. (That is an acknowledgment of assistance.) “Our mutual differences were overcome by the common aim of defeating Socialism. The problem is different in the Federal case”, Mr. Tucker said. “Mr. Drew has stated that every seat in Saskatchewan will be contested. His organizer in this province has made attacks on both Liberals and C.C.F.’s. I hope that the provincial relationship between the Liberals and Conservatives will not be destroyed by these attacks.”

Why, Mr. Speaker, the man on the flying trapeze was a paralytic compared to the Leader of the Opposition! He wants to be able to cuddle up beside the Conservatives in a provincial election, and then when a Federal election comes along, and the Liberal press is getting all ready to describe Mr. Drew as the arch-champion of special privilege, Mr. Tucker says to the Conservatives and to his own people, “you must understand that this is only going to be a sham battle, . . .

Mr. Tucker: There is nothing like that in the speech at all.

Premier Douglas: . . . we are just going to have padded gloves, and we’ll not hurt each other. You mustn’t take this battle too seriously, because when it is all over we hope that we will be able again to cuddle up together” Mr. Speaker, politicians certainly make strange bed-fellows.

Mr. Tucker: Hear, hear! You and the Communists!

Premier Douglas: The Leader of the Opposition, yesterday, said that the Speech from The Throne indicated the Government had done nothing for four years, and this amendment proceeds to elaborate on that thesis. I, therefore, want to deal with what the Government has done, as criticized in the various items in this omnibus motion of non-confidence. I want to deal with it, Mr. Speaker, not by just making wide and sweeping statements, but by placing before the House the facts. There is an old Scottish saying which says: “Facts are dour chieils that winna ding,” which, translated into English simply means that facts are stubborn creatures you can’t laugh away. I propose to put on record the facts of what the Government has done with regard to these various things mentioned in the amendment, with regard to these respective fields, during the past four years.

First of all, I would like the House to remember that the Government took over in 1944 while this country was still at war. We took over following ten years of Liberal administration, and our first task was not to begin to deal with the social and economic problems we knew must be dealt with in the long run; our first problem was to meet

the deplorable conditions that had been left behind by ten years of maladministration. We took over in a province that, in the four years prior to our coming into office, had lost 50,000 of its people, not counting the men who had gone overseas, for these were counted as still living here. There was a 50,000 decline in our population, which is only beginning to come back now. We took over with a provincial debt of \$214,000,000, which has since been reduced by some \$70,000,000. We took over with \$18,000,000 of seed grain debts lying at the doors of the farmers, the municipalities and the provincial government. These were not debts incurred just the day before; they were debts incurred 'way back in 1938, and for six years the administration had sat there and had done little or nothing about them. Already the creditors were at our door demanding payment. In addition, there was \$83,000,000 of relief debt; a municipal debt of \$27,000,000; \$160,000,000 of farm debt over this province, and no adequate measures had been provided to deal with that situation.

It was into this deplorable set of conditions that the C.C.F. Government was precipitated in 1944, and the first part of our term of office was spent in dealing with this emergency situation. As I said, since then the provincial debt has been reduced by some 32 per cent; seed grain and relief debts are being met, and I am sure it is seldom recognized that, every year, this Government has to spend over \$3,000,000 solely in retiring the old seed grain and relief debts that were incurred by the previous administration, and about which they had done practically nothing. The municipal debt was reduced by some 35 per cent, and the farm debt in the past four years has been cut in half.

The next thing we had to do was to provide, immediately, some measure of protection for the farming and working population of this province. In spite of the attempts by the Federal Government to have declared *ultra vires* the crop failure part of *The Farm Security Act*, and the important part of *The Trade Union Act*, we have been able to provide protection both to the farmer and to the worker. The result, today, is that our farm income has steadily increased; agricultural production has gone up steadily: to \$337,000,000, in 1945; \$383,000,000, in 1946; \$441,000,000, in 1947. The net farm income has continued to rise. It was \$183,000,000, in 1945; \$228,000,000, in 1946, and \$273,000,000 in 1947.

The workers, under *The Trade Union Act*, have been able to increase their trade union organizations; better labour laws have established and improved minimum standards for the workers. The average wage in Saskatchewan, in non-agricultural industries, has risen from \$30.75 per person to \$40.86 per person. That is still slightly below the Canadian average. I am far from satisfied with it, but it is 33 1/3 per cent higher than it was when we took office. In a good bit of the first two years, the C.C.F. Government's efforts were devoted to providing protection, and adequate protection, for the workers and the farmers.

Our next task was to begin to do something about these unfortunate people in our community who had been so long neglected: the sick, the aged, the blind, the infirm, the mentally ill, the fatherless and the widows. We took office, Mr. Speaker, at a time when Saskatchewan had probably the lowest average of social services of any province in Western Canada. Today, after only four years, we have one of the highest averages anywhere in Canada.

The Leader of the Opposition, yesterday, tried to justify the administration of the Liberal Governments in the past by saying times were bad, that we were down to an agricultural income of, I think he said, \$73,000,000. That was in 1937, Mr. Speaker; but what about before that? What about after that? The Liberal Party was in office uninterruptedly until 1929, and what were the social services in those years? Then the Anderson Government came in, and for the five years the Conservatives were in office there was a depression on. The Liberal speakers went up and down this province condemning the Conservative Government because of the fact they were not providing better social services.

The Liberals came back into office in 1934. It is true we had a crop failure in 1937, but we did not have a crop failure in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 or 1944. Yet what do we find? Let me outline some of the conditions we found: We found that the average Old Age Pension—and these figures are from the *Labour Gazette*, printed by the Department of Labour at Ottawa—in 1943, in the province of Saskatchewan, was \$17.53; the amount of money spent, \$2,987,000. In 1943, the cost of living bonus had been given by the Federal Government of which the Provincial Government paid \$1.25, so the average went up to \$23.00, and the total was \$3,644,000. In 1948, Mr. Speaker, after four years of C.C.F. administration, the average has gone up to \$33.60, and the total in 1948, for only nine months, was \$5,317,000, and for the 12-month period it will be over \$6,000,000—more than twice what the Liberals were spending on Old Age Pensions. And that is only for Old Age Pensions. It does not include the \$1,000,000 a year we are also paying in providing hospital care, medical care, dental care, and glasses and drugs for Old Age Pensioners, and for related groups.

Our friend, yesterday, quoted Manitoba considerably—I will deal with that later; but he did not tell us that a Liberal-Conservative Coalition in Manitoba is paying a much lower Old Age Pension than is paid in Saskatchewan. He did not tell us that they had been charging part of that Old Age Pension back to the municipalities, which we do not do, and he did not tell us that the Manitoba Government has consistently refused to pay its Old Age Pensioners the supplementary bonus of \$5.00 a month paid in the Province of Saskatchewan. Or, if we take Mothers' Allowances, we find that in 1943, the average Mothers' Allowance was \$16.40, and the amount spent, \$514,000. In 1944, it was \$18.63, but today the average Mothers' Allowance has

gone up from \$18.63 to \$34.85; the total amount of money spent being over \$1,000,000 for nine months, and will probably be over \$1,250,000 when the fiscal year is completed. In other words, we are spending about two and one-half times as much in caring for the widows and orphans of this province, as was spent by the Liberal Government. That, again, Mr. Speaker, does not include the health services we are providing for them.

In his amendment, my hon. friend deplores the lack of care for education. Yesterday, I was deeply touched by the crocodile tears shed for the poor school teachers. Why, for years, long after the depression was over, the Liberal administration continued to pay minimum salaries of \$700 a year in this province! It was not until this Government came in that the minimum was raised to \$1,200 a year. I am not suggesting that it is yet high enough; I think we must do more for teachers, and I think we must have a greater appreciation of the service they render to the community and to society; but the last group of people who ought to get up and talk about the treatment of teachers are the people who paid them \$700 a year—and in many cases they did not get even that!

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, and again I deal with figures—figures are difficult things for my friend to get around. In 1944, the amount spent in grants to schools, leaving out administration costs, was \$3,154,000. In the past year, these grants will total \$5,000,000—56 per cent more than was paid by the previous administration. In capital grants—the previous administration paid nothing for capital grants for the construction of schools—this administration has already spent \$720,000 for the construction of school buildings and, as intimated in the Speech from the Throne, we will be asking the Legislature for power to spend larger sums of money for the building of schools and for assistance to students who are unable to get an education without some form of assistance.

Then, I noted the other day when someone mentioned highways, my friends across the way all laughed. Well, Mr. Speaker, again, I say that facts are stubborn things you cannot laugh away. No one is going to pretend that the highway system in this province is satisfactory. It will take a good many years to rebuild and replace the results of the negligence of years of maladministration. Here are the facts. If we take the four-year period prior to this Government coming into office, and compare it with the last four years, what do we find? On highways constructed and reconstructed, the Liberals built 1074 miles, and we built 1,856, an increase of 682 miles, or 58 per cent; on highways gravelled and regravelled, they built, in the four-year period, 1,490 miles; we built 2,540, an increase of 1,050, or 70.5 per cent. If we take gravelled and regravelled highways under the maintenance grant, the Liberals completed 483 miles; we did 2,348 miles, an increase of 1,964 miles, or 406 per cent. If we take bituminous surfacing or resurfacing, they built 23 miles; we built 416 miles, a differ-

nce of 393 miles, or an increase of 1,708 per cent. Those are the facts, Mr. Speaker, of what this Government has done as compared with the Federal Liberal administration.

Mr. Tucker: That was all during the war, of course. The four years to 1944 were war years.

Premier Douglas: I will deal with my friend's question of what they did before the war. If he will just wait and content his soul in patience, I will give him a "full meal", and not even the "dessert" will be left out.

Mr. Tucker: You're very good, but you haven't kept your promise.

Premier Douglas: The most interesting part of this whole amendment is the statement that the Government has failed to provide a comprehensive and satisfactory plan of health services.

Mr. Tucker: Hear, hear!

Premier Douglas: Even my hon. friend's supporters couldn't get up enough strength to clap with him on that occasion! His is a solitary voice crying in the wilderness.

Mr. Tucker: The last voice is pretty powerful sometimes.

Premier Douglas: It is pretty powerful, but it does not make much sense.

Mr. Tucker: It did in this case.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, a political party who, when they were in office, had 20 public health nurses for the whole province of Saskatchewan, where today . . .

Mr. D. H. Danielson (Arm River): You said it was down to nine.

Premier Douglas: There was a time when it was down to nine. I am giving you the highest figures. Today, there are in the neighbourhood of 80, and we need many more. A government that did not have a single health region established in Saskatchewan; thirty-five years of administration, and they did not have one health region to care for our sick! Today, there are six operating in the province.

Here are people who did absolutely nothing towards health services now coming along and saying that the Government failed to implement a health programme! When the present Government took office in 1944, we found that no survey had ever been made of health facilities. We found, for instance, that the bed capacity in the province was

about 3.9 beds per thousand of population; the bed complement, if you use everything, bassinets and nursing homes, about 4.6. There was a government which had never spent a five-cent piece in assisting communities to build hospitals, but had left the entire responsibility to the local community. By contrast, the C.C.F. Government has spent in the neighbourhood of one million dollars in giving hospital construction grants. Hospitals have been built, particularly in isolated communities which could not afford to build hospitals for themselves, with the result that, today, we have a bed complement of 6.7 beds per thousand of the population. There are under construction at the present time some 850 bed-accommodation which will be completed this year, which will bring the total up to 7.7 beds per thousand, or just about double the number of hospital beds there were in the province when these gentlemen left office.

This Government set up free care for those who are mentally ill instead of charging the cost back to their relatives. We put into operation the cancer programme my friends had talked about but had in fact done nothing about. We also put into operation free care for poliomyelitis, treatment for venereal disease, the health services for Old Age Pensioners, Blind Pensioners, Mothers' Allowance cases, none of which was provided under the previous administration. Now they say we have set up no comprehensive plan for health services in the province!

Mr. Tucker: Hear, hear!

Premier Douglas: Then we set up the Hospitalization Plan, which my hon. friend, yesterday, proceeded to criticize. He criticized it on the ground that under the old municipal schemes you could get hospitalization for about \$3 per person per year. Of course, Mr. Speaker, the fact is that there was no municipal plan that gave you that kind of hospital service you are getting now, for \$3 per person per year. Most of them had very wide exemptions. Also, it should be remembered that the cost of operating hospitals has doubled and trebled in the past four years. If there is any municipal or union hospital or any other hospital in the province prepared to give people hospital care for \$3 per capita I would like to have a letter from them to that effect. I do not know anybody who would attempt to do it. Instead, we are giving complete hospitalization across this province on the basis of \$5 per person, in the first two years, with a maximum of \$30. My friend complained that we had increased the tax 100 per cent. Well, the increase has only been on single persons or people with small families, the maximum has not increased. My hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not paying any more hospital tax this year than he did in the other two years. As a matter of fact, in his case, I imagine he is getting hospitalization for about \$3 per person per year!

When my friend criticizes the hospitalization plan, and talks about all this costly centralization, may I point out that the administrative costs are less than six per cent, which is the cheapest rate for adminis-

tration that has been found in any hospitalization plan anywhere in the civilized world. The Blue Cross Plan, throughout the United States, is costing today, for administration (in varying amount) from 13 to 16 per cent. per annum. We are providing this administrative cost at less than six per cent.

My hon. friend criticizes the hospitalization plan and its cost; but he does not tell this House that the representatives of the British Columbia Government, who have a Liberal-Conservative Coalition, came to Saskatchewan to study our plan, and took it back in its entirety to establish it in British Columbia. When the Minister of Health was replying to criticisms in British Columbia, he said: "We have instituted this exactly as it has been operating in Saskatchewan, and it has been operating there very successfully." Mr. Speaker, there was one difference when they instituted it in British Columbia. They did not charge \$5 per year, or even \$10 per year; they are charging single persons \$15 per year, and, in addition, are levying a 3 per cent. sales tax which brings them in \$18,000,000 per year, to help meet their deficit. Now, if my friend wants to tell people about hospitalization and what it costs, he ought to tell them, for instance, that this year hospitalization will cost about \$8,000,000, and the people who contributed \$5 to \$30, as the case may be, contributed less than \$4,000,000 of that sum. The other half was contributed from the consolidated revenues.

Mr. Tucker: Who provides that?

Premier Douglas: I'll come to who provides that. In this year, 1949, we estimate that the hospitalization plan will cost in the neighbourhood of \$9,000,000, of which the people who pay the per capita tax will pay somewhat less than \$6,000,000, and over \$3,000,000 will have to be contributed from the consolidated revenue fund. In other words, when you pay your \$10 you are paying for about two-thirds of the cost of hospitalization, and the remainder is being gathered out of the consolidated revenue funds, which come from other sources such as the Dominion subsidy which comes out of corporation tax and income tax; royalties, and other general payments. And I am in favour of that. I hope that, as time goes by, we will be able to have a smaller part of the cost collected on a per capita basis, and more collected from those who are taxed on the basis of their ability to pay.

Before I leave this question of hospitalization, I should like to deal with a question my hon. friend asked me. He asked to say something about the prosecution of people who do not pay the tax. I want to say that there has never been a prosecution in this province without at least three investigations of every case. We send out special staff to investigate the whole case, and to deal with the municipal council. We usually visit the person and visit his neighbours, and the instructions are specific: no person is ever at any time to be prosecuted because he cannot pay; prosecutions are to be instituted only against those people who can pay but who will not pay. The Federal Government

will not let you or me, Mr. Speaker, refuse to pay our income tax, and there is no reason why we should. We are citizens of the country, and we must accept the obligation of the country. If any member of this House, or any member of the public, comes across any case of a person being prosecuted when he cannot pay, I shall be delighted to have that case brought to my attention. The instructions are specific, and all the people we are dealing with, including municipal secretaries and municipal councils, know the circumstances of these people, and if they can pay and refuse to pay, then we must deal with them. You cannot have an insurance plan unless every person is going to co-operate. But if a person cannot pay, the responsibility lies where it has always lain in this province, and that is with the municipality which is always responsible for hospital accounts of people who are indigent. Many of the municipalities send in the hospital tax of such people, and, in many cases, the municipalities save money by doing so. They send us \$5, or \$10 this year, for a person who is bedridden or crippled. Such a case costs the hospital plan thousands of dollars, but the municipality dispenses with its obligation simply by paying the tax.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question? What happens to the man who has no claim on any particular municipality?

Premier Douglas: If a man has no particular claim on a municipality he is a transient, and we have a medical relief account which will take care of the medical and hospital bills of any person who is a transient and not the responsibility of a municipality. There is hardly a week or a month goes by without such accounts sent in to us by hospitals and doctors being approved by me.

Mr. Tucker: Are the municipalities all aware of that fact?

Premier Douglas: They are. The practice has been in operation now for several years. So when my friend comes here and talks about "no comprehensive health plan," I want to say that, while I will never be satisfied until this province is completely covered with health regions, and until we have complete health service for every person on a prepaid basis, we have made more progress towards establishing adequate health services in the past four years than was done in the previous 34 years.

Some reference was made by the Leader of the Opposition to the Air Ambulance, and knowing my hon. friend's propensity for being "misquoted," I took the precaution of having this taken down from the recording machine. He said: "Take this question of air ambulance. There, again, the attitude is, if it is a good thing it doesn't matter what it costs. Apparently that is the idea. In 1947 the costs of these trips amounted to \$330 each." I mentioned that that sum included capital cost. Mr. Tucker then said; "Well, capital cost is part of the cost. It may be like the man who figures he is making a lot of money when he bought a threshing machine outfit and at the end of the day he had

more than he had to pay out, he thought he was making money, without paying for the machine. Maybe that is the way you are running this Government, I don't know. Sometimes I think so. The cost averaged out—I submit it has to be looked into—at \$330. Is it necessary to spend that much money on each trip? When I say that, I am not finding fault with the service, because we had the system—not as well organized as it is today because there was no service over the province as there is today; but there was provision for bringing people in by air ambulance, before this Government was elected.”

Well, there was some provision for bringing people in. One undertaking firm, I believe, had a small 'plane that used to go out to the people, but there were no nurses in it, no oxygen tanks or other essential facilities. Except for the odd pilot who went out on chartered trips there was no ambulance service. My friend said: “I submit that when you have people ready to do this work all over the province, some consideration should be given as to whether we are spending too much money.” What does he mean by “these people are ready all over the province?” Does my friend mean that we should turn the responsibility of flying sick people over to anyone who wants to go out with a 'plane, say a little Gypsy Moth?

Mr. Tucker: People who would supply the proper facilities, of course.

Premier Douglas: Without a nurse or any equipment? Now, my friend says you have to take in the capital cost. As I was pointing out to him, of the \$136,000, which he quoted, a very large part was for providing 'planes. Those 'planes are not all used up the first year. You have to allow depreciation each year, and these 'planes should last for a number of years.

Mr. Tucker: Don't you take proper depreciation?

Premier Douglas: Yes, we do take proper depreciation, but we do not take it all out in one year, like my hon. friend was trying to do when he calculated the amount at \$330 per trip. As a matter of fact, the air ambulance, today, is flying for about \$47.57 per flying hour. If my friend will try to charter a plane similar to the air ambulance planes, either a Husky or a Norseman, he will find he will pay probably \$75 per flying hour, and that plane will have only a pilot. We send with the air ambulance not only a pilot, but also a nurse and an engineer, so that if anything goes wrong with the plane there is someone there to fix it.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. member a question? To what extent are these air ambulance 'planes used to carry the Cabinet Ministers around the province?

Premier Douglas: The ambulance 'planes have never been used to

carry Cabinet Ministers around, if they are necessary for any other purpose. I shall deal with that question anytime my hon. friend wants.

My hon. friends cannot laugh this off, much as they would like to: two thousand people who were seriously ill, who, on the statement of a doctor, municipal secretary or clergyman, were certified to be liable to die if they were not hurried to hospital have been brought to hospital by our 'planes and the mortality rate has been extremely low. My hon. friend comes here and talks about dollars! It is all right for him, and it is all right for me, living here in the city, or living in a town where one can step into a taxi and go to hospital to be without this service. This Government is concerned about the thousands of people who live in isolated communities, for whom the air ambulance makes all the difference between life and death—yet my hon. friend comes in here and complains about the cost!

Mr. L. M. Marion (Athabaska): May I ask the hon. gentleman a question? Does that apply in the Athabaska seat?

Premier Douglas: It applies all over the province, Mr. Speaker. If my hon. friends think that by asking a lot of questions they are going to keep me from saying the things I have to say, they are mistaken. I will be very glad to answer questions at the close of my speech.

Mr. Tucker: The hon. Premier has no right to make that imputation against the hon. member.

Premier Douglas: There is no imputation at all, I am simply pointing out . . .

Mr. Tucker: There is. That there is an ulterior motive!

Premier Douglas: I am simply pointing out, Mr. Speaker, that in two and one-half hours, yesterday, my hon. friend was not asked any questions. I have been asked a half-dozen questions, and I am very glad to answer them; but may I tell my hon. friends that it is not going to prevent my saying what I have to say.

The Air Ambulance Service is available to every citizen of the province, and there has never been a single citizen of the province who has been asked to pay the nominal fee of \$25 before he stepped in the plane. The orders are—and those orders have been carried out—that a patient is taken wherever he has to go, whether to a hospital inside Saskatchewan or outside Saskatchewan. We have flown patients to Rochester, Winnipeg and Calgary, and they are billed for the amount afterwards. If they cannot pay the \$25, or whatever the amount may be, no person is ever pressed for payment. When the Leader of the Opposition comes here and complains about the amount of money being spent, I say two things: First, we are giving that service for the cheapest possible amount it can be given, \$47.57 per

flying hour. It cannot be reduced, in my opinion, and it cannot be compared unfavourably with any rate being charged by any company giving a similar service. Secondly, I believe the people of the province of Saskatchewan are prepared to support a government which is willing to spend money where the welfare and the lives of human beings in isolated communities are at stake.

Having said something, Mr. Speaker, about what we did with respect to social services, may I turn now to the fourth thing we have endeavoured to do in the past four years. I know there has been some criticism, even by our own supporters, that the first task of the government should have been to begin immediately to increase the economic production of the community, and to think of social services after. I say, very frankly, and I make no apologies for the fact, that we laid our first emphasis on social welfare. We recognized that the first task of the community is to do something for the unfortunate. In the past four years we have given some thought to the aged, sick, infirm, the mentally ill, people in isolated communities and people who needed hospitals, and we put that need first. It is not something for which we have to apologize, but something of which we are proud. But, we recognize at the same time that it was most important that we should begin to lay the basis for democratic economic activity with a view to developing the wealth of our province in the interest of all our citizens.

The Leader of the Opposition said, yesterday, that the Government, the C.C.F., were primarily interested in controlling the entire economy. My friend can hardly be considered an exponent of C.C.F. philosophy. If he would take the trouble to read the various pieces of literature, and the resolutions that have been passed by the C.C.F. conventions, he will find that this is not correct. We believe that where the principal means of production, distribution and exchange have fallen into the hands of monopolies so that they have a stranglehold on the social and economic life of the community, those things should be owned and controlled by the community. But we recognize that the function of government, whether federal or provincial, cannot be to control the entire economy. Rather we believe that the function of the government is to integrate the activities of various democratic groups that they may help themselves in establishing a co-operative commonwealth.

I cannot think of any better way to put it than President Truman did, the other day, speaking in Washington, as reported in the *New York Times* of February 2nd: "Mr. Truman said that nearly everything was planned in this country, and the idea of it was acceptable until one talked of planning economically, and when one talked about that he was usually charged with being a Communist or a 'fellow-traveller'. Persons who make such charges, were thinking of a controlled economy rather than a planned economy. In making this distinction he implied that he considered a controlled economy totalitarian, and a planned economy democratic." I think, Mr. Speaker, that that is an excellent distinction.

To us, particularly in a province, but even on a Dominion scale, the function of government is to bring various groups of people and popular movements together so that they may plan their economic life for the advantage of the community as a whole. That is why we have been delighted to see the progress of the co-operative movement in this province—why we congratulate them on opening a flour mill, on their success in establishing a seed crushing mill, on their success in establishing the horse-processing plant at Swift Current, and in setting up the co-operative implement business which has been doing so well this last year. That is why we have thought it important that the Government assist the co-operatives—and we have—by setting up the necessary facilities and machinery to spread the idea of co-operative organizations. It is rather interesting that whereas the previous administration spent \$23,000 on co-operatives, this Government is spending ten times that amount, because we think that co-operatives have an important part to play in a democratic society.

Mr. Tucker: You haven't established nearly as much.

Premier Douglas: Well, the co-operatives are the best judge of that, and the people who are members are the best judges as to how much we have accomplished. That is why we are interested in seeing trade unions expand, because, again, it is a case of workers banding themselves together to co-operatively dispose of their labour. We think that one of the functions of government is not to control those aspects of our economy so much as to stimulate and help those who can best achieve those objects themselves.

We also think that private individuals have an important part to play in setting up a co-operative commonwealth. I want to say, contrary to what my hon. friends have been saying, that private enterprise has not left this province except where they have demanded special privileges. Mr. Speaker, I serve notice now that special privileges are not going to be granted any person, or any corporation whether it be large or small. We think that private capital can play an important part in our industrial development. We think that business can play an important part, provided always we recognize that the government has the responsibility of seeing to it that no group of individuals, because of its economic power, can exploit the community as a whole. We do not believe, as the *laissez-faire* Liberals have always believed, that if you just leave everybody alone and each one goes out to make the profits he can, somehow or other general good will result for all concerned. We think that, in an economy like that, you simply have a jungle in which the battle is to the strong and the race to the swift, and the rest of the people are trampled underneath in a chaos of economic bloodshed.

Yesterday, my hon. friend told this House that private business was leaving the province or was refusing to come into it. Well, I would again like to place a few facts before the House, because, after

all, facts are the only important weapon with which to carry on an argument. You will find, if you go over the records, that the number of companies incorporated in this province, whether Saskatchewan companies, or extra-provincial companies, within the last four years exceeds 800. If you would like the figures for the previous year they were: 78 in 1944; 29 in 1943; 29 in 1942; and 800 in the last four years with, in addition, 2,300 partnerships.

Mr. A. Lopston (Saltcoats): I wonder if you could give me the average capitalization of those companies.

Premier Douglas: As a matter of fact, I will do better than that. I will send the whole capitalization over to my hon. friend, and he can figure it out while I go on with my speech; and if I send him over some of my notes he might finish the speech for me, if I run out of words.

Mr. Lopston: Mr. Speaker, I take exception to that remark. I want to say that I have as much right as the hon. member in this House.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I am certainly sorry. I assumed that the hon. member had a sense of humour, and I apologize.

Mr. Lopston: I just asked a civil question.

Premier Douglas: Certainly, and you received a civil answer. I assumed the hon. gentleman had a sense of humour. I withdraw that. My hon. friends have become so touchy now that it is impossible to even jest with them without having them becoming affronted.

All right then, let us come back to the facts. The Leader of the Opposition said, yesterday, that prior to this Government coming into office, oil companies had done a lot of drilling in this province. They had found oil, but when the present Government was elected they immediately left the province. He also repeated that at North Battleford, as shown by the paper I have here in my hand. Let us see whether these companies came in, found oil, and then went away as soon as this Government took office. Let us, first of all, look at the number of wells that were drilled in this province before we took office. What drilling did these companies do that were looking for oil, for after all, the only way you can find oil is to drill for it? In 1938-39, 8 wells were drilled; in 1939-40, 11 wells; in 1940-41, 19 wells; in 1941-42, 12 wells; in 1942-43, 7 wells; in 1943-44, 25 wells. In the four years before we took office, 63 wells were drilled in the entire province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question? Is he trying to tell this Assembly that the only way you can hunt for oil is to drill wells, and there can't be a whole lot of preliminary and expensive work done?

Premier Douglas: My friend need not confuse the issue. I will tell him something about geophysical and geological examinations, in a moment. I am saying that the only way you can be sure there is oil is to drill. Any engineer will tell my hon. friend that. In the four years prior to our taking office, the total drilling in this province was 63 wells, and I am saying that in the last four years there have been 223 wells dug.

Mr. Tucker: There should have been a thousand.

Premier Douglas: 223 wells dug by private companies in this province.

Mr. Tucker: There should have been a thousand. Look at Alberta!

Premier Douglas: My friend says something about Alberta. I will be very glad to look at Alberta for my friend, and to give him the facts about petroleum production. These are the claims staked for finding minerals in Saskatchewan, over the various years, compared with other provinces. In 1944, the total number of claims staked in this province was 151; the total number of claims staked this last year in Saskatchewan was 1,046; and those, Mr. Speaker, may I point out, are much larger claims than are granted in the other provinces—four times as large. If we were to compare them with Alberta and Manitoba they would actually be, for the same number of claims, 4,604. The increase in claims staked in Saskatchewan over the last four years is an increase of 593 per cent, as compared with an increase of 101 per cent in Manitoba, and an increase of 42 per cent in British Columbia.

In the 'twenties the first geophysical and geological work was done in the province of Alberta. Turner Valley was discovered, which gave tremendous impetus to the search for oil in the province of Alberta. The Imperial Oil Company was fortunate enough to strike the Leduc field which also gave a tremendous impetus, and now the Redwater field has been discovered north of Edmonton, and indications are that the Redwater field is probably the best field on the North American Continent, better even than anything in Texas or Oklahoma. I am sure that none of us are going to begrudge Alberta what has been discovered, and it is only natural that, in the last few years, there has been a concentration of people looking for oil in areas that have been proved. But the fact remains that, today, the eyes of the oil industry are on Saskatchewan. The head of almost every large oil company has been in my office sometime in the last six months, and one of them said to me, the other day: "With the area in Alberta now having been pretty well gone over, Saskatchewan, today, is the hottest spot on the North American Continent."

Now, nobody can say yet, with certainty, that we will find high-grade oil. We have found a good bit of oil in the Lloydminster field.

It is a low grade of oil but the fact remains that whereas when my hon. friends left office we were producing 331 barrels, this year we will get over a million barrels. There has been a tremendous increase; but it is a low-grade oil, and there is no use getting too excited about it. We do hope high-grade oil will be found at lower depths. Before that can be ascertained there must be geophysical and geological examinations, and then there must be drilling. A good bit of that has gone on already, and a good bit more of it will continue. The interesting thing is that 3,381,000 acres have been disposed of under permits, as of September 3, 1948. Leasing permits have been approved, to begin April 1, covering 3,463,000 acres, bringing total area involved to almost 7,000,000 acres. We have, today, on application, requests for permission to begin work on another 10,000,000 acres.

It is nonsense to say that private capital is not interested in coming in here, or that it has been frightened away. I do want to say to this Assembly what I have said to the oil people when we met. We are anxious to have private industry come in and develop our oil and mineral resources, but they must recognize one or two things. First these oil and mineral resources belong to the people of Saskatchewan, and part of these areas must be retained by and for the people of Saskatchewan—you can't just give away the province, wholesale. The people who work and help to produce this new wealth when it is found have to be paid a decent wage. The people who put their capital in, we recognize, have to have security, and a reasonable return on their investment, for it is a very risky venture. Finally, the people of the province, themselves, have a right, through royalties and land that is withheld, to a return which will go into the provincial treasury to help pay for social services, and for roads and schools. This wealth taken out of the ground, in the final analysis, belongs to all the people of the province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question? Does that represent official C.C.F. policy in this country of ours, in Canada, and does it square with what they announced when they got elected to office?

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, that not only is C.C.F. policy now, but it has been C.C.F. policy throughout the years.

Mr. Tucker: What about "Make This Your Canada" then?

Premier Douglas: My hon. friend seems to be insistent on doing everything except listening to these facts I was very anxious to give him, and which I thought he would be very glad to receive. Yesterday, he was telling us that all these companies had gone away, and we were not getting any production. I thought, for instance, he would be very glad to know that our natural gas production has gone up from 119,000,000 cubic feet in 1944, to 387,000,000 cubic feet last year,

which is an increase of 224 per cent. It had nothing at all to do with the fact he came into this Legislature, that gas went up!

I thought he would be very glad to know mineral production went up from \$22,000,000, in 1944, to \$34,000,000, in 1948, so that today (and he talks about Manitoba) our mineral production and petroleum and gas production are higher than the province of Manitoba's. Naturally, of course, we lag behind the province of Alberta, which is now becoming one of the greatest oil centres on the North American continent. My friend always wants to compare Saskatchewan with Alberta when he is talking about oil, but I would suggest that he compare it with Manitoba, and we have far outstripped Manitoba in the production of both oils and minerals.

I thought my hon. friend would be glad to know, for instance, that value of clay products has gone up from \$331,000 to \$522,000, in the last four years. I thought he would like to know that sodium sulphate production went up in value from \$102,000, four years ago, to over \$150,000 today, an increase of some 50 per cent.

I thought he would be glad to know that construction in this province had gone up from \$5,500,000 four years ago, to \$23,500,000, today—four times as much.

No, private business has not run away from the province. There have been those who thought we should give them special privileges, that we should turn the whole province over to them, and that we have refused to do. We have said, very frankly, to these people that we will be glad to have them come in and invest their money, and we are prepared to see that their money is secured, but also have insisted that we shall protect the interests of the people of this province. That is the policy the Government has followed, and that is the policy we propose to continue to follow.

So, I say, the policy in the past four years has been to stimulate and integrate the work of the co-operative on the one hand, private business that is willing to invest its money on the other, always safeguarding the public interest, and that there are places and there are things which are legitimately the fields of public enterprise.

The Government, has, in the past four years, laid the foundations for beginning certain fields of public development. I want to take a little time, if the House will bear with me, to discuss the whole field of public development as it has been carried on by the Government. I am not going to discuss here the financial reports because the auditors' reports are not yet available, and when they are they will be tabled. The Provincial Treasurer will deal with them when he makes his Budget Speech, and the Crown Corporations Committee will, of course, go over the financial report of each Crown Corporation in detail, and the members will have an opportunity to get all the particulars.

I want to deal with the whole picture and try to give the hon. members and the people of the province something of a birdseye view of what we are doing, and what we are trying to do.

I would divide the Government's business enterprises, roughly, into three categories. First of all, there are those enterprises that are frankly experimental, and are "problem children"; and there are problems. We did not go into ventures thinking there would be no problems. There *are* problems, although I would point out that these "problem" industries constitute, on the basis of the amount of money invested, only 4.9 per cent. of the capital invested. Secondly, I would group those industries which are having a reasonable measure of success but which we feel have not proved themselves conclusively. They cover, in terms of capital invested, 6.7 per cent. And, finally, there are those which we think have now proved themselves as public utilities, and which will continue to prove themselves sound; and they constitute some 88.4 per cent. of the capital invested.

Let me deal with those three groups. First, I will deal with those that are, very frankly, "problem children" and, in some cases, almost social assistance measures. The first of these I would take would be the Fish Board. As the hon. members know, we were faced, in 1944, with a situation in which the whole fishing industry of the province was threatened because of the regulations imposed by the Federal Government, and the United States, resulting from the infestation of fish. We either had to close the lakes under the regulations or provide for the processing of those fish. It was also necessary when some of the lakes were closed to go back into some of the more inaccessible lakes. If we did that we had to provide some means of transportation so fishermen could get their fish out. Now, we could have closed the lakes, as some other provinces did and accepted no responsibility. We did not choose to do that. We thought it would not cost as much to try to assist the fishing industry as it would to put the people in the north country on relief, especially those people who depended primarily on the fishing industry. And so the Fish Board was organized, and has been operating for the past two years.

I want to say that the whole enterprise has bristled with problems, and we are far from satisfied with the results. We say that very frankly. The situation is this: here we are in an industry at a time when the whole fish market on the North American continent is declining. In war-time, fish could not be imported, meat was scarce, and there was a premium on fish, especially in the United States. Now meat is coming back; the Great Lakes are being fished, and fish is coming into the New York market, where we have shipped a great deal of our fish, and fish is coming in there from Greenland and Iceland; the Maritimes are fishing; lakes are being opened in the North West Territories which are completely free from infestation. In consequence, we face at the present time a general decline in fish prices, and in the demand for fish products.

Frankly, my own opinion is that the only real solution is for the Federal Government to implement the *Prices Support Act*, as several provincial governments have asked them to do. As far as this Government is concerned, we take the position that we ought to help these fishermen. If there is some better way of helping them, or if we can give them assistance in some other way or divert them into some industry which is more likely to prove profitable and self-sustaining, then we are prepared to assist in a switch to that. The Fish Board is one of the "problem children". I do not think we could have done anything other than we did to help these people when they needed help; but the problem at the present time is whether we can continue indefinitely to do that if prices continue to drop and the demand continues to decline. It may be that some other form of assistance to the people in the fish industry would be more efficacious.

The two other "problem children" are the tannery and shoe factory, and the woollen mill. The tannery and shoe factory is a single operation. We in Western Canada have thought for years that it should be possible here, where we produce large quantities of hides, to manufacture leather and leather products. The Government was very hesitant about going into such an undertaking, as it is not the logical place for government enterprise. It is the logical place either for the private entrepreneur or for a co-operative; but neither co-operatives nor any private individual had shown any interest in the field over the last 30 years, and I think there is a place for experimentation to determine whether it is possible to produce leather products here on the prairie rather than ship the hides all the way to Eastern Canada and bring the leather goods all the way back.

Now the experiment is being carried on, and shoes have been produced under great difficulties. First, the equipment was bought right after the war, and most of it was fairly old. The building was quite poor. The shoe machinery industry, as everyone knows, is in the hands of a monopoly, which has complete control over the sale of all machinery for making shoes. You cannot buy machinery; you have to rent machinery for making shoes. Naturally, that monopoly has not been too keen about renting machinery to us. We have had to carry on with fairly old machinery, and with completely inexperienced help and management. I want to say that the workers have done an amazingly good job in becoming proficient in the production of shoes. I think they have produced a fairly good commodity; but it must be recognized that, in the last year, shoe factories have been closing in various parts of Eastern Canada and in the United States, and that we have faced a stiff competition from shoes being dumped on the market.

It has not been too easy to get dealers to take only the one line of shoes we produced, when we did not handle other lines. I think the Government has to decide whether or not we ought to go into a general line of shoes or whether we should give up altogether the idea of producing shoes and I say that quite frankly.

The production of shoes, we have demonstrated, is possible. Whether we can demonstrate that markets can be procured, and more efficient equipment to carry on the production of shoes, is something we will have to decide in the near future. The situation we faced, this fall, was that we produced more shoes than would meet the immediate demand of the market. We have enough shoes on hand to last several months. The Leader of the Opposition criticized us, yesterday, for closing the factory temporarily; but he would have been equally critical if we had kept the factory open producing shoes in excess of the market demand. There was only one thing to do and that was to close the factory until such time as the demand had consumed the surplus that had been accumulated.

Mr. Tucker: Most private companies plan their production so that they will not have to close their factories in the winter.

Premier Douglas: A similar problem is to be found in the woollen mill. The woollen mill was set up immediately after the war when it was very difficult to get equipment, and some of the equipment was quite old. Since that time we have been able to replace the equipment with automatic looms, and we are getting more efficient production. We have been able to demonstrate, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is possible to produce not only blankets but a whole variety of cloth, and to produce very good cloth, here on the prairies. We have raw materials as good and workmanship as fine here on the prairies, as can be found anywhere on the North American Continent. But, we face two problems: one is that the price of wool has continued to rise, and the second amazing thing is that the price of the commodity when finished has continued to drop. Last year, 30 woollen mills in the province of Ontario closed their doors. In the province of Alberta, the woollen mill at Magrath closed its doors, and in spite of all the money pumped into it by the Alberta Government, it has not re-opened again. The woollen mill at Moose Jaw has done a fairly good job of production but we think it can do a still better job. The problem is whether or not, with the rising price of wool and the falling prices of the finished product, we can continue to get sufficient markets at a price to make it possible economically to continue.

I say, very frankly, those are the problems we face. We did not go into these things with any concept of infallibility. We have never been afraid to try them, and we will never be afraid to come to this Legislature and say, this thing won't work and we are prepared to discontinue it. I remember when the C.P.R. spent a million dollars in irrigation at Brooks, Alberta, to demonstrate the value of irrigation, and then turned the million dollar project over to somebody for a dollar. There was a good bit of criticism, but they had demonstrated something, and that something has redounded to the benefit of the rest of Western Canada. As far as this Government is concerned, we are not afraid of experiments, and we are not going to be afraid to say what the result of our experiments has been. So I have outlined to the

members of this Assembly what the problems are with reference to our three "problem children".

I come next to the industries which, as I said, constitute 6.7 per cent. of our invested capital, which are doing reasonably well, but have yet to prove themselves. The Transportation System is one of these. I think most people will agree that the people of Saskatchewan, today, are getting the best bus service they have ever had in this province. I would say, further, that last winter we faced the worst conditions ever faced by any transportation company in the history of Saskatchewan. By May 1, as a result of trying to continue operations during the winter, and as a result of operations that could not be continued, we faced a very large deficit. As a result of the operations of the summer, which were successful, we have been able to bring the bus company up to the place where it will break even or do a little better. The interesting thing is that, though the cost of gasoline, labour, and all other costs for operating a transportation system have gone up, we have been able to continue to operate the bus system without any basic increases in rates.

Also in the class of those which are doing reasonably well, but have not yet proved themselves, is the Airways in Northern Saskatchewan, which was set up to provide a transportation service in the North. Again, it has just started; the regular schedules are being carried on, charter work is being done, and we think there is a fairly good chance that this undertaking will not only render good service to the people of Saskatchewan, but will also be a successful utility.

I want, also to refer to the Sodium Sulphate plant at Chaplin, which was opened last summer, and which has been operating ever since, with periodic lay-offs, of course, to re-equip the plant, because the plant has to be overhauled regularly since it is handling such highly abrasive material. We have long-term orders for a substantial proportion of the capacity of the plant, the price at the present time is fairly good, and we think this is one of the industries which ought, other things being equal, to be a reasonably good proposition.

Then there is the brick and clay products plant in Estevan. I am very frank to say that, last winter, we tried an experiment which was far from successful in that we tried to carry on winter operations thinking we could manufacture bricks in the wintertime, and that it might be possible to give the men employment all the year round. I do not think we will attempt that again. It was much too costly an operation, and we do not regard it as successful. The plant is being overhauled under some new management, and when it opens again in the spring, with the orders we have in sight, it should have a reasonable chance of doing a good job.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question? Does he

suggest that brick-making is a monopoly in this province, and will he tell the House why they took it over in the first place?

Premier Douglas: I can tell my hon. friend that very quickly. We took it over because there were no other large brick-making facilities in the province, and because at that time housing was badly needed and bricks were almost unprocurable. For that reason the Government itself needed bricks in large quantities for its own building programme, and a good many people in the province needed bricks and were not able to get them.

The same is true of the box factory. The box factory, last year, operated with fairly good success under new management, and we think it is one of the undertakings that can continue to give good service.

A trading division has been opened up, which was formerly operated in connection with the Fish Board, to carry on trading in the North, and to help the people in the far northern part of the province to get goods at reasonable prices. Again, this project has not gone far enough for me to make any predictions about it, but the indications are that a good job can be done.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question on that? Does he think it is right for the Government to put people in to compete with the people who have gone up North and helped to open it up, to put them out of business? That is not a monopoly is it?

Premier Douglas: Well, all I . . .

Mr. Speaker: When anyone is speaking, if he wishes to answer a question he will resume his seat. If he does not resume his seat it is taken for granted he does not wish to answer the question.

Premier Douglas: All I want to say, Mr. Speaker, is that the hon. gentleman is not asking me questions as to matters of fact; he is simply asking me argumentative questions to carry on the debate. In answer to the Leader of the Opposition, the people who have gone into the North, and been in the North most of the time, represent one large company known as the Hudson's Bay Company, and if they are the people my hon. friend is concerned about, I am sure the people of the North are not concerned about them.

Mr. Tucker: There are independent traders up there.

Premier Douglas: Now I come to the third group. That is the group, as I said, representing 88.4 per cent of the capital invested. They have demonstrated that the tasks which have been undertaken can be done efficiently, and can give good return to the people of the province. When my hon. friends refer, as they do frequently, to the

box factory, or some of the 'problem children', they are very careful not to refer to the great bulk of the Government enterprises that have been carried on efficiently and successfully.

Let me take, for instance, the Power Commission.

Mr. Tucker: Started by the Liberals, of course.

Premier Douglas: Yes, I will tell my friends how it was started by the Liberals. Yesterday, my hon. friend wept crocodile tears because of the fact that Manitoba farmers were getting electric power, but the poor farmers of Saskatchewan were not getting any power. Well, the Power Commission was started by the Liberals, and I tell my friends that it was started in 1929, and in 1944, 15 years after, how many farmers do you think were getting power? Well, I will tell you how many were put on power: in 1940, they put four farmers on power; in 1941, they put seven on; in 1942, they put three on; in 1943, they put five on; in 1944 they put eight on—I suppose we should get credit for half of those, but I will give the Liberals the whole lot. In four years they provided power to 23 farmers, and now my hon. friend comes before the House and sheds tears because the farmers of Saskatchewan are not getting electric power—and his party put on 23 farmers in four years!

Mr. Tucker: I would like to see you do as well . . .

Premier Douglas: I will tell my hon. friend what we have done in the four years since. He will be glad to know that, whereas they in four years put on 23 farmers, we in four years put on 1,812.

Mr. Tucker: What did Manitoba put on?

Premier Douglas: You see, my friend wants to keep making comparisons with Manitoba. Why? My hon. friends know that, in 1944 Manitoba was producing ten times the amount of power Saskatchewan was producing. The reason we could not supply farmers with power in the past four years was because for fifteen years the Liberal and Conservative Governments had done absolutely nothing about building basic transmission lines and generating equipment to give farmers power. Manitoba, today, is gathering in the fruits of years of building generating equipment and putting in transmission lines. In 1944, as I say, they were using ten times as much power as the province of Saskatchewan. May I tell my friends what they did when they were in office.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: That won't take long.

Premier Douglas: No, it certainly won't take long.

Mr. Tucker: Remember, during five of those years there was a war on.

Premier Douglas: Ah, yes. My friend says that during those years there was a war on. I will take the other years before the war as well.

Mr. Tucker: There was no development in Manitoba during those years.

Premier Douglas: Let me tell my friend that during the last four years they were in office, the total number of transmission lines they built was 99 miles: 99 miles in four years! In the past four years we have built 1,453 miles, which is more miles than they built in the entire 15 years they and the Conservative Government were in office. In other words, we have built more miles of transmission lines in four years than were built in all the life of the Power Commission. Not only that, let me tell my friends how much money they put in. They and the Conservatives together put into the Power Commission, from 1929 to 1944, a total of \$7,000,000 . . .

Mr. Tucker: Didn't you get elected because you were going to do better?

Premier Douglas: . . . 7,000,000 altogether and we have put in \$14,000,000; twice as much money in four years as they put in in 15 years.

May I tell my hon. friend something else? When we took office in 1944, does he know how many customers the Power Commission had? 12,989. Today, we have 51,237.

Mr. Tucker: How many of those were from companies you took over?

Premier Douglas: A good many of those were acquired by the companies being taken over; but my hon. friends could have taken them over. We have added 38,248 customers to the Power Commission. Yesterday, my friend talked a lot about the Manitoba Hydro—and I don't want to belittle the Manitoba Hydro; it is one of the best in Canada; but did he tell this Legislature or the people of Saskatchewan that the Saskatchewan Power Corporation had 10,000 more customers than the Manitoba Hydro Commission has?

Mr. Tucker: All the more reason why they should go ahead and connect the farmers then.

Premier Douglas: Either my hon. friend did not know we had 10,000 more customers, or he knew and was trying to keep the facts from this House.

Mr. Tucker: You are connecting up the people in the villages and towns, and I say you should connect the farmers.

Premier Douglas: Either my friend was ignorant or trying to deceive the public.

Mr. Tucker: I did not say that at all. I say you are giving an unfair deal to the farmers. You are connecting the towns and villages and leaving the farmers out.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Premier Douglas: If my friend has a speech let him get on his feet.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the members to kindly stop conversation one with the other. If any hon. member wishes to make any remark or take any objection to what the speaker is saying, will he kindly get on his feet.

Premier Douglas: Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not want you to be too hard on the Leader of the Opposition. He made a speech yesterday, and it was not a very good one. He is trying to patch it up today. I would appreciate it if he would make his speech some other time, and not try to make one at the same time I am making one.

The facts are, Mr. Speaker, that this Government, which my hon. friends say has done nothing about power, first of all built more power lines in four years than Liberal and Conservative Governments built in 15 years—they acquired only 117 miles of transmission lines in 15 years; we acquired 1,176 miles in four years. In other words they added to the Power Commission, in 15 years, 1,560 miles; we have added to the Power Commission in four years, almost a quarter of the time, 2,629 miles. And then my friend comes and talks about building more power lines! He talks about the farmers. May I tell my hon. friends how many rural lines the Liberals put up in this province? They put up, from 1941 to 1944 inclusive, 11 miles of rural lines. We have put up, in four years, 610 miles, and already legislation is before the House, this Session, to do a great deal more than that. So, when these gentlemen talk about what the Government has done—I am never satisfied with what the Government has done; I always want them to do more—they are the last people to talk about a government doing anything; these people who had the worst record for a power commission in the Dominion of Canada, over a period of 15 years.

Mr. Tucker: You were going to do so much better.

Premier Douglas: We have done much better, and we will continue to do much better.

Mr. Tucker: You have not done as well as Manitoba, anyway.

Premier Douglas: My Hon. friend keeps talking about Manitoba. He knows perfectly well, if we had the same system to start with, in

1944, we would be doing as well or better than Manitoba. As a matter of fact, we started four years ago with not one-tenth of what Manitoba had, and today we have 10,000 more customers. My friend can put that in his pipe and smoke it.

I was listing the Corporations which we think now we can label as a definite success. I have dispensed with the Power Commission. The Fur Marketing Agency, recognized today as one of the most popular fur auctions in Western Canada, is another. The Timber Board, which today is supervising the cutting and purchasing of timber in the north, and has now demonstrated definitely the value it is bringing to the people of Saskatchewan, is yet another. Also the Telephones, which in the past four years, has increased the number of people on the system by 17,409, a greater increase than my friends can boast in any period of their history.

I want to mention, also, the Reconstruction Corporation, which has been used to dispose of war assets taken over from the Dominion Government; the Printing Plant, which is doing Government printing exclusively, and the Government Insurance Office, which has not only provided cheap insurance for the people of Saskatchewan, but has provided low rates even for those people who do not buy from the Government Insurance Office. It is rather interesting that, in the past few months, the insurance companies have raised their prices for instance in every province of Canada except Saskatchewan, where the competition of a government insurance office has compelled them to keep their rates down to a reasonable figure.

Mr. Tucker: Why don't you meet competition in Regina City—the school board?

Premier Douglas: Before I leave the question of Crown Corporations, I want to say just one word about a reference which was made yesterday, by the Leader of the Opposition to the Finance Office. He declaimed here, yesterday, about how undemocratic it was to have a Finance Office, saying that here money earned by Crown Corporations was being spent again without the sanction of the Legislature. Well, my hon. friend has been a member of the Federal House for some thirteen or so years; he remembers the *Government Companies' Operation Act*, which was passed in 1946, and the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act* of 1946. I have Hansard in front of me, and it is rather interesting. When that Bill was before the Canadian Parliament, exactly those arguments used by the Leader of the Opposition, yesterday, were made by Mr. Bracken. Mr. Bracken moved an amendment, and the amendment would have provided that funds for each corporation would have to be obtained by special appropriation voted by Parliament. He was critical of the Bill before the House, he said, because it gave the Government a blank cheque in the form of an appropriation measure, on which the Government could draw for the operation of its companies without going back to the House

each time it wanted additional funds for the corporation. The Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, and sponsor of the Bill, declared that the Government was not seeking a blank cheque. He stressed that the Crown Companies were operating in a commercial field and, therefore, were not able to predict their financial requirements in advance, as accurately as a government department. The Federal Government asked for the same powers, and the kind of powers, we have in the Finance Office, recognizing that if you are going into the industrial field, as, for instance, when we decided to buy the Dominion Electric Company (which is a good example), we could not come and ask the Legislature to vote a certain sum of money to buy the Dominion Electric. That is, we could not say in advance what we were prepared to pay; we had to enter into negotiations to reach a satisfactory bargain. I do not need to tell this House we did not pay what they wanted. We bargained back and forth, had estimates made and inventories taken. We negotiated until we got the lowest figure for which we could expect them to sell, and they, naturally, hung on until they got the highest figure we were willing to pay. And it was for that reason Mr. Howe asked for those powers, and they are no different from the powers which we are exercising through the Finance Office.

Mr. Tucker: May I ask the hon. Premier a question? Is it not true that there are no provisions the same as in the provincial office, in the federal field. They can't take the surplus say from the C.N.R. and use it in the C.B.C., or transfer money taken in by one Crown Corporation to another Crown Corporation? That is what I was finding fault with.

Premier Douglas: Well, I will put my friend's mind at ease, instantly, on that point. First of all, may I say that the Finance Office is made up, in the main, of Cabinet Ministers, who constitute a majority of its membership. Secondly, we formalize any commitment of finances, either out or in, by Order in Council. And, as for using this money—my friend asked me yesterday to give him some assurance we would not be taking money from Telephones for something else, or from Power—I want to point out to him, not only has the money from Power and Telephones gone back into Power and Telephones, but a great deal more. Last year, for instance, in addition to the capital the Government put into Power, the Power Commission put \$500,000 into the Finance Office and took \$900,000 back.

Mr. Tucker: Why do you take power to switch money back and forth if you do not intend to do it?

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member can take this up when the Bill comes before us in Committee. We must stop this talking back and forth. It does not help the decorum of the Chamber at all.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Premier objects to my

asking these questions I will cease to do so, but I take it he wishes me to have him elucidate these questions.

Mr. Speaker: This crossfire does not add anything to the dignity of this House.

Premier Douglas: It does not matter whether I object or not, Mr. Speaker; if you object, I am sure my hon. friend will desist.

I was pointing out to my hon. friend, in reply to what he said yesterday, that the Power company and the Telephone company have not only got back any money they put into the Finance Office, but have got a great deal more. In the last four years, the Power Commission has paid into the Finance Office \$900,000 and has received back from the Government, in advances, in the neighbourhood of \$14,000,000. May I give my friend this assurance, and I want to give this assurance to the people of the province: insofar as the Power Commission is concerned, not only will capital expenditures be supplied by moneys appropriated by this Legislature, but all surpluses from the operation of the Power Commission will be devoted exclusively to the expansion of rural electrification in the province. We feel, if the Power Commission is going to make money over the province, that money can be spent in no better way than in making available to the people of the rural areas the services they require.

I have talked much longer, Mr. Speaker, than I had intended, thanks, probably, to some of the interruptions my hon. friends were kind enough to supply. May I sum up what the Government programme has been, and what we propose to do? We propose, in the next five years, or whatever term we are in office, to continue the protection of the farmer and the worker, as we have in the past. Secondly, we propose to continue and, where possible, expand the social services we have begun in Social Welfare, Education, Health, Highways and other services. We recognize that as we move closer to the point where we are giving the maximum amount of social services we can afford to carry, the rate of acceleration will not be as great unless two things can be done: first, that Federal aid will be available for some of these services. When we met at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in 1945, the Federal Government was going to assume responsibility for all old age pensioners over 70, half the cost of those between 65 and 70, and also the responsibility for 60 per cent. of the health insurance scheme.

If we get Federal aid along some of those lines, if some of the recommendations of the Sirois Commission were implemented, we could speed up the implementation of a greater social welfare programme. I am saying, what the Provincial Treasurer said two years ago, that as our tax burden moves closer to the maximum we can carry, having regard to our total wealth production, the rate of increased services will have to be reduced unless one of these two things happen: either we

get more Federal aid, which we are entitled to, not as a gift but as part of a general agreement, or, secondly, we can increase the total wealth production of the province of Saskatchewan. We must face this question realistically. If we are to have more services for our people, if we are to have more wealth distributed to our people in the form of social services, then there must be more wealth produced; and the whole tenor of the Speech from the Throne is that the Government intends to direct its energies increasingly into the field of increasing wealth production.

That is not as my hon. friend has said. According to him, we have done nothing for the past four years. We have laid the basis in the past four years. In 1944, for instance, the Minister took over a Natural Resources Department in which there was not even an inventory of available and discovered natural resources in the province. That inventory is only now being completed; but we are now beginning to move to the place where we can stimulate the wealth production of the province in two fields. The hon. members will see, as the Session proceeds and legislation is brought down, and as the Budget is presented, that the emphasis will be on two things primarily. We will continue the social services and extend them where possible. But the emphasis will be, first of all on increasing agricultural production by making possible better land utilization, water conservation, irrigation, drainage, and land clearance. To that end, the emphasis will be laid on helping to create a greater amount of wealth, recognizing that only as we have more wealth can we enjoy greater social services.

The second emphasis will be upon a greater development of our natural resources. There may be, in this province as the years go by, some manufacturing; but it seems to me that the main wealth of Saskatchewan for many years to come, probably within the lifetime of us all here, will be mainly in agriculture and in the extracting industries—those that extract wealth from the ground, either in the form of gas, oil, coal, minerals or uranium, and so forth. And so the emphasis will be on the spending of more money in, and the directing of more energy to, development of these resources. The figures I have already read of the large acreages that are to be made available for exploration, the interest of companies which have come in here, the interest in uranium, the interest in potash and other minerals, indicate that we are, we believe, on the verge of a period of expansion in this province.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, there has been nothing in the policy of this Government that has either kept business out, or has driven business that was here away from the province. As a matter of fact, I want to say that the kind of speech made by the Leader of the Opposition, yesterday, will do more to hurt the business life of this province than anything this Government has done in four years.

Government Members: Hear, hear!

Premier Douglas: It is speeches made by men like him and others who go up and down the length and breadth of this country, and some newspapers who are careful not to say these things here but whose correspondents write down to the eastern financial papers and completely distort the Government's plan—that frighten business interests; but, when business men come in here, as they are coming in here, as they are coming in increasing numbers, they are gaining confidence that while, on the one hand this Government is not prepared to sell the people of the province “down the river”, on the other hand, when we give our word we will stand by our word; we will treat them properly, and we will treat them honourably.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, in the future of this province. I believe this province has great possibilities. This province has been slower than other provinces in getting started in development, thanks to the fact we kept a Liberal Government in this province for about 35 years. We were late in getting started, but we are now beginning to make progress. I believe that the next five or ten years will see a tremendous period of expansion and development in this province, and that Saskatchewan may well become known throughout North America as the centre of a great concentration of wealth in the form of minerals, oil and natural gas.

Before I leave that—it has nothing to do with my speech—I want to refer to something my hon. friend mentioned yesterday, and which was mentioned in the press, since it may be misunderstood if I do not deal with it. My hon. friend suggested, and the *Leader-Post* has already suggested, that I or the Government had something to do with fixing the price of coal. As everyone knows, there was a strike in this province, and after the strike had reached the stage where we felt it was liable to endanger the public welfare, we called the various parties together. The Department of Labour had been trying to bring about conciliation for weeks without any success, but we got these people together around the table, and we had a number of conferences which were frequently adjourned so that the representatives of the companies could go back and confer with their directors. Very naturally, I conferred with these companies, and not only with the companies on strike; I corresponded also with the companies who were not on strike, with regard to the main problem which was at issue. It was not so much wages or hours as a question of a welfare fund for miners, to ascertain whether or not they would be prepared to drop the question of the welfare fund and pension fund, and have us deal with it by legislation.

Mr. Tucker: And also whether they would raise the price, too.

Premier Douglas: Is my hon. friend making that as a statement?

Mr. Tucker: I am asking you if that is not the case?

Premier Douglas: Well, if you want to ask me, do it civilly and get up on your feet.

Mr. Tucker: All right. Mr. Speaker, I ask the Premier, again, was not the question taken up with the company that was not on strike as to whether they would not increase their price 20 cents if they could get the strike settled?

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, I answered the question yesterday. I do not know whether the hon. gentleman is prepared to accept my word or not, but I shall answer him again. I do not intend to repeat it many times: I say the answer is no. We discussed with these firms two things: first, whether or not they were prepared to have the question of the welfare fund dealt with by legislation; secondly, the question of costs. The men representing the companies that were on strike contended that to raise wages would raise their costs. We differed as to the figures. The company that was not on strike was already entering into negotiations and, I understand, is in negotiation regarding wages. The figures we received from the companies varied, and their figures varied from our figures as to what their costs of production were, and as to whether or not they could afford to make these contributions.

For these reasons, the Government is proceeding to set up a Royal Commission, and that Royal Commission will be charged, among other things, with the whole question of looking into the cost of production, and as to what the industry can pay. May I say this Royal Commission will be appointed, and it will be appointed expeditiously. It will not be like the Royal Commission referred to in the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*, of May 22, 1948, where it stated:

“On May 21, 1948, Mr. Tucker spoke at Waldheim, just after his resignation from the House of Commons, and said, among other things, a Royal Commission would be set up to enquire into the factors that have led to strikes in the meat-packing industry, for the last few years, just as the farmer was ready to market hogs.”

Well, that is one of the Royal Commission that has never materialized. May I assure my hon. friend this one will materialize, and we will ask them to make a report as expeditiously as possible, in order that we may not have a recurrence of the unfortunate incident of this winter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I must apologize to the Assembly for having talked so long. I want to conclude by saying one or two words with reference to the Leader of the Opposition's talk yesterday about Socialism, and the fact that Socialism leads the way for Communism. In saying this, he was most unfair to the people of the gallant little country of Czechoslovakia, and quoted the British Labour Party—although I have never been able to find such a quotation—as having said that Socialism had paved the way to Communism in Czechoslovakia. Well, as a matter of fact, I do not think anyone doubts that, had Czechoslovakia not been intimidated from without by the wave of Communist Imperialism sweeping over Eastern Europe, the Communists would ever:

have reached first base within Czechoslovakia itself. As long as there was an aggressive Socialist movement, as long as it had able and courageous leadership, I doubt if Czechoslovakia would ever have fallen under Communist sway.

I had the privilege of talking to Mr. Benes, just before he went back to take over the leadership of his country, and he recognized the terrific problem that was theirs. There they were close to the Soviet Union, far away from the Western democracies, where they could expect no assistance militarily, economically, or commercially, and they were in the position that, if the Soviet Union were ever disposed to swallow them up, they would fall a very easy prey. That is exactly what has happened, and I am sure all lovers of democracy must regret it. But let no one attribute that to the fact Czechoslovakia had a Socialist government.

As a matter of fact, I want to say to the Assembly, and I say it in no partisan sense at all: it was my privilege, as hon. members know, to have been invited by the United Kingdom to represent this Legislature at the British Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, which was held in London, and I deemed it a great honour, and I hope sometime I may have the opportunity of telling the members something about that conference. It was a historic conference. Prior to the conference, members travelled to various parts of Europe and all parts of the United Kingdom in order to see some of the things we were going to discuss—foreign affairs, defence, treaties, emigration, displaced persons, and so forth. What impressed me, and I think impressed most people, was that in Berlin, Holland, Belgium, France, and particularly in Great Britain, the only bulwark that stood against the relentless onward march of Communism was the Democratic Socialist movements.

I am sure the military governor of Berlin for the United States would not mind my quoting him, since his statement was made before a large group there. He said: "I am here in Berlin representing a free-enterprise country, but only a fool would not know that as far as Germany is concerned it will never go back to the old type of Capitalism. The struggle going on today in Germany is a struggle between Democratic Socialism and Imperialist Communism: a death struggle." Who are the people struggling today in Germany? They are men like Kurt Shumacher who, when I was there, was lying in hospital having his leg removed as a result of the torture he had undergone in Dachau concentration camp; men like Reuter, the Social Democratic Mayor of Berlin, who has since been re-elected with an overwhelming majority; men like Dr. Leber, Kreidermann, Dahrendorf, Shoetley.

I sat in the German parliament at Frankfurt which has a preponderant Social Democratic majority, and where they are drafting a constitution for Western Germany, and doing it without any interference from either the British or the Americans. The hope of Germany today,

and the hope of Western Germany today, lies in people who believe in Democratic Socialism, who believe not only in political democracy but who believe that that political democracy must be extended and expanded into economic democracy. And any person, be he the Leader of the Opposition or anyone else who comes out and condemns these Social Democrats as paving the way for Communism, is doing them a great disservice. Some of these men are risking their lives for the things they believe in. Ernest Reuter, who said: "I walked the streets of Berlin with a rope about my neck", lived in the Russian zone, yet he is mayor of Berlin. He has to travel to the British and American sectors to hold city council meetings. Every day he lives in fear of arrest. These men are carrying a banner for freedom and for democracy, and we do them a great ill-service when we say they are paving the way for Communism. These men stand as a bulwark against Communism, and for freedom, and whether my friends opposite believe in Democratic Socialism or not, they should at least hold out the hand of fellowship and friendship to, and speak a word of admiration for, these Democratic Socialists who risk their lives to maintain freedom and democracy in the dark and unhappy part of the world in which they live.

Mr. Tucker: Without the support from us and the United States, I am afraid they would not get very far.

Premier Douglas: I will take second place to no person in admitting the great service the United States has rendered; but I want to point out that the United States is 4,000 miles away. If men like Reuter, if Social Democrats in various parts of Europe, were to lessen their willingness to fight the encroachment of totalitarianism, all the American dollars in the world would not stop the spread of Communism right to the Atlantic ocean.

My hon. friend ought to know, and I am sure he does know, that you can not fight with dollars alone; you have to fight with blood and with will, with courage and heart, and these men are supplying all of that.

Mr. Tucker: The Americans are supplying more than dollars.

Premier Douglas: My hon. friend just made his own speech. He made a very poor one, and he should not now try to spoil mine. He can just sit on his seat. He is well-padded for sitting, and let him use it.

Mr. Tucker: Not very funny!

Premier Douglas: My hon. friend, yesterday, made reference to the fact that the British Commonwealth of Nations is one of the great powers for preserving the freedom of mankind. I agree. Sitting in Westminster Hall and looking over that Assembly which represented 37 parliaments under the British Flag, represented over 25 per cent. of the

earth's population, I was impressed with the fact that the British Commonwealth of Nations is today a great force to be reckoned with. It is, in itself, a League of Nations; a league of peoples of different races and different colors and religions, bound together, not forced together, but held together by common objectives, common loyalties, and by their loyalty to the Crown. Yet, as you look over that Assembly, the interesting thing is that with the exception of Canada, South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, every other part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, today, is governed by a Democratic Socialist government: the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon. Here are people who subscribe to the kind of policies this Government advocates. We do not need to come here, Mr. Speaker, to apologize for the programme we are seeking to implement, or for the philosophy by which we stand. This Government is in step with the progressive and democratic-minded people the world over; and the fact that the British Commonwealth of Nations is such a power for the preservation of human freedom is because in over 90 per cent. of its territory it has Social Democratic governments.

Increasingly, people are learning—some day the Leader of the Opposition will learn; certainly progressively minded people have already learned—that the menace of Communism is not going to be stopped by calling it names. It is not going to be stopped by recriminations. Communism is going to be stopped by bringing into effect a society that will give to man the right to work and the right to enjoy the fruits of his labour. I had in my office, some time ago, before the Chiang Kai-Shek government fell, a Chinese official. I said: "What is the reason Chiang Kai-Shek seems to be making no progress in China, despite the fact he has so much assistance from the United States?" He looked at me, and he put it in one sentence. He said: "You can't argue with empty bellies"—and you *can't* argue with empty bellies. All the reasoning in the world will do nothing to stop the onward sweep of totalitarianism if people become hungry, if they become unemployed, if they see their children sick and are not able to take care of them; if they see their families in want, or if they have to produce goods and get less than it costs them to produce the goods. Communism will be stopped not by arguing about it, not by screaming about it, not by calling those you meet and do not agree with, Communists; Communism will be stopped and will only be stopped, Mr. Speaker, when in this country and in this province we institute completely a system of social justice and economic equity.

BUDGET SPEECH

(Session 1949)

DELIVERED BY

The Honourable C. M. Fines

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

SASKATCHEWAN

Wednesday, March 2, 1949



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BUDGET SPEECH

(1949)

Speech Delivered by

THE HONOURABLE C. M. FINES

(*Provincial Treasurer*)

on

The Budget

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Wednesday, March 2, 1949

MR. SPEAKER:

This is the fifth occasion on which it has been my privilege to move that you do now leave the Chair in order that the House may resolve itself into a Committee of Supply for the consideration of the sums to be granted to His Majesty for the ensuing fiscal year.

When I moved this motion for the first time, I took advantage of the opportunity to remind hon. members of its historical significance. May I again, in this, the first Session of a new Legislature, recall that this motion represents one of the great traditions of our democratic heritage. It asserts the right of the common people, through their elected representatives, to control the public purse and to prevent any taxes or levies being imposed upon them without their consent. This was one of the rights wrung from King John at Runnymede, in 1215—a right which has been reasserted throughout successive English monarchies. It is a right which has been jealously guarded by British Parliaments throughout the centuries. Today, all democratic countries recognize and cherish it as a cardinal feature of the rich legacy of democratic institutions handed down to us, which it is our duty and responsibility to preserve. Thus there is imposed on each hon. member of this House a very definite responsibility to scrutinize carefully the various items of expenditure and revenue which comprise the Budget.

World Conditions Improved

During the past year, economic conditions throughout the world have improved materially. Despite the so-called "cold war" and the differences which tend to split nations into two rival ideological camps—a cleavage which unfortunately retards the re-establishment of world peace and the restoration of stable economic conditions on a world basis—it is nonetheless true that certain developments have taken place which have resulted in greater recovery in the economic sphere than seemed possible one year ago. This is particularly true of the Western Nations. A year ago, the future of Western Europe seemed obscure and uncertain. Today, while conditions remain disturbed and abnormal, progress has been made: and it is with some degree of optimism that we contemplate the European scene. There has been a marked improvement in the economies of the war-ravished countries.

In the United Kingdom, while much post-war austerity continues to burden the people, they are, with a very typical courage, meeting their economic problems. Because of the great sacrifices they have made and are making, and the self-discipline they have imposed, and because of external assistance, the British people are well on their way to economic recovery. The dollar shortage remains an obstacle to be overcome, and, until that handicap is removed, we of these favoured North American countries must, and will, take a sympathetic view of their efforts and trials.

Record Year in Canada

The past year was one of great economic development for Canada, one in which all previous records for production and employment were exceeded. Capital investment and expansion added nearly three billion dollars to the physical framework of the nation and despite the fact that the 1948 dollar was worth less in terms of goods and services than in earlier years, this represents substantial progress. Cash income from the sale of farm products during the twelve months ending June last amounted to \$2¼ billion, the highest ever recorded. In spite of poor crops in a large area of Western Canada and a sharp drop in the average prices of certain grains, farm purchasing power continued throughout the year at a high level.

The situation in the province of Saskatchewan during 1948 reflected the prevalent conditions across Canada. The high level of productivity and employment which has characterized the post-war years to date was maintained in most areas of activity, and in some, surpassed. The continuing upward trend in the prices of consumer and producer goods nullified to some extent the increase in average earnings recorded; but, by and large, conditions were buoyant.

Agricultural Review

I propose to review agricultural and non-agricultural production in Saskatchewan during 1948, in order to sketch the background against which the budgetary proposals of the Government may be assessed.

First, I shall deal with agriculture, our basic industry—the condition of which is the primary index of our economic and financial position.

The agricultural industry, in Saskatchewan as elsewhere in Canada, awaits a permanent solution to the problem of marketing its surplus production. As long as that problem remains unsolved, the stability and security of the agricultural community is on a temporary basis.

Despite drought in the western section of the province, and heavy losses suffered from insect infestation, wheat, oat and rye crops exceeded earlier expectations and ran considerably higher than in 1947. A serious drought, though checked in many areas by mid-July rains, resulted in low yields in most of the area west of the 3rd Meridian. The extent of these losses may be gauged by the fact that some 45,000 farmers in the area received awards under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounting to approximately \$12,000,000 for the 1948 crop year.

Due largely to increased wheat production, the gross value of Saskatchewan's principal grain crops of 1948 was \$381,600,000 compared with the \$379,176,000 recorded for 1947. Wheat production totalled 191,000,000 bushels valued at \$257,850,000 against 170,000,000 valued at \$229,500,000 in the preceding year. The oat crop was up some 9,000,000 bushels, but lower average prices for oats, barley and rye brought production values well below those for each of these crops in 1947.

Livestock Picture Confused

The livestock picture in Saskatchewan, in 1948, reflected the generally unsettled condition of the industry. Liquidations began with the removal of Federal controls from coarse grains in the fall of 1947, so that, at June 1, 1948, the livestock population on Saskatchewan farms showed a marked reduction from the figures at the corresponding date of the previous year. The same applied to poultry on farms, while marketing of hogs, sheep and lambs were substantially below the figures reported for 1947, as was the production of creamery butter, milk, cheese, eggs, and wool. On the contrary, honey showed a satisfactory increase.

Rather than confuse hon. members with a mass of figures relating to agricultural production, Mr. Speaker, with your permission and that of the Assembly, I shall include a tabulation of comparative production figures as an appendix.

Cash Farm Income

As was the case last year, I am unable at this time to give hon. members complete details of the estimated farm cash income in Saskatchewan for 1948, which usually provides a reliable index of the current position of our farmers. However, it can be stated that the farm cash income for the first nine months of 1948 was \$127,174,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1947. During 1948, moreover, additional

payments were made on Wheat Participation Certificates for the 1945, 1946 and 1947 crop years; a further payment of 50-cents per bushel was made on the flax crop marketed in 1947 and a final payment on the 1946 oat crop was distributed. In addition, certain adjusting payments were made on the 1947 oat and barley crops marketed between August 1 and October 21, 1947. These grain equalization and adjusting payments made by the Canadian Wheat Board and western grain companies will add an estimated \$115,000,000 to the farmers' cash income, with the result that the total for 1948 may approximate the peak year of 1944 when the cash income of Saskatchewan farmers from the sale of farm products amounted to \$543,689,000.

Other Primary Production

Records of 1948 in other fields of primary production confirmed the opinions of those who have long felt that Saskatchewan's economy could be far more diversified than it has been in the past. Policies initiated and promoted by this Government are beginning to bear fruit. Developments of the year, originated or proposed, have vindicated the wisdom of the Government's programmes aimed at achieving a better balance in the provincial economy.

The estimated value of mineral production for 1948 is \$34,421,180—an all-time record for Saskatchewan, almost \$2,000,000 in excess of the high mark reached in 1947. Impressive as these figures are for Canada's youngest mineral-producing province, it is in the field of exploration and discovery that the culmination of this Government's efforts will be seen. During 1948, the Government's new programme for mineral exploration was put into operation, with results which already have attracted widespread interest, and which will eventually attract much new capital to Saskatchewan's great northland.

Geological Surveys

In 1948, for the first time, provincial geological parties were placed in the field, three in the northern mineral areas, two in the Cypress Hills doing gas and oil geology, and one group surveying gravel and water resources in an area lying between Moose Jaw and Maple Creek.

Last year, also, we established a policy of allotting prospecting blocks up to 500 square miles in area, in order to attract the larger mining and mineral exploration companies to Saskatchewan. In return for the protection given them under the concession block plan, these companies are required to pay a prescribed fee, and to enter into agreements to do a specified amount of mineral discovery and development work. By January 1, 1949, sixteen such concession blocks had been allotted to accredited companies. Under this policy, the province benefits from concession and other fees, from having a greater amount of prospecting done by well-financed companies, and from any mining development which may follow their exploratory activities.

Reflecting the stimulating effect of these Government policies, approximately 1,100 mineral claims were staked in Saskatchewan during

1948, compared with 337 in 1947—more than three times as many. As a result of these policies, the northern frontier is constantly being pushed back.

Oil and Gas Developments

The intensified interest in our northern mineral resources is paralleled by the increasing attention now being concentrated on Saskatchewan's oil and gas possibilities. At November 16, 1948, leases were in effect on 199,663 acres of Crown-owned gas and oil rights; and 586,859 acres of subsurface permits and 3,045,508 acres of geophysical permits for gas and oil prospecting had been issued. Applications for a further 5,000,000 acres of subsurface and geophysical permits were under consideration as the year ended.

Production of oil in the Lloydminster field continued to break all previous records, rising from an output of 614,117 barrels in 1947 to an estimated 865,715 barrels in 1948. During October last, some 113 wells were producing, compared with 67 wells in October, 1947. The production of natural gas reached an all-time high of 387 million cubic feet, an increase of 125% over that of the previous year.

During 1948, the Chaplin and Alsask sodium sulphate deposits came into production, the estimated value of the over-all output for the province being \$2,225,000 compared with \$1,793,680 in the preceding year.

Record Coal Production Values

The present estimate of \$3,000,000 would appear to indicate that an all-time record for coal production value has been achieved in 1948, despite the fact that a labour dispute temporarily closed down mines which normally produce 40 per cent. of Saskatchewan's coal output.

Clay production in 1948 rose to a value of \$552,000, an increase of 53.3% over that of last year.

Construction of the Prairie Salt Company's recovery plant in the Unity district is nearing completion, and operation is expected to start early in the coming summer. The Company's agreement with the Government calls for an initial production of 25 tons of salt per day, and is expected to expand rapidly to 125 tons per day which is the projected capacity of the plant. Under the agreement, the Company will pay the Government 30 cents on every ton of salt produced, or three per cent. of the selling value, whichever is the greater.

Forest Policy Effective

Forestry production during the 1947-48 fiscal year had a value of \$6,178,977. This represents a decrease of \$423,650 from the preceding year, but conforms strictly to the Government's sustained yield policy, and to our 20-year plan to save and perpetuate the remaining white spruce stands.

Value of wild fur production in Saskatchewan during 1947-48, aggregated \$2,507,775, nearly a million dollars more than in the 1946-47

fiscal period. The total value of pelts from fur farms was \$993,168 in 1947-48, compared with \$698,029 in the previous year. The fur Conservation Block programme for Northern Saskatchewan has resulted in larger fur catches and is materially helping to improve and stabilize living conditions of northern residents and trappers. Last spring, for example, the muskrat catch was the largest in history.

Commercial fish production rose slightly in 1947-48, the catch aggregating 8,022,869 pounds, valued at \$1,163,233 at railhead. An additional 3,672,815 pounds were taken from Saskatchewan waters. A good start has been made toward placing the fishing industry on a sustained-yield basis, and toward improving quality and providing a steady return for those engaged in this occupation.

Non-Agricultural Activities

Uniformly high levels were maintained throughout Saskatchewan in 1948, in other phases of economic activity. Business generally continued to benefit from the prevailing buoyancy; inventories in many commodities were expanded. Using figures on employment and payrolls as general indices, manufacturing, construction, and nearly all phases of trade and commerce not only maintained the 1947 level but in some instances continued the upward swing which followed the slight recession that occurred at the end of the war.

Cheques cashed in Saskatchewan during 1948 aggregated \$2,132,000,000, and thus exceeded the record volume of 1947. Preliminary estimates of retail sales during the year, give a figure of \$440,000,000 compared with \$377,000,000 reported in 1947.

These figures indicate that exchange of goods continued at the high post-war rate of turnover, the one discordant note being that they continued to reflect an inflationary trend.

Revenue freight loaded at stations in this province, during 1948, was lower than in 1947, on the basis of returns for the first nine months of the year. The comparable figures are 5,817,000 tons to the end of September, 1948, compared with 6,668,000 for the corresponding period of 1947. There is little doubt that the freight rate structure is proving a handicap to the development of Saskatchewan industries. As hon. members are aware, the Government has contested, and is contesting, applications of the railway companies for increases in freight rates. Our position is that any increase granted on a percentage basis must essentially aggravate discriminatory features of the existing rate structure. We shall continue to press for revision until all inequalities are erased and all discriminatory features eliminated.

Government Enterprises

It has always been, and will continue to be, the policy of this Government to recognize that private, co-operative and public enterprise each have an important part to play in Saskatchewan's economic life. Clearly, there exist fields of endeavour which private enterprise, operating on an equitable basis, is best able to handle. Furthermore there are fields of

enterprise where the elements of speculation and risk make it unwise for a government with limited resources to invest large amounts of capital. These fields this Government has no intention of entering, providing the consumer is not exploited by high prices and monopolistic conditions.

Equally there are enterprises where both producers and consumers can, through co-operative organizations, themselves reap the benefits of production and trade. It is well known that this Government has done much to encourage co-operative enterprise.

But there are fields of enterprise which are clearly the concern of government. In the first place, it is the responsibility of any government to see that its citizens are able to obtain goods and services on an adequate scale, and to obtain them at a cost which does not involve exploitation. In this category one might place such enterprises as power, telephones and insurance. In the second place, in a province so largely devoted to a specialized form of agriculture, a very real duty rests upon the Government to promote the greatest possible diversification of the economy—thus mitigating the perils of relying too greatly on a single source of income.

Crown Corporations

It is this second responsibility which motivated the Government to establish, as Crown Corporations, enterprises which would help to diversify Saskatchewan's economy. A large number of them had never been tried here by private concerns, with the result that this Government was admittedly experimenting in the diversification of Saskatchewan's agricultural and industrial economy. We did not expect that we would meet with 100% success. But we were confident then, and we are still confident, that, setting narrow political partisanship aside, the people of this province expect any government to attempt to develop a stable and healthy economy.

Unlike previous governments, the present administration proceeded to create Crown Corporations with this objective in mind. The Premier has already reported to the people of Saskatchewan on the results of our first four years of experimentation. There are certain Crown Corporations which have not demonstrated an ability to compete for markets, and at the same time make a profit. I should like to inform hon. members that it will not be the policy of this Government to continue uneconomic industries.

There are other Crown Corporations which have yet to prove themselves. On these the Government will make future reports to the people of Saskatchewan—honestly informing them of our attempts to build a healthier economy, and of the successes with which we are meeting in these attempts.

Financial Statements Analysed

The Financial Statements of the eleven Crown Corporations including Power and Telephones were tabled yesterday. These statements show

that, except for the loss sustained by Saskatchewan Industries—the corporation administering the woollen mill, the tannery and the shoe factory—every other corporation made a profit during the year.

An examination of the statements show that Telephones has earned \$1,608,000 on total average advances of \$8,793,000, before interest is provided.

The Power Corporation earned \$1,125,655 before interest is provided, on total advances of \$20,184,000, a return of 5.6%.

The other nine Corporations combined, including Saskatchewan Industries which sustained a loss, provided an overall surplus before interest, of \$418,480, or 6.4% on total average advances of \$6,563,646.

Thus it can be seen that, before making allowance for interest but after providing for full depreciation, in the combined eleven corporations there have been net earnings of \$3,152,502, or 8.9% on total average advances throughout the year of \$35,540,000.

The surplus is somewhat less than it was last year. This is due in part to the fourth rate reduction in power, reducing the earnings of that corporation by a considerable amount. Nevertheless the surplus is very satisfactory and shows that, on the whole, the industries rather than being “costly social experiments” are more than paying their own way.

Government Insurance Office

The Government Insurance Office has continued to provide an unparalleled service to the residents of Saskatchewan, coupled with a high degree of economy and efficiency. The value of gross premiums written for 1948 has exceeded the previous year's total by \$376,757.70, and in spite of the growing volume of losses which has been felt by all insurance companies, a satisfactory surplus has again been shown for 1948. Additional protection for the motorist in the form of public liability and property damage insurance has been introduced; service to the public has been improved, and assets have been expanded by nearly 17%. A not inconsiderable contribution by the Government Insurance Office has been the assistance rendered to government finances by the investment of \$2,800,000 in Saskatchewan Government securities.

So successful has the compulsory insurance plan been, that recently I was able to introduce an amendment to increase the benefits under it. In the year 1949-50 the automobile insurance plan will provide a total of six point coverage, as follows:—

1. Accident Insurance, limit \$10,000.
2. Public Liability Insurance, limit \$5,000 one person, \$10,000 one accident.
3. Property damage insurance, limit \$1,000. (\$100 Deductible in Saskatchewan only).
4. Collision damage up to the actual cash value of the vehicle (with varying deductibles beginning with \$100 on private passenger cars).

5. Fire losses, up to the actual cash value of the vehicle (with the same deductibles as collision).
6. Losses due to theft up to the actual cash value of the vehicle (with the same deductibles as fire and collision).

Coupled with this extension of benefits under this insurance plan, I announced certain adjustments in rates. It is interesting to note that under the proposed system a 1932 Ford would cost \$4.50 in premiums, and a 1947 Buick Roadmaster would cost \$10.00. The same coverage bought from a private insurance company would cost the Ford owner at least \$18.50 and the Buick owner at least \$37.00.

Saskatchewan Telephones and Power

The Telephones and Power Corporations have been equally successful.

During 1948, the number of telephones in the province has made a record-breaking advance with 7,000 new installations, bringing the total number of installations up to an estimated 119,000. Of these, 64,322, or 54 per cent., are part of the Saskatchewan Government Telephone system. Long distance messages, which numbered 4,200,000 for eleven months of the previous year, approached the 4½ million mark during the same period in 1948.

Power facilities have shared in the general upward trend, with an estimated total production for Saskatchewan of 312,865,000 kilowatt hours for 1948, an increase of 9.4 per cent. over the number of kilowatt hours generated in 1947, and an increase of 87 per cent. over 1939. In the space of four years, the generating capacity of the Power Commission has risen from 80,000,000 kilowatt hours to 175,000,000 kilowatt hours. In 1948 the Commission owned 4,190 miles of transmission line serving some 51,000 customers, compared with 1,626 miles of transmission line serving 13,000 customers in 1944. This means that there are 292% more customers being served today by the Power Commission, than there were when the present administration assumed office. It means that this administration has, in four years, built or acquired 1.6 times as many miles of transmission line as were built or acquired by all previous administrations in sixteen years.

Rural electrification should be mentioned. In 1947, there were 690 farms connected with our power lines and last year there were 985 added. That is, in two years, 1,675 farms were electrified. Compare this figure with the 13 farms electrified in the last two years of the previous administration!

Transportation Services Expanded

The Saskatchewan Transportation Company has continued to pursue its threefold objective of affording the travelling public the best possible service, of operating without incurring a financial loss, and of operating a service which does not duplicate existing facilities. To this end, several new services have been inaugurated by extending existing sche-

dules and introducing new ones, among which is the popular week-end "Twilight Express" operating between Regina and Saskatoon. To-day, government buses travel 5,218 route-miles as compared with the 4,600 of a year ago. For the twelve months from November, 1947, to the end of October, 1948, actual miles travelled amounted to 2,388,904, a distance which fell short of the expected total due largely to the unusually difficult operating conditions imposed by a severe and prolonged winter. Even under these adverse conditions, it was possible to show a small profit on the year's operations.

Co-operative Enterprise

No recital of economic conditions can fail to acknowledge the importance of the co-operative movement, which has for so long been a hallmark of the prairie economy. The co-operative movement has again contributed in full measure to the economic life of the province. Throughout 1947-48, the latest fiscal year for which full records are available, it has expanded its total volume of business from \$211,671,682 to \$219,899,032, an increase of almost eight million dollars. During the same period, total assets, excluding those of credit unions, had risen to the level of \$63,853,806, representing an increase of more than 6 per cent. over the preceding period. Since then, the number of co-operative associations has grown by a further 4 per cent., and at the end of January, 1949, stood at 1,221. The total assets of credit unions have undergone even greater expansion, amounting to \$8,323,040 at the end of December 31, 1948, an increase of \$2,045,433.

Among the leading and more recent co-operative undertakings are the erection of a new and modern plant by the Horse Co-operative Packing Plant at Swift Current, devoted to the processing of by-products, and the completion of a large flour mill at Saskatoon by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers. Of more than passing interest is the emergence of the Federated Co-operatives in the role of an oil producer. During the year, the Federated Co-operatives joined with the Alberta and Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale to organize the Consumers' Exploration Company with the purpose of exploring for oil in western Canada. In consequence, the first co-operatively-owned producing oil wells have now been located in the Leduc field near Edmonton, Alberta, and the Federated Co-operatives are presently considering a second refinery.

Private Enterprise

The government and co-operative enterprises just described are something more than mere operations in dollars and cents. They represent a determination to temper the harsh "profit-motive" criterion of progress by introducing the philosophy of the greatest good for the greatest number. But a realistic appraisal of our economic environment must acknowledge that against the background of production, industry, and commerce, the activity of private individuals and organizations bulks large. Despite the claims of its critics, this Government is not concerned

with regimenting our economy, but rather is concerned that the affairs of private enterprise be characterized by both justice and a sustained level of prosperity.

Turning now to the entry of new capital into the province, a total of 123 new companies, with a total authorized capital of \$7,424,600, were incorporated this year. Further, 34 outside companies were registered in 1948, while 503 partnerships were also registered in the same period. A measure of the stability of existing enterprise is indicated by the statistics on commercial failures of which there have been practically none since 1944. Only four companies have been wound up under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts since that date, compared with an average of 38 business failures per year in the period from 1939 to 1943.

Employment in non-agricultural industries has continued to increase. At June 1, 1948, employment in firms employing 15 or more persons reached 46,000, an increase of 2,000 over the corresponding date one year previously. By November 1, 1948, the total had advanced to 48,000.

Average weekly wages of persons employed in non-agricultural industries maintained a steady advance. At June 1, 1948, in establishments employing 15 or more persons, they amounted to \$37.97 as compared with \$35.46 on the same date a year earlier. By November 1 the average weekly wage had advanced to \$40.86, representing an 11.7 per cent. increase over the figure for the corresponding date in 1947.

Population Increases

Higher levels of economic activity in Saskatchewan have had a direct effect on population figures. The Leader of the Opposition and his party will be pleased to know that they have somehow been misled about Saskatchewan's population leaving in hordes. Saskatchewan's population, rather than having declined during the first four years of C.C.F. government, increased by 9,000 persons. In 1945 our population was 845,000 persons; in 1948 it was 854,000. These figures are from the Dominion Government—from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

By contrast with the rising population during the first four years of C.C.F. government, it is interesting to note that in the last four years of Liberal administration there was a decline in population—a decline of 50,000 persons. From 896,000 in 1941 the population of Saskatchewan dropped to 846,000 in 1944. Since that time the C.C.F. Government has been in power and the population is gradually coming back up again, standing now at 854,000.

Municipal Finances

Turning to the financial position of municipalities two things are reflected—the higher level of economic activity in the province, and the extensive assistance that is being extended to local government units by the Provincial Government. Accumulated arrears of taxes for municipalities and L.I.D.'s have been reduced from \$44,463,364 in 1943, to \$22,193,007 in 1947. Matured debenture indebtedness of municipalities, school districts and rural telephone companies has been reduced from \$7,265,791 in 1942, to \$630,569 in 1946 and to \$350,555 in 1947.

In spite of the claims of our critics, it is well known that our local governments have received far greater assistance from this Government than from any previous administration. Let me give members of this House and the people of Saskatchewan, some comparative figures.

In direct grants to municipalities, our Government has greatly increased payments to local government units in the fields of education, health, market roads, agriculture and social welfare. In 1943-44, education grants amounted to \$2,765,693, while in 1948-49 a sum of \$5,971,164 was appropriated for this purpose. A further increase in education grants will be requested for next fiscal year. In 1943-44 there were no health regions in existence, with the result that no grants were made for public health, medical care, diagnostic facilities or specialist services. But in 1948-49 a sum of \$460,442 was set aside for grants to health regions.

Furthermore, there was in 1943-44 no assistance provided by the Provincial Government for municipal medical care schemes, or for hospital construction. But in 1948-49, \$110,000 was voted by this Government for assistance to municipal medical care schemes, and \$300,000 was voted for hospital construction grants. Furthermore, payments to the Hospital Plan out of the consolidated fund for the payment of hospital bills, will amount to approximately \$2,657,150 in 1948-49, while in 1943-1944 only \$486,993 was paid to hospitals in the form of per diem grants. Grants for the construction and repair of market roads, and equalization grants, amounted to \$375,000 in 1948-49, an increase of 192% over grants made in 1943-44. Total agricultural grants for various purposes amounted to \$44,851 in 1943-44, while in 1948-49, a sum of \$260,345 was voted for agricultural grants to local government units. This represents an increase of 480%.

Finally \$479,000 was set aside in 1948-49 as the provincial share of municipal social aid, compared with a payment of only \$265,533 in 1943-44.

Turning now to Provincial Government services which indirectly benefit local governments, again I must point out that the municipalities are receiving far greater assistance now than they did in 1943-44.

There follows a table of Provincial Government expenditures for services which indirectly benefit municipalities.

PROVINCIAL GOV'T. SERVICE	Provincial Gov't Expenditures 1943-44	Provincial Gov't Expenditures (estimated) 1948-49
Preventive health services (not including grants for Health regions)	\$ 188,596	\$ 308,645
Correspondence School	62,254	100,152
Library Services (Travelling, Public Information, Regional)	17,117	58,064
Property Assessment	66,113	113,761
Adult Education and Recreation Services.....		112,301

Municipal Functions Assumed

Very significant too, in terms of financial relief to municipalities, are the municipal functions which have been assumed by the Provincial Government since 1944. Whereas in 1943-44 health care for old age pensioners, blind pensioners, mothers' allowance recipients and dependents, was the responsibility of the municipalities, the Province has now assumed this responsibility—at an estimated cost of \$672,959 in 1948-49. Furthermore, municipalities previously were required to pay full hospitalization bills for indigents; now they may limit their costs to \$10 per indigent per year by paying the hospital tax. Then too, the programme of free treatment for cancer patients relieves the municipalities of paying for the treatment of indigents suffering from cancer. Meantime, the cost of the provincial cancer programme has jumped from \$85,723 in 1943-44, to an estimated \$397,531 in 1948-49. In the field of social welfare, the Province has, since 1944, relieved municipalities of charges for the following child welfare cases:

1. illegitimate children;
2. children over 16;
3. all charges for child welfare in excess of one mill of the municipal assessment;
4. cases handled by the Children's Aid Society in Regina.

As a result, Provincial Government expenditures have increased from \$166,486 for child welfare in 1943-44, to an estimated \$507,209 in 1948-49. Finally, provincial efforts to rehabilitate the Metis, costing approximately \$29,700 in 1948-49, have relieved some municipalities of the costs of social aid and health for these people.

Municipal Debt Cancellations

No story of provincial assistance to municipalities would be complete without reference to debt charges. The 1935, 1936 and 1937 seed grain advances have been cancelled, amounting in all to over \$21,000,000. Cancellations of 1938 seed grain advances, together with refunds to individuals on 1938 seed grain adjustments, amount to more than \$11,500,000. Other cancellations of seed grain and relief accounts incurred back to 1917 amounted to \$7,381,232. These are not the only debts that we cancelled. In 1944 we cancelled our share of the direct relief advanced to those in need during the depression years amounting in all to \$33,000,000.

Relieving the municipalities of a burden of nearly \$75,000,000 has meant additional revenues for them and, in fact, is equivalent to a very large annual grant. I trust that these figures will not be forgotten when comparisons are made with other provinces of our assistance to municipalities.

I am satisfied that the various policies of this Government have done more to assist municipal bodies than those of any other provincial government.

Fiscal Year 1947-48

On February 21st, I tabled the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948. These will be available for scrutiny of the hon. members in the Public Accounts Committee.

The Public Accounts show that expenditures for the year were \$51,772,523, and receipts during the same period were \$53,251,280, thus providing a surplus of \$1,478,757 on the year's operations.

During the year \$5,000,000 of the liquor profits were taken into revenue, the balance being used for other purposes, including debt reduction. Had Saskatchewan followed the policy of other provinces of turning all liquor profits into the revenue fund, an additional \$2,920,528 would have been added to our surplus, making the total surplus \$4,399,285.

During the past six years the province has had surpluses totalling \$9,326,650.

If to this we add the unappropriated liquor profits the result would be to show total surpluses of \$27,802,868 in the past six years, an average of \$4,633,811 per year.

	Surplus	Unappropriated Liquor Profits	Total
1942-43	\$ 548,120	\$ 2,983,504	\$ 3,531,624
1943-44	4,471,886	3,335,872	7,807,758
1944-45	2,216,025	3,776,246	5,992,271
1945-46	490,833	2,355,448	2,846,281
1946-47	121,029	3,104,620	3,225,649
1947-48	1,478,757	2,920,528	4,399,285
	\$ 9,326,650	\$18,476,218	\$27,802,868

Fiscal Year 1948-49

At the last session of the Legislature, estimated expenditures amounting to \$52,221,154 on revenue account were passed. In addition to this supplementary estimates of \$2,685,688 were tabled to-day, bringing the total estimated expenditures for the current year to \$54,906,842. The supplementary estimates for the most part were to provide for a cost of living bonus for civil servants, for the grasshopper menace, for a deficit incurred by the University, for increased food costs at our institutions and for extensive road repairs made necessary because of damage caused by the spring floods.

As indicated earlier, revenues during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948 were \$53,251,280. This year, to date, revenues are considerably in excess of those at the same time last year.

Not only will we balance our budget this year, but again will have a very substantial surplus, as we have for the past several years.

Dominion Subsidy Increased

During the course of my budget address a year ago I pointed out that preliminary reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated an increase of 12% in the gross national production, which would increase our subsidy by approximately \$500,000. This has now been confirmed and has helped to increase the revenues beyond the amount estimated.

Education Tax receipts still continue to rise. This reflects of course the inflationary period through which we are passing, as well as the improved economic condition of a substantial number of our people. It also results from their ability to purchase goods which were in short supply during the war and the immediate post-war period.

Federal Health Grants

During the year, the Federal Government announced it was making available to the provinces certain grants to be used for health purposes. Some of these are outright grants while others are made available only on the condition that similar sums are spent by the Province. To date the Province has submitted for the consideration of the Dominion, projects amounting to \$730,000, a large part of which we hope will be approved during the present fiscal year.

While these health grants are appreciated by the Province, it should be remembered that they fall far short of the original proposals made by the Dominion Government at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1945, when the Dominion proposed to pay 60% of the cost of a complete or partial health insurance plan up to a total of \$21.60 per capita.

Proposals Not Implemented

I regret to announce that during the year no further conferences were held or other steps taken by the Federal Government to implement the Dominion proposals made in 1945. These proposals provided for:

1. Old Age Pensions for all over 70 years to be provided by the Dominion.
2. Old Age Pensions for those in need from 65 to 69 years, provided jointly by the provinces and the Dominion.
3. Dominion to be responsible for the care of all employable unemployed persons.
4. Health Insurance.
5. Public Works programme to provide employment.

The early implementation of these proposals would give the people of Saskatchewan a greater feeling of security and would enable the Province to plan for its future economic development with a greater

measure of confidence. I trust that the Dominion Government will take whatever steps are necessary to see that the original social security proposals of 1945 are carried out at the earliest possible date.

Fiscal Year 1949-50

At this time I would like to refer to the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, copies of which were tabled and distributed. These estimates provide for a surplus of \$9,730 on revenue account. This is made up as follows:—

Estimated Receipts on Revenue Account.....	\$49,110,950
Estimated Expenditures on Revenue Account.....	49,101,220
	<hr/>
Estimated Surplus.....	9,730

At first glance it would appear that both receipts and expenditures are being reduced from last year. Such is not the case, however.

This year, I have endeavoured to present the estimates to the House on a basis comparable to that used by the other provinces. For many years Saskatchewan has been the only province to present its budget on a "gross" basis.

At a Dominion-Provincial Conference on provincial financial statistics held in Ottawa in October, 1943, the following resolution was passed:

"In view of the necessity for purposes of comparability and to ensure a better understanding of inter-fund and inter-governmental relationships, this Conference recommends that revenues (or receipts) and expenditures (or payments) on Ordinary Account be reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on a 'Gross' basis; and that the Memorandum submitted to this Conference on this subject be referred to the Continuing Committee for its consideration and recommendation as to principles which should be followed in this regard."

Estimates on Net Basis

However, Saskatchewan was the only province which continued to prepare its estimates on a "gross" basis, the others preferring to continue to show theirs on a "net" basis. I have therefore, decided that, to create a better basis for comparability and to ensure a better understanding, the time has arrived when we should present our estimates on a net basis, as is done in the other provinces.

An examination of the printed estimates will show the gross expenditures of each department for purposes of comparison with last year. It will be seen, however, that from certain departments, five in all, there have been deducted certain reimbursements, in order that we might arrive at the net amount required.

The total of these reimbursements is \$7,378,190 made up as follows:—

1. Treasury Department	\$1,808,460
2. Public Service Superannuation.....	350,000
3. Dept. of Education.....	71,360
4. Dept. of Public Health.....	357,770
5. Dept. of Social Welfare.....	4,790,600
	<hr/>
	\$7,378,190

For purposes of comparison with last year, therefore, the estimated expenditures on revenue account are \$56,479,410, compared with \$52,221,154 last year.

As indicated earlier, the latter sum was insufficient to enable us to meet the rising costs, indicated by the 11.3 point increase in the cost of living index in 1948. As a result supplementary estimates amounting to \$2,685,688 were tabled. Present indications are that total expenditures during the current year will amount to approximately \$55,000,000. Thus, the proposed increase for next year is about 2%.

No Tax Changes Proposed

Again I would like to point out, as in previous years, that we have been living in a period of comparative prosperity with very buoyant revenues. It is impossible to continue to expand our social services and other expenditures unless the Legislature is prepared to find new sources of revenue. As a corollary to this, it is impossible to consider reducing or eliminating any of the present taxes unless the Legislature is prepared to reduce or eliminate some of our existing social services. Frequently we hear criticism of high budgets, but to date in this House no one has suggested how they can be reduced to any extent.

I would remind the hon. members that we are living at a time when the value of the dollar has been reduced to 60c, and, that just as the householder finds it more difficult to meet rising costs, so too does the Government. I am confident, however, that we shall be able to meet the increased budget without the necessity of introducing any new taxes or increasing any of the existing ones, and am therefore pleased to announce that this budget makes no provision for any increased taxes whatever.

Expenditures on Agriculture

One of the major increases in expenditure is that for Agriculture. This year, it is proposed to spend \$2,368,490 on revenue account and \$150,000 on capital account, a total of \$2,518,000 compared with \$2,043,300 last year. I would also remind the House that in 1943-44, total expenditures for Agriculture were \$493,000, which was less than 20% of what is being spent to-day. I would also point out that expenditures for Agriculture in Manitoba, this year, are \$627,000 and in Alberta, \$1,245,000. Thus, it can be seen that we are spending for the develop-

ment of our basic industry about \$700,000 more than both of our neighbouring provinces combined.

It is our conviction that improved and expanded services to agriculture are essential to the long-term stability of our entire provincial economy. Hon. members will be asked to approve expenditures of \$722,730 for a conservation and development programme. We consider the work planned under this new programme to be fundamental to the future security of the province. Sound development of our land resources now, will forestall some of the future ill effects of our extreme climatic conditions. Our efforts to establish farm families on economic farming units, through secure leasing arrangements and by resettlement, will remove much of the cause for land misuse. In fact, expenditures on agriculture are now directed towards removing, insofar as provincial powers allow, the basic causes of agricultural insecurity resulting from the natural hazards so peculiar to Saskatchewan, with consequent huge relief expenditures, breakdown of provincial and municipal services, large indebtedness, soil deterioration and actual suffering of people.

Improved Agricultural Services

But our plans for agriculture carry much further. The people of Saskatchewan are striving towards goals of better living and improved services. With our dependence on farming, these goals demand increased farm production. Consequently, every possible effort will be made to bring the results of farm research and improved farm services directly to the man on the land. Combined with that, action projects, directed towards better land use and increased production, will be encouraged in every rural municipality and local improvement district in the province. Thus, farm people will be assisted in working out their own destiny and in building their own individual and collective security on a self-help and democratic basis.

Increased expenditures on agriculture will add security to many individual farming units, and will place a sounder foundation under municipal and provincial services.

Hon. members will note that this budget, while providing for the most extensive health and welfare programmes in Canada, is equally concerned with basic economic development. This expenditure of \$2,518,000 on Agriculture, plus \$310,000 being asked for in the Capital Vote for land clearance programmes in the Departments of Municipal Affairs and Social Welfare, will bear witness to our objectives.

Natural Resources

This year, we are asking the House to vote \$1,979,000 for the conservation and development of our natural resources. As indicated in my introductory remarks, great progress has been made, this past year, in creating an interest in the development of our mineral and oil resources. We realize that the general mining development is still in a very primitive stage in Saskatchewan. This condition is due to the fact that, until comparatively recent years, very little attention was paid to this development by former administrations.

One of the first steps was to determine what resources exist, their nature, their extent and their possibilities. During the past year, steps were taken to establish a Provincial Geological survey and assistance was given to prospecting. This has already brought sensational results in new discoveries and in increased activity and interest. Provision is being made in the estimates for carrying on geological work over a large area of the province. Further assistance will be given in the development of oil and gas.

The Prospectors Assistance Programme which commenced this year and which resulted in three uranium discoveries to date will be continued and expanded.

I feel confident that expenditures in this field, as in agriculture, will assist greatly in providing a healthy economic base for Saskatchewan. It will be an economic base on which we can more confidently rely to provide us with the revenues necessary to enable us to continue to introduce budgets based on humanitarian principles. Production must be expanded if we are to continue our present level of social services, especially if we face a period of declining prices. It has been shown in Alberta how the development of a single oil field can solve many of the problems of a Provincial Treasurer.

Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare shows a proposed greatly increased expenditure on revenue account with a total estimate of \$12,219,390, an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year. The major increase will be for old age and blind pensions. At the present time there are 16,000 old age pensioners and 500 blind pensioners. The number has been increasing at the rate of 110 old age and 10 blind pensioners each month. Thus, it is anticipated an additional \$560,000 will be required to meet the cost of providing pensions for these additional persons.

The following table shows the budgetary effect of increased pensions and of the increased number of pensioners:

	Total Expenditure	Dom. Share	Net Cost To Province
1942-43	\$ 3,048,000	\$ 2,102,000	\$ 946,000
1943-44	3,644,000	2,416,000	1,228,000
1944-45	4,230,000	2,869,000	1,361,000
1945-46	4,798,000	2,980,000	1,818,000
1946-47 (11 months)	4,670,000	3,167,000	1,503,000
1947-48	5,689,000	3,983,000	1,706,000
1948-49 (estimated)	7,178,000	4,430,000	2,748,000
1949-50 (estimated)	7,737,000	4,790,000	2,947,000

There is also an increase in the cost of operating the various welfare institutions, including jails, nursing homes and children's shelters. This is due to increased costs of groceries and other supplies, and to the cost of living bonus.

In the capital estimates there is provision for a new Industrial School at a cost of \$325,000, to replace the one burned on January 26, 1948.

An additional \$370,000 is requested for the Social Aid branch. This is due to an increase of 15% in the social aid payments, and to an increase of 10% in the number of social aid cases.

Education

Estimates for the Department of Education show an increase of \$527,000 compared with last year. In order to provide for increased grants to schools amounting to \$366,000 and an increase of \$185,000 in the grant to the University, it has been necessary to curtail drastically some of the other services in this department.

In addition to the \$7,613,600 estimated in the revenue account, there is \$2,000,000 in capital account to be used to make grants and loans for school buildings and equipment. This will be of great assistance to the local districts. There is also \$1,000,000 to be set aside by special act of the Legislature to provide financial assistance to worthy students. It is the desire of the Government to ensure that no student will be deprived of educational advancement because of financial circumstances. Thus there will be spent an estimated \$10,613,000 on education during the next year, much the greatest amount spent in one year in the history of the province.

Public Health

Health estimates provide for a total expenditure of \$10,756,000 during the next fiscal year compared with \$9,455,000 during the present year—an increase of \$1,300,000.

Of the increase, \$542,000 is for the mental hospitals, \$171,000 for the treatment of cancer, and \$500,000 for the hospitalization of cancer cases and old age pensioners.

For the next fiscal year, it is estimated that our three mental institutions will cost \$4,010,000. In 1943-44, the entire cost of this service was \$1,601,000. The increase is due to four major causes:

- (a) no longer do employees work 72 hours, but are now on a 44 hour week;
- (b) no longer do attendants work for \$70 a month, but start at a minimum rate of \$120 a month;
- (c) prices for food, clothing and bedding supplies for the 4,500 patients have increased about 70%.
- (d) the former custodial care has been replaced by remedial care with the object of rehabilitating the patients at the earliest possible time. This necessitates trained psychiatric staff with more time being spent on each individual case.

Hospitalization Programme

The expenditure of \$1,430,000 towards the hospitalization programme should bring home to all the fact that the hospitalization tax does not pay the cost of the service. The increase in fees for dependants from \$5 to \$10 will not do more than pay for the increased cost of the service. The anticipated deficit is the same as that expected a year ago.

The expenditures of \$10,756,000 for health services in Saskatchewan compares with \$5,987,000 for Alberta this year, and \$3,000,000 for Manitoba. It is of interest to note at this point, too, that in 1943-44 our expenditure on health services in Saskatchewan was \$1,852,000, to which must be added \$943,000 spent by the Public Works Department for the mental hospitals, making a total expenditure of \$2,795,000. Compare this with the \$10,756,000 to be spent next year!

Highways

Hon. members will be asked to provide a total of \$7,654,000 for highways, of which \$5,754,000 is on current account and \$1,900,000 on capital account. This sum will allow us to continue to build up the highway system, as has been done during the past few years. Throughout the depression and the war years, our highways were allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that by 1945 most of them needed to be completely rebuilt. We realize that the amount estimated for the next year will not enable us to do all the projects that are needed urgently, but it will allow us to meet many of the most urgent problems.

Included in the projects for next year is a sum to enable us to commence work on the bridge at Saskatchewan Landing—At this time I would like to express the Government's appreciation to all those who have participated in the sale of debentures to assist us in financing this long overdue project.

Comparative Highway Expenditures

Occasionally we hear criticism of the Government for not spending more money on highways. I would like to answer this criticism by placing on the records a comparison of expenditures on highways during two five-year periods.

	Current a/c	Capital a/c	Total
1940-41	1,703,000		1,703,000
1941-42	1,845,000		1,845,000
1942-43	2,101,000		2,101,000
1943-44	2,852,000		2,852,000
1944-45	3,294,000		3,294,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$11,795,000		\$11,795,000
	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
1945-46	3,908,000		3,908,000
1946-47	4,463,000	1,848,000	6,311,000
1947-48	7,435,000	1,405,000	8,840,000
1948-49	6,289,000	2,600,000	8,889,000
1949-50	5,754,000	1,900,000	7,654,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,849,000	\$ 7,753,000	\$35,602,000
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

From this it can be seen that during the last five years of the previous administration there was spent a total of \$11,795,000, while in a similar period of time under a C.C.F. administration, 1945-50, there will have been spent \$35,602,000. In other words, we have spent \$3 for every \$1 spent on highways by the former Government.

Capital Budget 1949-50

Members of the Legislature will be asked to approve capital expenditures amounting to \$13,616,000. It is proposed that this amount be allocated in the following manner:

1. Sask. Power Corporation.....	\$ 3,600,000
2. Public Works Construction.....	2,172,000
3. Saskatchewan Telephones.....	2,000,000
4. Education—Building Programme.....	2,000,000
5. Highways and Bridges.....	1,900,000
6. Sask. Timber Board—Working Capital.....	1,200,000
7. Land Clearance Programmes.....	310,000
8. Crown Corporations advances.....	258,000
9. Irrigation Development.....	150,000
10. Farm Loans Advances.....	26,000
	<hr/>
	\$13,616,000

Such a programme will do a great deal for the future economic development of the province. It will provide employment for thousands of persons. It will expand the productive capacity of the province. It will assist the rural municipalities and local school districts in providing much-needed facilities. It will improve the social conditions of large areas of rural Saskatchewan.

Such a programme will not be a dead-weight debt. It will for the most part be self-liquidating. It is anticipated that the moneys to be spent for power, telephones, Timber Board, Crown Corporations, highways and bridges, land clearance irrigation and farm loans will not only be self-liquidating but will provide an over-all surplus. These make up 70% of the capital programme.

I wish to assure the House that I do not anticipate any difficulties in financing such a programme. The advances for the Timber Board will be arranged through the bank as in the past. The expenditures for education will be provided by the Education Fund. The Power Corporation and Telephones will themselves provide a large part of their requirements. Various sinking funds and trust funds will provide other sources of investment. I do not expect to finance more than \$5,000,000 of the entire programme by selling bonds on the open market.

Debt Reduction

I am pleased to report a continued improvement in the capital position of the province. Notwithstanding a very heavy capital programme during the past year, the net debt has been reduced a further \$1,117,000, bringing the total reduction since April 30, 1944, to \$69,625,750. As indicated last year, this reduction is unparalleled in the history of any Canadian province since Confederation.

At this time, I desire to place on the records comparative figures to indicate the reduction since April 30, 1944:

	April 30, 1944	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1948
Bonded Debt	\$125,244,954	126,928,773	138,322,423
Treasury Bills	92,910,900	56,427,764	49,098,810
Contingent Liabilities...	20,016,607	1,240,916	1,140,460
Gross Debt	238,172,461	184,597,453	188,561,694
Less Sinking Funds...	23,919,341	38,852,888	43,934,324
Net Debt	214,253,120	145,744,565	144,627,370
Per Capita	\$ 254.16	\$ 173.10	\$ 169.35

The increase in gross debt may at first glance give some feeling of uneasiness. A detailed examination, however, reveals that this increase is entirely due to bonds issued and held in our own sinking funds. Any interest paid on these goes entirely to ourselves.

The increase of over \$5,000,000 in our sinking funds brings the total up to almost \$44,000,000, and continues to provide Saskatchewan with the second highest sinking fund of any province in Canada, and now provides an amount of \$51.45 per capita to meet our indebtedness.

Again, I should point out the debt statement does not take into account bank balances, which, necessarily vary from day to day. It is always a pleasure for me to be able to assure the hon. member for Cannington, the former Provincial Treasurer, that his \$8,000,000 has not been wasted away. As at February 15, it was, not \$8,000,000 but \$10,336,897.43.

Can Taxes Be Reduced and Services Increased?

During recent months we have heard demands from members of the opposition that services be increased. At the same time this Government has been criticized by the same people for not reducing taxes. As Provincial Treasurer, I feel it is my duty to deal with these contradictory demands.

Let me present a mythical budget based upon the promises of the Leader of the Opposition. I do this not to be facetious, nor to be acrimonious. I do so sincere in the belief that it is the responsibility of this Government, and of the Provincial Treasurer in particular, to fully inform the public as to where the taxes are going—and to inform them of the consequences of reduced taxes and increased services.

Taxes, it was promised by the Leader of the Opposition, would be reduced. On the basis of the promises there would be a reduction in revenues from licences and natural resources of \$1,000,000—due to decreases in truck licences, mineral taxes, lumber and timber dues, grazing lease and hay-cutting fees, and in royalties. Promised reductions in the hospital tax would reduce revenues by \$3,000,000. Abolition of the education tax would lose to the Government \$6,000,000 in revenues. Abolition of 3c of the gasoline tax would cost us \$1,800,000. Providing electricity and telephones at cost, as advocated frequently by the opposition, would lose to the province a revenue of \$1,800,000.

In total, our revenues would be reduced, on the basis of Liberal promises, by \$13,600,000.

Cost of Services Promised

Let's turn now to expenditures, to determine the cost of the services which were promised by the opposition. The cost of providing payments,

as promised, to individuals suffering crop failure who do not come under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act would likely cost the Government around \$6,000,000. A subsidy on milk was proposed, which at 1c per quart would cost \$751,880. To provide complete medical, surgical, dental, hospital, pharmaceutical and optometrical services through a Dominion-Provincial health scheme—assuming Dominion assistance—would cost the Provincial Government \$7,775,400. This assumed too, by the way, that the municipalities pay their own share of over \$2,500,000. Deduct from the \$7,775,400 our estimated payment of the hospital plan deficit, and we see an increase in Provincial Government expenditures of \$6,345,400. To raise Mothers' Allowances, even by \$10 a month, would cost Saskatchewan at least \$312,000. It was promised that old age pensions would be increased to \$40 per month. This would increase this Government's expenditures by \$1,020,000 per year. Homes for the infirm, increased to the optimum capacity, would cost \$790,000 annually. Increased blind pensions, at \$40 per month, would cost \$36,000 annually. The promised plan for the training of the physically handicapped would cost about \$375,000 per year. It was advocated, too, that the province assume full responsibility for the care of unemployables—involving an increased cost of \$253,250. Increased grants to schools and municipalities of \$3,600,000 were promised. It was stated by the Leader of the Opposition that at least \$8,500,000 should be spent each year on highways. This would be an increase of \$1,000,000 annually.

These are not all the promises! 5,000 farms should be electrified each year; an extensive irrigation programme should be started costing millions of dollars a year; new highway machinery should be bought by this Government and loaned to municipalities; and there should be "a guarantee to farm owners who sell their lands that the purchase price will be paid"!

But taking the items that I have enumerated alone, the opposition would increase our expenditure by \$20,483,000.

Few specific proposals for the decrease of expenditures have been made by the Leader of the Opposition. To abolish the Planning Board, the Bureau of Publications, the Public Service Commission and the Adult Education Division, as suggested, would save about \$270,000.

That would leave us with a net increase in expenditures of \$20,213,000. Couple this with the promised reduction of revenues, \$13,600,000, and you have a deficit of \$34,083,000.

I have gone into these detailed estimates to clearly establish that it is impossible to increase services and at the same time reduce taxes. There rests on every citizen, and especially on men in public life, the responsibility for recognizing the result, in costs, of providing extensive services. Criticism of a large budget is inconsistent with demands for increased services.

Expenditure Increases Summarized

I wish to place on the records a summary of the main increases in expenditure over the past five years:

	1943-44	1949-50	INCREASE
1. Health Services.....	2,902,000	10,756,000	7,854,000
2. Social Welfare.....	5,086,000	12,219,000	7,133,000
3. Education	4,073,000	7,625,000	3,552,000
4. Highways	2,852,000	5,754,000	2,902,000
5. Agriculture	470,000	2,368,000	1,898,000
6. Natural Resources..	512,000	1,979,000	1,467,000
7. Public Works.....	519,000	996,000	477,000
8. Attorney General....	847,000	1,175,000	328,000
9. Superannuation	401,000	664,000	263,000
10. Co-operatives	23,000	204,000	181,000
11. Labour	57,000	231,000	174,000
12. Municipal Affairs..	510,000	666,000	156,000
13. Executive Council..	68,000	216,000	148,000
14. Bureau of Publications	21,000	121,000	100,000
15. Purchasing Agency		55,000	55,000
16. Public Service Commission	8,000	63,000	55,000
17. Legislation	146,000	195,000	49,000
18. Libraries	17,000	63,000	46,000
19. Supt. of Insurance and Electrical Inspection	39,000	81,000	42,000
20. Administrator of Estates	34,000	46,000	12,000
21. Provincial Secretary	8,000	12,000	4,000
22. King's Printer.....	23,000	26,000	3,000
23. Local Government Board	30,000	23,000	Dec. 7,000
24. Treasury	11,146,000	10,930,000	Dec. 232,000
	<u>\$29,800,000</u>	<u>\$56,700,000</u>	<u>\$26,900,000</u>

I have placed these figures on the record in order that everyone can see just where this Government has increased services, thereby increasing expenditures. I should like to ask members of the opposition, if they wish to criticize this budget because of its size, to tell me specifically which items of expenditure they would reduce and what services they would cut to do so.

Conclusion

Four years ago, in presenting my first budget, I stated that as long as I occupied the important position of Provincial Treasurer, it would be my aim to balance the budget, not on the poverty or misery of the people of the province but keeping in mind their needs; and that the budget, rather than being a "monetary budget" alone, must also become a "human budget" which would guarantee a minimum of social security to all.

It has been my privilege year after year to introduce such budgets to the people of this province. Each succeeding one has made greater provision for the welfare of our people. But, in addition, this budget presented to-day, makes greater provision for the economic security of our people—it proposes the expenditure of greater sums to provide us with a greater amount of new wealth.

I am confident that these expenditures will improve the condition of our people, enabling them to produce a greater amount of goods and services. This in turn will enable us to finance an expanding programme of social services. It is for this reason that I am confident that this budget will meet with the approval of the vast majority of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1947	1948
Wheat.....	Acres	14,226,000	14,389,000
Oats.....	"	3,983,000	3,652,000
Barley.....	"	2,780,000	2,316,000
Rye (Spring & Fall).....	"	704,000	1,238,000
Flax.....	"	700,000	588,000

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Wheat Production.....	Bus.	170,000,000	191,000,000
Value.....	\$	229,500,000	257,850,000
Oats Production.....	Bus.	80,000,000	89,000,000
Value.....	\$	58,400,000	55,180,000
Barley Production.....	Bus.	45,000,000	42,000,000
Value.....	\$	46,800,000	38,640,000
Rye (Spring and Fall).....	Bus.	6,780,000	10,500,000
Value.....	\$	22,510,000	14,490,000
Flax Production.....	Bus.	4,200,000	4,000,000
Value.....	\$	21,966,000	15,440,000
Total Value Principal Grains.....		\$ 379,176,000	\$ 381,600,000

Livestock on Farms (June 1st)

Horses.....	Nos.	504,900	463,300
Milch Cows.....	"	393,500	387,000
Other Cattle.....	"	1,117,800	1,049,500
All Cattle.....	"	1,511,300	1,436,500
Sheep & Lambs.....	"	285,300	253,300
Swine.....	"	558,300	396,100

Poultry on Farms (June 1st)

Hens & Chickens.....	Nos.	12,780,000	9,590,000
Turkeys.....	"	626,400	300,000
Geese.....	"	58,300	32,000
Ducks.....	"	69,400	40,000

Other Comparative Statistics of Saskatchewan Agriculture

		1947	1948
Hogs Marketed.....	Nos.	434,849	356,615
Cattle Marketed.....	"	370,195	465,998
Calves Marketed.....	"	83,473	108,111
Sheep & Lambs Marketed.....	"	100,740	66,403
Milk Production.....	Lbs.	1,886,565,000	1,780,000,000
Creamery Butter Make.....	Lbs.	36,330,105	34,116,369
Cheese Make.....	Lbs.	328,000	275,000
Eggs Produced.....	Doz.	40,656,000	38,031,000
Wool Clip.....	Lbs.	1,238,000	1,044,000
Honey Produced.....	Lbs.	6,232,000	6,492,000
Rapeseed Production.....	Lbs.	21,862,000	85,600,000

Seed Crops

Alfalfa.....	Lbs.	5,100,000	6,700,000
Sweet Clover.....	Lbs.	1,750,000	3,500,000
Brome Grass.....	Lbs.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other Pasture Seed.....	Lbs.	1,200,000	1,155,000

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT
 For the Years Ended April 30, 1936, 1944, 1945, 1946, and March 31, 1947 and 1948
 GROSS EXPENDITURE

	1936	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1936	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Debt Charges.....\$	6,889,170.80	\$ 7,513,276.89	\$ 6,786,499.13	\$ 6,912,442.93	\$ 5,729,673.56	\$ 6,664,058.26	\$ 7.40	\$ 8.91	\$ 8.05	\$ 8.39	\$ 6.88	\$ 8.00
Legislation.....	178,404.81	163,508.59	419,955.33	185,579.16	191,266.70	223,622.35	.19	.19	.50	.23	.32	.27
Administration and General Govern- ment.....	1,327,695.82	2,535,959.37	2,758,528.21	3,088,181.29	3,266,639.00	3,537,370.18	1.43	3.01	3.27	3.75	3.92	4.25
Education.....	3,078,382.58	4,052,386.36	4,473,830.12	5,351,007.75	5,680,765.30	6,925,056.82	3.31	4.81	5.31	6.50	6.82	8.32
Legal and Judicial Administration....	913,688.08	995,766.88	1,036,451.42	1,116,594.25	1,165,387.57	1,404,782.48	.98	1.18	1.23	1.36	1.40	1.69
Transportation & Communication..	807,165.51	2,812,546.40	3,255,977.74	3,846,583.46	4,388,290.73	7,358,033.13	.87	3.34	3.86	4.67	5.27	8.84
Public Welfare.....	3,093,767.81*	9,933,988.58	11,123,748.59	14,875,600.11	15,400,125.06	19,700,496.50	3.32	11.78	13.19	18.06	18.49	23.66
Agriculture and Public Domain ..	600,620.39	990,457.43	1,145,662.16	1,675,244.26	2,411,430.11	3,764,534.89	.64	1.17	1.36	2.03	2.90	4.52
Other Ordinary Expenditure.....	165,767.46	802,069.41	899,891.65	1,733,580.54	1,173,088.36	2,194,568.47	.18	.96	1.07	2.11	1.41	2.63
	\$ 17,054,663.26	\$29,799,959.91	\$31,900,544.35	\$38,784,813.75	\$ 39,406,666.39	\$ 51,772,523.08	\$18.32	\$35.35	\$37.84	\$47.10	\$47.32	\$62.18

Estimated Population.....	930,893	843,000	843,000	823,438	832,688	832,688
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*—For comparative purposes add \$1,610,610.42 to 1936 being Dominion Government contributions and reimbursements from other Provinces re Old Age and Blind Pensions.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS REVENUE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT
 For the Years Ended April 30, 1936, 1944, 1945, 1946 and March 31, 1947 and 1948

	FOR THE YEARS						PER CAPITA					
	1936	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1936	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Dominion of												
Canada Subsidies ..	\$ 2,144,975.00	\$ 8,388,925.00	\$ 7,389,704.71	\$ 8,469,831.79	\$ 7,852,839.26	\$ 15,442,184.81	\$ 2.30	\$ 9.95	\$ 8.76	\$ 10.29	\$ 9.43	\$ 18.54
Taxation.....	5,686,939.81	11,259,977.35	11,877,382.81	12,824,815.79	12,882,810.63	14,738,027.01	6.11	13.36	14.09	15.58	15.47	17.70
Licences.....	1,499,052.57	3,534,486.52	3,120,103.05	2,564,993.18	1,873,010.61	2,937,844.83	1.61	4.19	3.70	3.11	2.25	3.53
Fees.....	881,248.23	1,119,471.29	1,338,789.27	1,305,018.52	1,429,393.83	1,479,848.14	.95	1.33	1.59	1.58	1.72	1.78
Interest.....	2,533,089.38	2,969,131.83	2,574,532.07	2,369,366.28	2,287,461.07	2,453,880.69	2.72	3.52	3.06	2.88	2.75	2.95
Public Domain and												
School Lands*.....	1,667,865.98	2,930,949.24	3,218,959.30	2,988,931.14	3,143,364.22	3,545,870.10	1.79	3.48	3.82	3.63	3.77	4.26
Liquor Profits.....	1,278,730.74	.....	.....	3,979,165.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	1.37	.....	.....	4.83	6.00	6.00
Miscellaneous.....	432,787.29	4,068,904.84	4,597,098.75	4,773,525.35	5,058,816.74	7,653,625.05	.46	4.83	5.45	5.80	6.08	9.19
	<u>\$ 16,124,689.00</u>	<u>\$34,271,846.07</u>	<u>\$34,116,569.96</u>	<u>\$39,275,647.05</u>	<u>\$39,527,696.36</u>	<u>\$ 53,251,280.63</u>	<u>\$17.31</u>	<u>\$40.66</u>	<u>\$40.47</u>	<u>\$47.70</u>	<u>\$47.47</u>	<u>\$63.95</u>
Estimated Popula- tion.....	930,893	843,000	843,000	823,438	832,688	832,688						

*—For comparative purposes add \$1,610,610.42 to 1936 being Dominion contributions and reimbursements from other Provinces re Old Age and Blind Pensions.

SPEECH OF

MR. W. J. PATTERSON, M.L.A.
(Cannington)

in

THE BUDGET DEBATE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1949.

Mr. Speaker, may I first congratulate the Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. C. M. Pines*) on the very clear and well-delivered Budget Address, which we had the pleasure of listening to, on Wednesday afternoon. I cannot go so far as to say that it gave us a very complete and comprehensive picture of the financial situation of the Province of Saskatchewan. However, he did give us a good deal of information, for which we are obliged.

For the first time, at least in my experience, a political and partisan note has been introduced into the Budget by the Provincial Treasurer in his reference to the policies of the Leader of the Opposition. Whether he wishes to do that or not, of course, is within his discretion; but, as I say, it is something new in this Legislature. And it is rather unusual, Sir, in any business organization, for the officers responsible for the administration of that organization, in presenting their annual report to their shareholders, to take that occasion to criticize those who are in competition with them.

For several years now we have had predictions of a depression from many members of the C.C.F. Party, from the Federal leader down, and even in this House, in this Legislature, we have been told that times are going to be tough in the near future. The Provincial Treasurer, apparently, has not paid very much attention to those predictions, and the Budget is not prepared on that basis. This year, as in previous years, the Government's Budget is based on a full measure of prosperity and the taking of full advantage of a buoyant revenue condition to increase government spending.

At first glance, the estimates tabled might appear to indicate a reduction in provincial expenditures for the fiscal year 1949-50. I must say, in fairness to the Provincial Treasurer, he was entirely fair and fully explained why that apparent reduction has taken place, and that for a comparison we should properly accept \$56,500,000 as the proposed revenue expenditures for the coming year. I only hope that his supporters in the country will follow the same practice as the Provincial Treasurer did, and not try to create the impression in the province that this Government has, for the first time, reduced its proposed expenditures. The Provincial Treasurer has not quite reached his objective of \$60,000,000, but he is getting very, very close to it. As a matter of fact, if you include the hospital tax the amount actually exceeds \$60,000,000.

With that statement in the Budget Speech—"it asserts the right of the common people, through their elected representatives, to control the public purse"—I am in entire agreement. I may say the sentiment comes somewhat strangely, Sir, from a Government that has so far departed from the principle, and, if the present tendency is continued the time will come, and not so far in the future, when we may have to have another Runnymede in Saskatchewan, because we have in Saskatchewan seven Crown Corporations, engaged in 13 various business activities, not one of which was established by Act of this Legislature, and not one dollar of the money for their operation and establishment was ever voted by this Legislature for that specific purpose. All of these corporations were established without the knowledge or consent of the members of this Legislature. They may have been discussed in the C.C.F. caucus—I do not know. The money used to establish them was voted by this Legislature in the form of blank cheques to be used as the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or the Government Finance Office, saw fit. If that is complying with the spirit and principle enunciated by the Provincial Treasurer, I cannot agree with him.

What I have said applies to seven of the nine Crown Corporations. There were two others, one of which was incorporated by a special Act of this Legislature—the Government Insurance Office. That was done, not because the Government was so greatly concerned about consulting the House but because of the fact they had to have special authority to conduct that particular business. The other was the Government bus lines in which case, in a supplementary vote after the buses had been purchased and the Government was in the business, not this Legislature but a previous Legislature voted either \$750,000 or \$1,000,000 to cover the purchase price.

We have in Saskatchewan a Government Finance Office provided for under Section 22, Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1947. That Government Finance Office may receive from every department of government, every board, commission office or Crown Corporation any funds, and they may loan those moneys or advance them not on the

authority of this Legislature, and not necessarily on the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, because the authority is alternative: "Such funds as the office may deem desirable, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate". It is an alternative authority and, actually, if the Government Finance Office wants to exercise its authority granted under Chapter 13 of 1947, it does not even have to go to the Lieutenant Governor in Council much less come to this Legislature.

I may assure you, as you will remember, Sir, we who were in the Opposition at the time this 'blanket' authority was given, protested very vigorously. We contended, and I think we contended rightly, that the members of that Legislature were negligent of their duty, and that they were prepared to relinquish a right and a responsibility which was properly theirs. However it was done.

We have in Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1944, provision for the establishment of a Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund which may go up as high as \$5,000,000, and that money can be expended without this Legislature knowing the first thing about it, without any reference to the representatives of the people. It is entirely within the control of the Lieutenant Governor in Council: "The moneys at the credit of the said fund, whether borrowed under the provisions of the Act"—again alternative—"or appropriated by the Legislature, may be disbursed as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council." And yet we are told it is a sacred right the elected representatives of the people are supposed to enjoy, the right to control the public purse!

Further, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund is not required to make even a report to this Legislature after they have collected and spent the money. According to an answer given in the House there has been some \$2,500,000 spent from this fund during the past year, and unless we ask for a return no one in this House will ever know where it went or how it was spent.

Then we have an Industrial Development Fund, under Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1947. A section of this Act provides: "The Lieutenant Governor in Council may borrow on the credit of the Province up to the sum of \$2,000,000". And when that money has been so borrowed the Industrial Development Fund has, in this case, subject to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, but without any reference to this Legislature, again the authority to expend that money as it sees fit.

I sincerely trust that this Legislature will be more careful in preserving its rights and its responsibilities. I will say in respect to this last fund it does require a report to be made to the Legislature after the expenditure has been made. It is only a realization or an understanding of these facts which indicate the extent to which, in

the province of Saskatchewan, the control and regulation of the expenditures of public money have been removed from the members of this Assembly, and transferred either to the Cabinet or, in some cases, to people even outside of the Cabinet. I might say, incidentally, that what has been done with reference to financial matters is only in line with what has been done with regard to legislative matters, and I am sure the members of this Assembly would be surprised if they had complete information as to the extent to which the previous Legislature gave up its rights and responsibilities, and placed them in the hands of the Government or of individual Cabinet Ministers.

There is always a measure of argument as to the proper financial policy for a government to pursue. Is government a business, or is it a charitable institution? Should it be operated on what is considered orthodox business principles, and along business methods, or should it go on the principle of 'let the future take care of itself'? Most self-sustaining individuals, engaged in business, farming or similar occupations, try to conduct their operations on what might be called a business basis. That is, in prosperous times they endeavour to retire their debts if they have them, to increase their assets or to lay aside reserves for a future, more difficult, period.

If that is a proper principle to apply to private operations, it might fairly be argued that, to a considerable extent, it should be applied to the operation of a government, because, after all, the government is the representative of all the people, and is merely in ordinary cases carrying on business for all the people in connection with certain activities. If that is a sound principle to apply to the administration of a government, then we can properly say that this Government is not adhering, or even coming close, to the application of that which I regard as a very sound principle. After all, the Government of this or any province has a responsibility to all its citizens, and it should so conduct its affairs and manage its finances that, in the final analysis, all the people benefit and gain an advantage to the maximum extent possible.

In discussing the Budget, Sir, three different fiscal years come under review. On this occasion we will deal first with the fiscal year 1947-48. For that year we are in the position of having complete records. We have our Public Accounts and the Estimates which were presented for that year, and the final results. For the year 1948-49 we only have the Estimates that were presented one year ago, plus such information as has been given to us by the Provincial Treasurer, plus such information we may have obtained by asking questions in the House. For the year 1949-50 the Estimates of expenditures are on our desks and will receive consideration when we go into Committee of Supply.

I don't hold myself out as an expert, and I don't want to adopt a tedious attitude, but, for the benefit of the newer members of the

House, might I distinguish very briefly between expenditures on revenue account and expenditures on capital account. I find very many people find this rather a difficult distinction to understand. In the course of the year's operations, the Government of this province collects approximately \$55,000,000 from various sources: subsidies from the Government of Canada, taxes from the people of Saskatchewan of one kind or another, returns from our natural resources, and revenue of that kind. Those are recurrent revenues that come in from year to year. Because we collect that amount, this year, does not mean we won't be able to collect it again next year, presuming, of course, conditions are equally good. On the other hand, capital expenditures are expenditures of a special nature (to build a building or a bridge, or extend the Power Commission or something of that kind) where, once the money has been spent, that expenditure does not have to be repeated or renewed the following year. When you pay a grant to a school, this year, it has to be paid again next year. If you make a grant to a municipality to build a road, that grant—not necessarily on the same road—may be expected in the following year. But, as I say, these capital expenditures are with reference to those expenditures which are for some specific purpose, and the same expenditure will not have to be made in a future year. It has been the practice in this province, generally speaking, to borrow the money for that purpose on the credit of the province. All of my comparisons of figures, today, unless I make exception, deal entirely with the revenue receipts and the revenue expenditures of this province. I am leaving out of consideration for the time being, unless, as I say, I make special reference to them, expenditures for capital purposes.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1947-48 when presented to this House—that would be in the Session of 1947—called for an expenditure of \$45,500,000. At the following Session, supplementary estimates for that year were presented for somewhat over \$7,500,000, making a total of \$53,000,000. The Public Accounts show that that amount was not entirely spent; something about \$52,000,000 was spent. On the basis of the revenue received, after the Provincial Treasurer had taken \$5,000,000 of liquor profits into the revenue, he had a surplus of some \$1,500,000. I am not going to criticize; that was a very satisfactory surplus. I think that if due economy had been observed, the Budget could have been balanced that year without having recourse to the liquor profits at all. However, the Provincial Treasurer was in the very happy and fortunate position that he had approximately \$8,000,000 of liquor profits upon which to draw.

When we come to analyze the estimates as presented to the Legislature, and the actual returns, however, we find some rather strange differences, particularly in connection with revenue. For that particular year the Provincial Treasurer told us he expected to collect from the Education Tax \$3,200,000. I am afraid that in making that estimate, he was guided too greatly by the Premier's statement that he had reduced the Education Tax 40 percent. As a matter of fact,

the actual revenue from that source was \$6,200,000, approximately twice as much as he estimated. The same thing happened all down the line in connection with our major revenues, but not to such a great extent: Gasoline tax, \$400,000; motor licences, \$500,000; public revenue, \$400,000; natural resources, \$400,000; Old Age Pensions reimbursements, \$500,000; Reconstruction, \$500,000, and the Federal subsidy, \$500,000. So, as a result, the actual revenues were very much in excess of the Estimates presented to the Legislature. Now, I don't know whether this Budget Bureau was in operation that year or not; I don't think it was. I was going to say, in that case, it wasn't very much credit to them.

The Government was fortunate, Sir, in that revenues proved to be so unexpectedly buoyant. The people were unfortunate in that expenditures were equally buoyant. As I have said, the total expenditures for that year, when you couple the original estimates and the supplementaries, ran fairly close to the amount voted. There is no particular need to go into them in detail taking them department by department. I might point out that, when we were on the Treasury benches, the then Leader of the Opposition used to be very critical of us if our supplementaries were more than 2, 3 or 4 per cent of the original estimates. In 1947-48 the supplementary estimates were something like 17½ per cent of the original estimates.

There is another item in connection with those supplementaries, and now I am referring to capital account. For that year we were asked, in supplementaries, to vote \$4,150,000 for Crown Corporations, without any information, except such as would be obtained by questions across the floor of the House, as to what particular corporations would receive that money.

Coming now to the second year under review, that is the fiscal year rapidly approaching its end—the fiscal year will close at the end of this month: as I stated the only information we have in respect to this year is, first, the estimates as originally submitted, the supplementaries now presented to us, the information given to us in the Budget Speech, and the information obtained by questions in this Legislature. We asked a question in the House, a few days ago, about the revenues and expenditures to the end of the calendar year—that would be for a nine-month period—and on the basis of that percentage of the year we would estimate that the revenue for this current fiscal year would be \$48,000,000, and the expenditure would be \$53,000,000. Well, the latter figure, apparently, from what the Budget Speech told us, is approximately correct. We are advised, and again the Provincial Treasurer is very fortunate, that revenues are exceeding all expectations and that he expects to close the year with a surplus. Here again, the supplementaries presented to us for the current year, while not nearly so large as those of a year ago, are still fairly substantial, \$2,700,000. Now it is not necessary to discuss those in detail at this time, Sir, because they will have to be voted, item by item, by this Legislature,

and then we can get more detailed information as to what the various items are, and for what purpose they are required.

But, again I say, the Provincial Treasurer is fortunate to have this bouyant, prosperous position, which enables him greatly to exceed the expenditures presented to and voted by this Legislature, and still feel confident that at the end of the year he will have a surplus.

The estimates for the coming fiscal year, 1949-50, have, as I indicated earlier, been prepared on a somewhat different basis, as the Provincial Treasurer explained to us. While the figure in the estimates appearing on our desks is \$49,000,000, actually, if you take into account the reimbursements, the total is \$56,500,000. I am not critical of the change of method in preparing the estimates. Personally, I think the former method was the proper one. After all, all of this money comes into the Provincial Treasury and is paid out from there, and I think a proper representation of the financial administration of this province should account for all the money that goes into the Treasury. It was for that reason that, in 1941, we changed from the 'net' to the 'gross' basis. However, as has been explained to us, other provinces are following the net basis, and so far as comparisons with them is concerned it is probably only fair we should go on the same basis. Although, let me repeat, I still think the gross basis is the proper one. So far as within the province of Saskatchewan is concerned, it is all right. It doesn't make any material difference provided that, in making comparisons in the future with the past, this change in method is taken into account.

When we analyze the expenditures which show a substantial increase over the current year, we find certain items. In the Treasury, for instance, and rather surprisingly, we find the interest on the Public Debt is up \$600,000 as compared with a year ago—this notwithstanding the fact we have been told repeatedly that the Government of Saskatchewan has reduced the public debt of Saskatchewan more than any other province in Canada, and that we are improving or lowering the interest rate that this province has to pay on its securities. The other increases, some of them not very large are: Public Works, \$150,000; Education, \$500,000 partly for the university, partly for the school grants, and partly for some of the frills that have been established in that department; Health, \$700,000; Health Services, \$600,000; Social Welfare, \$1,000,000—this increase is gross and the reimbursement reduction has to be taken into account; and Agriculture, \$300,000.

With respect to Education, may I point out that still, and with all the increases this Government has made, they are subject to the same criticism that they used to throw at us: that is, the entire expenditure on Education is provided by the School Lands and by the Education Tax, and that the other revenues of the province are not affected one bit. I must add to that the revenues from the Department of Education itself, which are comparatively small. But,

further, the Education Fund which comes from three sources—school lands, Education Tax and the Department of Education's own revenue—is not only providing all of the expenditures, greatly increased as they may be, but is also providing many hundreds of thousands of dollars for capital expenditure.

I must confess I have some difficulty in figuring out how a capital expenditure can be made out of a revenue account fund. The Government has some way of doing it, apparently, because they ask us to vote capital expenditures to be charged to the Education Fund. So, when they take such great credit for the increased assistance to education, actually that is being provided by the people of this province, to a very large extent, when they paid in \$6,200,000 in Education Tax, after the Premier had reduced it 40 per cent.

Mr. Tucker: It was a good story though. It got a few votes!

Mr. Patterson: I don't know whether the Provincial Treasurer explained it very clearly or not, but I think maybe he did. It probably would not hurt to repeat it and explain the reimbursements of \$7,400,000, which must be added to the \$49,000,000 to create \$56,500,000. Most of those are by reason of grants, of one kind or another, from the Government of Canada; \$1,800,000 is the interest from the Wheat Pool and Telephone Department and Power Commission, and an amount—from memory—\$350,000, the contribution by the civil servants to their pension fund. But when you want to get the gross expenditures on the basis of the 1949-50 estimates, as on our desks, you must add \$7,400,000 to the given figure of \$49,000,000.

Again, I am not going to enter into any detailed arguments or discussion of the departmental increases except to point out that again, this year as in every previous year, each major department of government shows a substantial increase in expenditure. The result is that the estimates on our desks, today, are the highest in the history of the province, even the highest in the history of the C.C.F. Government.

Some members of the Government, and some supporters of the Government, seem to think that the test of efficiency of a government is the amount of money it spends. Of course, so long as revenues are buoyant that is a very easy test for a government to comply with. If revenues go up every year it is easy for the Government to spend more money every year; and if that is the yardstick by which efficiency is to be tested then the answer, of course, is obvious. But I am sure that thinking people, and particularly those who have to pay the taxes which provide these revenues, are concerned not so much with the total amount spent but with the purposes for which they are spent, and whether value is received for the money so spent. I say that that is the proper yardstick by which to measure the efficiency of any government.

As I say, this Government has established a scale of expenditures beyond anything this province has ever previously known, and a great deal of it has been expended on what I referred to a few moments ago, and I am going to refer to it again, as the "frill" services. They don't provide any real service to the people of the province of Saskatchewan. They make "window-dressing"; they make good publicity; they make propaganda. In the expenditures of all our departments there has been a lack of economy or of careful attention to the expenditure of public money, which in a large measure is responsible for a good deal of those large increases. The hon. member for Last Mountain (*Mr. Jacob Benson*) and myself can remember when, because of conditions in the country and falling revenues, the Government of the day was faced with a very difficult situation, when they had to eliminate some services and make drastic reductions in others. I am sure that neither he nor I would ever wish to go through that condition again.

This Government has, on the basis of the present condition of prosperity in Saskatchewan over the past four years, established a scale of expenditure on the basis of a full measure of prosperity. They have extended many services and established many new ones, and some day it will be the difficult problem of some succeeding Provincial Treasurer to get the business of this province back on a business basis. He won't have a very easy or happy job when that time comes.

It is all very well to say we spent so much on this in 1944-45 and this year we are going to spend twice as much. Is the additional expenditure warranted? Does it bring value to the people of the province of Saskatchewan? Does it meet the test I outlined in the earlier part of this address? We have an Economic Advisory and Planning Board that is going to cost us \$55,000. Well, that represents an increase in government expenditure of 55,000 per cent as compared with 1944-45. That does not justify, nor does it mean that the province of Saskatchewan is getting value for, that particular expenditure. Connected with that there is the Research Council. Strange to say, we have never heard anything about it; the Bureau of Publications has never sent out anything about it outlining the Council's operations. That expenditure represents an increase of 32,000 per cent compared with 1944-45. For the Bureau of Publications, in 1944-45, the expenditure was \$34,000; next year it is to be \$120,000. That is an increase of 400 per cent.

Voice: It is doing a good job.

Mr. Patterson: Doing a good job! Who for, Sir? For the people of the province of Saskatchewan or for this Government?

Mr. Tucker: The C.C.F. Party.

Mr. Patterson: All of these beautiful booklets and pamphlets we

get printed, on the most expensive paper, and coloured and illustrated and all that sort of thing: very fine, but the taxpayers of this province have to pay for it. If this Government wants to take credit for increasing the expenditures for that purpose by 400 per cent, they are entitled to do so.

Then there is the Civil Service Commission. True, we have 50 per cent more civil servants, but we have 800 per cent more expenditure on the Civil Service Commission. It takes eight times as much money to administer the affairs of that particular Commission as it did in 1944-45. What benefit, value or advantage do the people of Saskatchewan get for that increase? I say, you can't base the efficiency or value of a government on the amount of money it spends. You have to take into account the purposes for which the money is spent and the value received for it.

You have a Budget Bureau now—\$27,000 to present a little book of estimates; they got it so 'mussed up' it takes you all your time to find what you want. Actually, the members of this Legislature probably should pay for that particular expenditure, because it is for our particular benefit, and I am sure if we take up a collection, the members of this House, on both sides, would be very glad to contribute \$27,000 to ensure this bureau keeps in operation. No, Sir, I think I will put it the other way: they would be glad to contribute that amount if the Government would eliminate the Budget Bureau and let the Treasury officials prepare the estimates as they used to do.

Then we have in the Department of Co-operation what is called its Research Service. Well you know they certainly have provided a marvelous service for us—for \$50,000! Every two or three days I get a little booklet or something from this Research Service of the Department of Co-operation. One of them told me the value of the entries from the United States at the Customs Ports along the Saskatchewan boundary. Well, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the things imported into Saskatchewan come in through other points of entry, that information was extremely interesting and extremely valuable to me. Then, the other day I got another booklet on the imports through Hudson Bay, and there were, I think, eight boxes of something or other—crockery—eight boxes of candy, half a ton of this and half a ton of that; and that, also, was very valuable to me. And that is what the people of Saskatchewan are getting for this \$50,000.

Hon. J. T. Douglas: Education.

Mr. Patterson: Well, my hon. friend says 'education'. I just finished explaining—probably he wasn't in the House—that the people of Saskatchewan are paying the full bill for the education, through the Education Tax and the School Lands Fund. If it is there for the Government to spend, it is not because of any particular policy or administration on their part.

I don't suppose there ever was a year in the history of the province in which there was such universal criticism of the condition of our highways as was the case in the summer of 1948. In defence of this criticism the Government offers two excuses. They say, "Look at the tremendous amount of money we have been spending on our highways"—and that is the case. When we ask them what we have got for it, of course, that is not quite so easy to answer. The other excuse is the deplorable conditions that existed in 1944 . . . (government applause). I am glad our friends have cheered that sentiment, because I go back to the 'Manifesto' that was issued by the present Premier of the province, on May 20, 1944, when he outlined the policy of the C.C.F. Party if it became the government, and, strange to say, highways are not mentioned in this document although it runs to several pages. Here we have, the Minister of Highways tells us, what was a deplorable condition . . .

Hon. J. T. Douglas: You can't deny it.

Mr. Patterson: . . . deplorable condition, and yet, in their great interest in the welfare of the people of the province, it was not of sufficient importance to warrant a reference to it, let alone any statement of policy or, more strangely still, any promise of what they would do if they were returned to office. That is the thing that convinces me more than anything else that conditions could not have been nearly as bad as the hon. gentleman has led us to believe. The conditions were not nearly so bad as they indicated, or they would like the people to believe. They took pages, and pamphlets and radio addresses (if I have time I will discuss some of those, this afternoon) to malign the education system of this province and the health services of this province—and it was a downright shame, Mr. Speaker, an absolute misrepresentation of conditions that actually existed. If the highways in Saskatchewan were so deplorable, why didn't we hear something about it?

Government Member: We were speechless!

Mr. Patterson: Now, I don't mean to say, Mr. Speaker, that during the election individual C.C.F. candidates did not go out and promise some voter "You go out and vote for me and I'll get you a road" . . .

Hon. J. T. Douglas: Those were your tactics.

Mr. Patterson: . . . because that kind of promise was made up and down the length and breadth of the province of Saskatchewan, not only with reference to highways, but with reference to bathtubs, with reference to painting the buildings, and hundreds of other things of that nature. Some were even promised sewing machines.

Now, as I say, the alibi is, "Look at the money we have spent".

That alibi might get by in two constituencies of this province, Rosetown and Weyburn. It won't go in Souris-Estevan, Cannington or any other constituency I know of, except, those two particular ones.

The indifference of the Government to the condition of highways in the province is perhaps understandable. Four of the members of this Government represent cities, where highways are not a provincial problem. Two others, in total more than half of the Cabinet, represent constituencies which are very largely urban, and so far as one of those is concerned the member and the constituency have cashed in, and that is the constituency of Weyburn. But I would suggest that, at least, our city members might interest themselves in the improvement of roads leading to their constituencies, on the outskirts and leading out from their constituencies, although they may not be, individually, interested in the question of roads in their particular riding.

Now I say, as I have said on previous occasions, that the administration of the Highway Department in this province has been wasteful and extravagant, and I do not think we are going to get any better roads in this province by voting more money to be expended in the fashion it has been expended in the last four years.

Hon. J. H. Brockelbank: You used to build them with shovels!

Mr. Patterson: I mentioned in a previous debate the motto of the C.C.F. Party: "The first concern of the C.C.F. is to its own well-being". So long as the Minister of Highways believes and follows that motto, we are not going to have any substantial measure of highway improvement in the province.

The estimates for the Department of Agriculture are substantially increased—on the surface. It is another case in which we are told the percentage of increase in expenditure is 150 or 160 or two hundred, or what have you, over 1944-45. There appears, as I say, 'on the surface,' to be a very substantial increase, and, may I say, and I am sure I speak for every member on this side of the House, we welcome and support every increase provided for the benefit of agriculture, provided the expenditure is going to be worthwhile and get results. That is the only reservation we make. Now, this tremendous increase, one-third of it approximately, was obtained by a change in bookkeeping. Formerly the Department of Natural Resources administered the Crown Lands in this province. A couple of years ago administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the expenditures in that connection were transferred from one department to the other—approximately \$500,000. What benefit that was to agriculture in the province I don't know. At the time I thought it was an advantage. Previously the administration of Crown Lands in the province of Saskatchewan was under the former Minister, Mr. Phelps, and he was so difficult to deal with, and so uncertain in his policies, that people who had Crown Land leases from the Government

of this province did not know where they were from one week to the next. And, at the time, I thought the transfer of the administration of those lands from that Minister to the present Minister of Agriculture, might be for the benefit of the people who had to do with that particular phase of our business. From what I have heard since, I am not so sure I was right. Be that as it may, there is \$500,000 of so-called increase that doesn't mean anything, and unless those who have Crown Lands have some better relationship with the Minister than was formerly the case, it does not make that much difference.

We heard a great deal last year, and I think there is a vote for it again this year, about the establishment of a 'fodder bank'. It is rather difficult from the Public Accounts, and from the Estimates, to determine just how much of this has been spent to actually create a fodder bank, but the votes have been very substantial: for 1947-48 and 1948-49, over \$600,000. What have we got for it? We have got 2,400 tons of hay, Mr. Speaker; 2,400 tons of hay is what we have got for our \$600,000. That was the information brought down in reply to a question asked in the House, the other day. Then there are some bins somewhere in the province, I presume from the answer, that the Government owns and the municipalities can obtain the use of. To meet such fodder shortages as we have experienced in the past—last winter, for instance—I hate to think of the astronomical figures we will have to vote to begin to supply even an odd ton of hay to the odd head of stock. We have made a marvellous start; we have already got 2,430 tons and a fraction.

Then you will remember, Sir, all we have heard in this House about money the Government was spending to improve the veterinary services in the province. The way they started out we thought by this time there would be certainly a veterinary for every town, village and hamlet in the province of Saskatchewan; but, actually, according to the information brought down in answer to a question a few days ago, there are eleven fewer veterinaries in this province than when this Government started, and I don't know how much again has been spent on that.

Now, we are going to have some money spent on grasshoppers, and that is something with which we are in entire agreement. We realize the seriousness of that danger, and if this Government will use common-sense business methods of attacking it we are quite willing to support them when they ask for \$230,000 to carry out that work. But, for goodness sake, Mr. Speaker, I hope they won't bring in somebody from England, New York, Chicago or some other place to tell our farmers how to combat the grasshoppers, and spend all the money in this vote on activities of that kind.

Hon. I. C. Nollet: We'll go up to Rosthern.

Mr. Tucker. Take my advice, you'll be better off.

Mr. Patterson: Then there is a very substantial increase, over the years I am comparing, for the Agricultural Representatives. I am not going to criticize that except to say the condition is getting such that we have almost more agricultural representatives now than we have farmers, and if the Government continues it will create a bit of a problem. There will be two agricultural representatives on each farm instead of one as is presently the case. I heard of a meeting out in the Swift Current district a year or so ago. There were about 40 people at it, and 22 of them were departmental representatives, each driving a Government car, and there were 18 farmers. On the extension that has been provided, I suppose the proportion of Government representatives and farmers will increase in favour of the departmental representatives.

Hon. I. C. Nollet: That's an old one he's telling over again!

Mr. Patterson: There is one thing, of course, the farmers are getting. They were promised in 1944 (it is a little slow perhaps, but it is coming about) and they are getting, their barns painted.

There is provision in the agricultural estimates for certain work in connection with irrigation and drainage, and may I say again we, on this side of the House, are entirely in agreement with expenditures of that kind, with this proviso: that the money is wisely, efficiently and effectively spent, and the people it is intended for get some benefit out of it.

There is another thing I must not forget, Sir. Talking about settlements, the Provincial Treasurer in his Budget Speech made some reference . . .

Voice: Are you sure you have the right speech?

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: Time marches on!

Hon. Mr. Nollet: Long time no speak. We don't want people to think we're shut off the air.

Mr. Patterson: Well, anyway, it indicated that this Government has not departed from the ideas on which it was originally established—the state ownership of the land. It will be remembered that when this Party was established, the use-lease system was advocated. Now that was just a little too much of a direct approach to this question to be agreeable to the electors of this province, and the C.C.F. Party dropped it like a hot potato. But the leaders of the Party who promoted that policy had not forgotten their original theories, and in the Provincial Treasurer's Budget Address he said: "Our efforts to establish farm families on economic farming units, through secure leasing arrangements." In other words, the Provincial Treasurer and

the Government, apparently, do not want to see the people of Saskatchewan established on their own farms with the title in their own names.

Government Members: Oh, no?

Mr. Patterson: Well, I read the speech, and that is what he said.

The Provincial Treasurer was pleased to remind me that he had some \$10,000,000 in the bank on February 15. Well, I don't know what happened between December 31, when he had only \$270,000 and the 15th of February. He must have had some good luck somewhere, but the question answered in the House showed that there was less than \$300,000 in the Consolidated Fund.

Hon. Mr. Fines: With four millions in bonds.

Mr. Patterson: Of Education Tax? Well, does the ten million include the four million?

Hon. Mr. Fines: Sure!

Mr. Patterson: I wonder if this much-maligned Federal Government has sent them along a substantial subsidy payment, or some of these grants for Old Age Pensions or something of that kind, in the mean time! I don't know where else it could have come from. It couldn't come from any economy this Government would practise, and I think I can assure the members of the House that it won't be there very long either, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Fines: It has been every year yet!

Mr. Patterson: I am surprised, and I am saying this seriously; for a friend came to me last fall, about a small account he had with the Government which he had submitted in June and for which he received payment a few days before Christmas. As far as he knew there was nothing wrong with the account, and it was not a very large one. Even the \$300,000 my hon. friend had on December 31 would have covered that particular account. However, be that as it may, there has been some mention throughout the country about delay in the payment of accounts by the Government.

This, Sir, so far as I can remember, is the first Budget Speech ever presented in this Legislature, certainly during my time, when the Provincial Treasurer did not give a report of the bond sales he had made during the preceding year. Why that particular information was omitted I do not know. That brings up the question of the Public Debt—and the Government takes a great deal of credit for the reduction in the Public Debt of the province, and there has been a substantial reduc-

tion. Why they insist on taking credit for some five or six million dollars reduction made by us before they came into office, in their first fiscal year, I don't know; but they will insist on going back to April 30, 1944, notwithstanding the fact that five million dollars of that debt at that date was reduced before the first day of July, 1944, and they came into office on the 10th of July 1944. However, I may say, this is strictly typical. They go throughout the length and breadth of the province and take credit to themselves for things the Liberal Government has done in the past, and the Federal Government is doing now. An example of that is this: all through the June election, hundreds of people in the province of Saskatchewan were assured by C.C.F. workers and canvassers, that the Family Allowance was paid by the Provincial Government.

Premier Douglas: Oh, no!

Mr. Patterson: . . . because the cheques were mailed from Regina.

Mr. Tucker: Anything to get a vote.

Mr. Patterson: The Public Debt of this province, deducting sinking funds and including indirect debts, on July 1, 1944, was \$209,000,000. On December 31, 1948, on the same basis, it was \$145,000,000, and the Government takes credit for a reduction of \$64,000,000, plus the \$5,000,000 we made prior to their coming into office. Now I am going to make the general statement—I have made it before and it is an absolutely correct statement—that there is not one dollar of this reduction attributable to any economy or savings or thrift carried out by this Government. First of all, of that amount, the Federal Government cancelled \$36,000,000, and they made a settlement with the province for the Natural Resources' claim of \$8,000,000. So of the \$64,000,000, \$44,000,000 came from the Government of Canada. Of the balance, since July 1, 1944 to December 31, 1948, the Wheat Pool has repaid \$4,235,000 against the bonds issued for it back in 1931. I suppose, in 1951 when those bonds mature, and, by reason of payments made by the Wheat Pool, the issue of \$14,000,000 is retired, this Government will take credit for it, provided, of course, they are in office at that time.

In that same period, borrowers from the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board have repaid \$7,800,000. The Telephone Department has repaid \$2,300,000. What amount has been collected on seed grain accounts I do not know; but the amounts \$4,235,000, \$7,800,000, \$2,300,000 have all been paid in by the Wheat Pool, the Farm Loan borrowers and the Telephone Department, and this Government could not properly use this money for any other purpose.

In the same period, 1944-45 and 1947-48, liquor profits in this province have been over \$26,000,000. The Provincial Treasurer has

taken \$14,000,000 for his revenue account, leaving him \$12,000,000 to be utilized for debt reduction if he so desires. Now, who has reduced the Public Debt of the province? Was it the Government, or was it the Wheat Pool, the Farm Loan borrowers and the Telephone Department, or the Government? In connection with this, let me point out, Sir, that all of these payments by these various organizations, while they tend to reduce the Public Debt also reduce the assets of the province, and the net position of the province is not materially improved. If the Wheat Pool has paid in \$4,000,000 over that period, it means the Wheat Pool owes the Province of Saskatchewan \$4,000,000 less than it did four years ago; and if the Farm Loan borrowers have paid in \$8,000,000, or nearly so, it means the assets of this province have been reduced by that amount. There is a great deal of propaganda about this debt reduction. Actually, the net position of the province has not improved as would appear on the surface to be the case.

Voice: What happened to the liquor profits?

Mr. Patterson: What happened to them? Some of them went to pay the public debt, and very properly so; but half of them went to carry on the normal operations of the Government, to keep the ship floating. It is a strange thing that, under much more difficult conditions and much less prosperous times, the former administration was able to carry on the operation of the province without calling on the liquor profits.

Premier Douglas: Leaving their debts unpaid.

Mr. Pattersons: The Public Debt, while there is an apparent reduction, actually has increased over \$4,000,000 in the last year. The funded debt and the treasury bills, a year ago, were \$183,000,000; now they are \$187,000,000. It is true that, in the interval, sinking funds have increased, and when you subtract them you get a net figure that shows a small reduction; but, as I say, these sinking funds have come from the sources I have indicated, and, so far as the public is concerned (and it is confirmed by what I said earlier), the vote for the interest on the Public Debt next year in this province is \$600,000 more than it was last year.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the province with respect to the financial agreement between the Province of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada. Here again there has been a great deal of propaganda put out that does not accurately represent the position. Prior to 1942, the Province of Saskatchewan collected income tax, corporation tax and succession duties. The Government of Canada also collected similar taxes. That is, they were both in these fields of taxation. In 1941, the Minister of Finance of that day made a proposal to the provinces. He said it was awkward for the citizens of the country to have to make returns and pay similar taxes to two authorities. He thought he could increase the revenue of the Dominion to

carry on the war if the provinces would agree to retire from these fields of taxation for the duration of the war; and he agreed to pay them, in lieu of that, a subsidy either based on what the provincial collections from these sources had been or, if the province preferred, a subsidy based on the interest on the public debt.

There are a great many details that I don't need to go into, but that was roughly the proposal he made. Finally, all the provinces of Canada entered into that agreement; we did in the Province of Saskatchewan, and the agreement was confirmed by an Act passed in the Session of 1942. Under that agreement, for a period—I think it was to be approximately one year after the war—the Province of Saskatchewan agreed not to collect any income tax or any corporation tax and in return for the province retiring from these fields, the Federal Minister of Finance agreed to pay us an annual subsidy which, as a matter of fact, was almost three times as much as we had been collecting from those sources.

The statement has been made that the Province could not collect corporation tax—I am speaking of the period prior to this agreement. As a matter of fact, we did collect corporation taxes from the banks, railways, insurance companies, mortgage companies, implement companies. Only last summer, I think, an appeal was taken to the Privy Council in the matter of a dispute between the International Harvester Company and the Province of Saskatchewan with regard to an assessment for taxes levied on that company by the Government of this province in the period when our own Corporation Tax Act was in operation.

That agreement continued until a year ago. When this agreement was made back in 1942, we were collecting in Saskatchewan \$2,092,000 from income tax and corporation tax, and the Government of Canada agreed to give us \$5,830,000 for retiring from those fields. We thought it was a good deal, and still think it was a good deal. As a matter of fact, the agreement was ratified by this Legislature without criticism or objection, and with very little discussion or debate. I want to make it very clear that this was entirely optional; there was no force or pressure. It was entirely within the decision of the province whether they would accept this offer; but, as I say, if I remember correctly, all of the provinces of Canada did ultimately enter into an agreement of this nature.

In 1947, the Government of Canada, following the Dominion-Provincial conferences of 1945-46, entered into an agreement of the same nature with several of the provinces, not so much, I think, seeking to increase Dominion revenues as was the purpose in 1941, but more for the purpose of stabilizing the relationship between the Dominion and the provinces with regard to taxation. I think that was probably the purpose, but I don't know. It was not my privilege to attend the conference of 1945-46; but my opinion is its purpose was largely to

stabilize the situation and get it on a more permanent basis, and also with the view, which would be acceptable to most citizens, of eliminating double taxation and double returns, and all that sort of thing.

When the provinces were called together in 1945, the Dominion made certain proposals. If the provinces would retire from income tax, corporation tax and succession duties, the Dominion undertook to pay certain subsidies based on certain methods of calculation, and, in addition, to share in certain social and health services. That conference failed. It is not my part to say who was responsible; but the fact remains that it broke up without the provinces reaching an agreement, and the further fact remains that the provinces which refused were the two provinces where the largest revenue from these sources could be expected. I refer to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec which of course contribute a very much larger amount in all of these taxes than do any of the other provinces.

Subsequent to that conference—not as a part of the conference, subsequent to it—the Minister of Finance made proposals to the provinces individually, somewhat along the same lines, as I have already indicated, as back in 1941. But in this case, again, the provinces were asked to relinquish income tax and succession duties. In this province, succession duties have never been an important factor in our revenue—three or four hundred thousand dollars: I doubt if they have gone higher than that.

Mr. Fines: \$550,000 is the top.

Mr. Patterson: So they have never been a very large factor. And in return for that the Dominion Government agreed to pay the provinces a substantially increased subsidy. Again let me stress that this agreement was offered to the province. Its acceptance was voluntary on their part, and there was no compulsion or pressure. The province thought it was good business and prudent financially to accept it and it did so, and I think, today, all but two of the provinces have made such an agreement. That agreement was confirmed in this Legislature in 1947. Under that the subsidy or grant—if you want to argue the term—to the province of Saskatchewan is greatly increased, and as I understand it, our old subsidies were wiped out. Today, as you will see by your Estimates, it is expected we will get \$16,000,000 from the Federal Government against about \$8,000,000 in 1943-44. To secure that we have given up three classes of revenue that, in 1941, brought us in \$2,100,000, or maybe \$2,500,000 when you include succession duties.

Government Member: What was it last year?

Mr. Patterson: How do you know? How do I know? It wasn't collected in the province.

Now, I am quite willing to agree, Sir, that if the province had

continued in those fields of taxation almost certainly our revenues from that source would have increased considerably from what they were in 1941, but that they would have increased to the amount of \$8,000,000 is simply beyond belief, and I don't believe the hon. Minister thinks so himself. There are figures available as to what the Dominion collects in the province from these sources. There is a statement of taxes collected by the Dominion Government from income tax, corporation tax and succession duties, in each of the provinces, and I did have a statement—I must have mislaid it—of the amount collected in the province of Saskatchewan.

Propaganda has been put out in this province that the Dominion Government collects \$130,000,000 in income tax, corporation tax and succession duties, and that it spends about \$20,000,000 in the province. As a matter of fact, from all three of these taxes, in 1946, the Government of Canada collected in this province about \$30,000,000; but at no time during any of these agreements was it ever suggested that, by reason of these agreements, the Dominion Government should forgo its previous collections from these sources or that the province was entitled to anything more than the amount agreed upon when the arrangement was made. Remember again; in 1941 and again in 1942, the Dominion Government was already in these fields of taxation and, we are told were collecting substantial amounts. All they have become entitled to in addition, is the extent to which the province retired from the field.

This argument might go on forever as to how much money was collected in Saskatchewan and how much the Dominion Government spent here; but, be that as it may, the agreement was accepted by the Government and the Opposition of the day to be acceptable to this province. It was made voluntarily and the Dominion has treated the province generously and fairly for retiring from three fields of taxation from which we probably could not have expected to collect more than \$5,000,000 at the very outside or under the best conditions. Nobody can say, because it is only a matter of estimate.

They talk about the Dominion Government collecting \$130,000,000 and spending \$20,000,000 in the province, and it could equally be said of the province and the municipalities. Exactly the same relationship exists. I have taken municipality No. 124 which, as far as I can see, is an average municipality as to area, assessment, population and conditions. It is a municipality of nine townships. It is assessed for \$2,300,000. It has a population of 1700 and it has 18 rural schools—not all of them in operation, of course, because they are in a Larger School Unit. What does this province collect from that municipality? Well, they get \$4,700 of Public Revenue Tax. On a per capita basis, they get \$12,000 of Education Tax. On a per capita basis they get \$6,000 in motor licences and \$13,000 in Gasoline Tax. Add these amounts and you get a total of \$35,000. And how much do they spend in this municipality? Well, in 1947 they gave the municipality \$1,450 for the roads. For school grants—it is hard because, as I say,

they are in a Larger Unit—the ordinary \$1.50 grant per day would bring them in \$5,400, but we will allow them a part of this equalization grant and put it at \$8,000. In other words, they get \$9,450 for the \$35,000 they paid in; that is, if you are going to argue this thing on the basis of 130-20 that is applied to the Dominion and the province. I know, and any reasonable man knows, it is not a fair method of approaching the question; but, as I say, if you are going to say it about one relationship you can say it with equal force about the other.

There is another matter which has affected the municipalities of this province which is not a straight government collection. Back about 1929, the Government of the day and the Anti-Tuberculosis League entered into an agreement to provide treatment for all T.-B. patients in the province at the cost of the Government and the municipalities. At that time, the cost of treatment per patient per day in the sanatorium was about \$2.70, and the Government of the day agreed to pay \$1 of this, or approximately 40 per cent. I think it was the intention of those who negotiated the agreement that under normal conditions virtually that relationship and proportion would be continued. But as we all know, the cost of operation has gone up very considerably and, today, the \$1 per day paid by the Provincial Government represents about 27 per cent., and the other 73 per cent. has been left on the doorstep of the municipalities. Now this may not seem a very important matter, but when you add to it the additional cost which has been imposed on the local landowners by reason of the Larger School Unit, Health regions and those other things; when you see a half-section of land where the tax levy is over \$300: when you have a case of a man who wrote me that his taxes in 1943-44 were \$28 and this year are \$100, then a material increase is noticeable.

I think it will be agreed by every reasonable man that, after all, the land can only bear a certain amount of taxes. At the moment, times are good in most parts of the province. I do not know, I am sure, how some of these poor people who live in the drought and crop failure area are beginning to meet their taxes, because the people in my district, who have enjoyed good crops over a considerable period of years, are finding their taxes sufficiently onerous, and they have experienced these increases to which I have referred.

The Provincial Treasurer has told us that he believes his Government has done more to assist the municipal bodies than any other Government. Well, the Municipal Convention is going to meet in Regina next week, and he will have an opportunity of learning from them whether they are of the same opinion as he is.

There has been a substantial measure of reduction in municipal and individual debt and, again, as I indicated earlier, this Government wants to take all the credit for it. Well, I don't know anybody whose taxes they paid, and it is through payment of taxes that the municipi-

palties have reduced their debts. They have not paid my debts, and I don't know whether they paid those of any other individual. Certainly, from anything I know, any debt reductions as far as individuals are concerned, have been accomplished by the individuals themselves. However, if the Government wants to go up and down the country and take credit for having done these things I don't suppose we can stop them, and perhaps we shouldn't criticize them too much because after a while these statements will catch up with them.

Now, there is a matter which is of some concern to the municipalities of this province—they are up in the air, they don't know where they are at. In 1944 the former Minister of Municipal Affairs (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*) went down to Estevan and announced at a municipal convention there that he was going to amalgamate the rural municipalities of this province. He was not going to study it, and there was not going to be any consultation: the Government had decided. That created a considerable measure of opposition. So much so that the Government retreated from the very definite stand they took in the first place. Four years ago, they formed a committee to study this question, and in answer to a question the other day we learned that the committee has not reported yet. I think they should turn this over to the Economic Advisory and Planning Board: I don't think they would be four years in reaching a decision. But as I say, the result is that the municipalities in this province do not know where they stand: whether they face compulsory amalgamation as threatened by the Minister, whether they are going to be left to work out their own destinies as best they can. So far as any financial consideration is concerned, they can be assured they will be left to look after themselves.

There is another difficulty, and I refer to it probably not as fully as I should. During the difficult years of crop failure and economic depression all of the municipalities of the province I think without exception reduced their expenditures, cut their tax levies, did everything possible to make it easier for their people to get along. As I have already said, land, after all, will only carry so much taxes. The municipalities, naturally, expected that, when times improved, they would be in a position to increase their levies again and provide more money for strictly municipal purposes; but they have been largely edged out of that by reason of the tremendous increase in school taxes in the Larger School Units, and by the health taxes of one kind and another that have been imposed upon them. This Government should be good to the municipal bodies, because they have very seriously handicapped and retarded municipal development and improvement in this province by the policies they have followed.

Government Members: Oh, nonsense!

Mr. Patterson: We have in this province nine organizations called Crown Corporations. They used to be some of the brightest gems in the crown of the C.C.F. Party, but recently they have lost much of

their early lustre. The public, in considering the matter of Crown Corporations, should make a very clear distinction between the Power and Telephone operations and the nine hybrid organizations that have been established by this Government. They should make a very clear distinction for two or three reasons. First of all, both the Telephone Department and the Power Commission were established by a vote of the Legislature of the day, and were established under specific Acts passed in the House, and the moneys to enable them to commence operations, were voted year after year in the Estimates. Secondly, they were established for a definite reason: to give the people of Saskatchewan telephone and power service at cost, or as near cost as could be. Thirdly, they were to be established on the basis that they were not to cost the taxpayer of the province one cent. The service they supplied was to be paid for by the people who got that service. And in all of those things they have measured up to and fulfilled the requirements expected of them.

Now they have been declared Crown Corporations. The people of this province are entitled to know, Sir, whether or not this Government proposes to put the Power Commission and the Telephone Department on a different basis, and whether they propose to establish them as profit-making corporations from which the profits are to go into the public treasury or to bolster up some 'weak sister' of the Crown Corporations. They are entitled to a statement because this Government has never said what they intend to do with what they continually refer to as 'profits' of the Power Commission and the Telephone Company. They have not used any of them yet; but the Telephone Department, as I pointed out, has repaid a very substantial amount of the capital that has been advanced to it. Both of these utilities, over all of the years, have each paid the interest on the money which was advanced to them by the Provincial Treasury. They have set up their depreciation reserve, and the Telephone Department, particularly, in a longer period of operation, has repaid a substantial amount of the money advanced to it.

These two are in an absolutely different position unless, as I say, this Government is going to come out and say they are putting those two corporations on a profit-making basis, the same as our other Crown Corporations. I might say that the Finance Office, of course, is empowered under the Act to take the surplus earnings of these Corporations and use them for other activities. But we have another nine corporations, and the annual reports of these corporations were laid on our desks today. Now, I haven't had time to analyze and study them very closely, but there are certain facts in connection with them which might be of interest to the members. As I have already said, outside of the Insurance Office, not one of these was established by a vote, or with the knowledge or consent, of this Legislature, and, with the exception of a vote for the buses, not a dollar of the capital invested in them was voted specifically for that purpose by this Legislature. In other words, the previous Legislature never had an opportunity to say whether they wanted

to go into the brick business, or the woollen business, or the boot business, or the box factory. That was done by the 'boys in the back room.'

Putting aside Power and Telephones which have, I think, roughly, \$30,000,000 between them—not quite that—the other nine corporations have \$7,000,000 of the public money invested in them. If they were operating on the same basis as the Power and Telephones they would pay the Provincial Treasury \$250,000 a year interest. You will notice that in all of these statements about profit it is always "before interest." Well, that is very fine for the corporation, but it is not so good for the taxpayer, because he is paying for them. Incidentally, in many cases it is not so good for the municipal taxpayer because these operations are carried on free of or exempt from municipal taxation. When our Government Printing Office makes a profit, a substantial sum of it comes out of those of us who are paying taxes in the city of Regina, because that plant and that property are exempt from taxation.

Some unique and extraordinary facts can be dug out of these reports. Take the report on the Saskatchewan Transportation Company—the bus lines. They have about \$1,000,000 in buses, and they lose money; and they have about \$25,000 in a lunch counter, and they make money. If that indicates anything it probably indicates the kind of business this Government should be in. They make \$8,000 at their lunch counter, and they lose about \$15,000 running the buses.

They made a profit on their freight lines. That, I presume, is a result of the increase that was granted to the Government-owned trucks some time last summer, and about which there was a great deal of controversy as to whether it was an increase or not; but I presume if it had not been granted the Government trucks might have been in the 'red.'

The Timber Board is presumed to have a profit of \$400,000. They have \$1,800,000 of public money invested in that particular operation. That means they should pay \$72,000 to the Provincial Treasury for interest on the money, if nothing else. They should also pay for auditing and for certain publicity done for them. However, those are minor matters. They should also pay the town of Meadow Lake and various other centres where they operate lumber yards in competition with private firms. They should pay the municipalities the proper taxes on their property. In Meadow Lake there are three men who have invested their own money and have to pay interest on it, if they borrowed it as the Timber Board has; they have to pay taxes to the municipality for the schools and for municipal purposes; they have to pay the public revenue tax and, if they make any profit, they have to pay income tax; they have to pay registration fees to the Government of this province if they are an incorporated company; and they are in competition with the Government Timber Board. It has its capital free, pays no taxes, no registration or what have you. It ought to make a profit. Under the compulsion that applies to the production of timber in Northern Saskatchewan, this thing would be hopelessly operated if they

did not make a profit. How could it help make a profit under these conditions? Well, I notice this: it has \$1,100,000 of lumber on hand, at least 'inventory', and that is lumber and other material of that kind; and it has \$7,000 depreciation against it—\$1,000,000 with \$7,000 depreciation against it! Now the lumber price would only have to drop \$1 per thousand and the depreciation would be "no more," and if the drop goes up to \$3 or \$4, this alleged profit would be wiped out. Now we may have a drop in lumber prices, I don't know; but that is the protection they have established.

Then we have the Fish Board, with \$850,000 of our money in it. They lost \$95,000 last year. They sold \$880,000 in fish and other supplies during the year, and it cost them \$175,000 to do it.

I don't know any private enterprise that could stand it, and if this wasn't financed by the Government it could not stand it either.

Now, the tannery. Last year, they had \$175,000 of an investment. They sold \$70,000 of material, and they lost \$45,000. It would have been better for the Government if the thing had been closed up. The shoe factory—much the same sort of thing: \$186,000 in investment does \$130,000 of business in a year, and loses \$36,000 in the operation, "before paying interest." All these figures are before providing for interest.

The woollen mill: this is the concern that was going to cost us \$90,000 when the Minister stood up over there and told us about it first; today we have \$590,000 in it, and last year it lost \$90,000, or roughly 25 per cent. on the volume of business it conducted. This is another concern that we would be better off if the Government would close it up. In fact if they had it insured I think maybe I would suggest the Provincial Treasurer should get a good policy on it with the Government Insurance Office, and let nature take its course.

Mr. Tucker: They'd still lose on that!

Mr. Patterson: They wouldn't lose as much.

Then the brick yard: \$310,000 invested. I think it was in the Crown Corporations Committee, last Session, we were told they had spent about \$100,000 to winterize it. This Session we are told that it won't winterize! Well, would it not have been better, last year, to tell us they were thinking of winterizing the plant and, in the meantime, gone out and dug up somebody who knew something about making bricks, and before spending \$100,000, make certain that the winterization process would be effective? However, be that as it may, the fact is it is now winterized, and that is all we have got for it. We have a winterized brick plant that won't run in the winter.

Then we have the Government Insurance Office. They made a very nice profit of \$80,000, and they are one of two, if I remember aright, which paid something into this Government Finance Office.

The Government Airways made \$14. They've got \$300,000 and they made \$14, "before interest"! And I think they probably had a pretty good year, last year, because you remember the activity there was last July in the Northern part of Saskatchewan, in the constituencies of Cumberland and Athabaska. You will remember the number of Cabinet Ministers and members of the Legislature who were up there, and how Government 'planes were scurrying here and there and all over. I am sure those trips were all paid for, and they probably very substantially increased the revenue from this operation as compared with what we can expect in the coming year.

Then the Fur Marketing Service: that made a profit. They did about the same, and paid about the same amount to the Government Insurance Office.

The Government Printing Office made a nice profit. I don't know why it was not as good last year as the year before: \$44,000; and paid \$65,000 into the Government Finance Office.

The Reconstruction Corporation—that is the "baby" of the Minister of Reconstruction, and it is a matter of sort of tossing it from one hand to the other, and you can pretty near make any profit you like, If you buy something and sell it to somebody else in the Government, it is just one against the other.

Then we have here, Sir, the report of this famous Government Finance Office. In previous years—quite a long time ago—you used to hear the expression that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to figure things out. Well, I have never met a Philadelphia lawyer, but I am sure there isn't a lawyer in Philadelphia who could make head or tail of this. Anyway, the net result is that the Government is in business, and if the whole thing were properly analyzed and put on a proper basis—they are losing a good deal of money. The public are paying for these operations in one or two ways, partly by way of the Public Debt, through advances made to the Corporations, partly by the loss of municipal taxes, the loss of Federal income taxes, and things of that kind. I am quite satisfied the depreciation reserves set up are, in many cases not adequate, and not such as should be provided in that type of operations

The Provincial Treasurer tells us he is not going to impose any new taxes or increase any taxes, and we are very grateful for that. As I said, the people who are paying the taxes I quoted a few minutes ago, feel they have about reached their limit of taxes.. He forgot, of course, that he has already, by the Bill that had third reading today, increased the tax or the cost to the motorist from 33 1/3 to 66 2/3 per cent. on insurance, as compulsory insurance on motor cars. He has also forgotten that nearly every issue of the "Gazette" brings out new regulations increasing scales of fees for certain Government services, certain Government publications and this, that and the other thing.

Well, these are not very large in individual cases, but I have yet to see any case where an exception has been made; in every case where there is a change, the price has gone up. Fortunately as members of the House we get the "Saskatchewan Gazette" free, otherwise we would have to pay more for it by reason of a regulation that appeared in the "Gazette" itself not very long ago.

The Provincial Treasurer says the population has gone up 9,000 since they came into office. Now, that is a fact I think the Government is entitled to full credit for. If you take the 2,500 additional civil servants, all of the economic advisers, planners and experts that have been imported from Europe, the United States and other countries, take in the people employed in the Crown Corporations, including those who have been fired and are not now working in the Crown Corporations, and their families, you have just about 9,000: so I think the Government should get full credit for increasing the population.

Industrial development: We have, in the province of Saskatchewan, an investment of some seven or eight million dollars that has been lying idle since during the war when operations were discontinued. Maybe the Government has done something about it. I don't know; but I imagine that, if they had, we would certainly have heard about it. Have they taken any steps to get the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company to resume its operations in the Goldfields area, or are they insisting on rates of royalty which makes it impossible for that concern to bring that operation back into production? The plant is there, the money is invested, and it would give employment for a couple of thousand people; but they are piffing around here with shoe factories and woollen mills which employ 20 or 30 people. Now, if they have not done that they should have—and they have been negligent. We cannot, as I have said before, expect any material or substantial increase in industrial development in this province while the situation remains at the present level, where capital and industry do not know whether this Government proposes to encourage industry, or whether it proposes to eradicate capitalism. The time has arrived when this Government should make a definite statement as to its position in regard to this matter.

The figures quoted in the Budget Speech about the income in this province, outside of agriculture, were very interesting. We are all pleased to see an increase in the value of forest production, mineral production, fish production and all that sort of thing. But all those figures only go to confirm the fact, as has been said a thousand times, that the backbone of our economy and the really essential industry is agriculture, and the really important income in this province has to come from the land and the people who operate our land. The first concern of this Government should not be the C.C.F. Party. It should not be the Crown Corporations. It should be agriculture; and anything it can do to promote the welfare, and increase the safety and income

of agriculture will properly come within the category I have described as being in the interest of this province.

They asked us where we would begin to reduce expenditures. Well, there is hardly a department of government here where if proper efficiency and economy were applied, the cost of government could not be reduced, and reduced substantially. The first thing I would do would be to "fire" the Budget Bureau and the Economic Advisory and Planning Board and more of the "frills" of that kind. If I could not run the Civil Service Commission for less than half of what is now being paid, or the Bureau of Publications for less than half then I would quit. Cut out the frills!

Hon. Mr. Sturdy: You would use the patronage basis.

Mr. Patterson: Patronage! Here is the telephone directory of Government offices. Listen to this:—Agricultural Representative Service: Director, Assistant Director, Visual Aid, Radio, Farm Labour—what do they do with Visual Aid in with the Agricultural Representatives? Then we go over here. We have the Budget Bureau: Director of the Budget Bureau. Then we have Economic Advisory and Planning Board: Chief Industrial Executive, and the Deputy Industrial Executive, and we have got the Controllers, the Secretary and the Legal Adviser and the Sales Executive, and the Personnel Officer. In Education, we have Director of Teacher Training, Director of Curriculum, Director of Guidance—who is he guiding? the Government?—Director of Adult Education, Acting Director of Recreation, Supervisor of Visual Instruction, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Supervisor of Technical Education, Supervisor of Music, Supervisor of School Libraries, Supervisor of School Grants, High School Superintendents, Government Correspondence School; and you can go on the same way with all the other departments. Evidently they have more supervisors and directors and guiders and advisors. I don't know, I think they ought to start a Boy Scout organization in this building. Cut out the frills and get down to business!

Take the report of the Department of Social Welfare, see where it is costing from four to seven dollars per day for inmates in various institutions in this province. Why, it would be cheaper to send some of them to the Saskatchewan Hotel, and let them live there!

But there was one very significant statement in the Provincial Treasurer's Budget Address and it was this: "I have gone into these detailed estimates to clearly establish that it is possible to increase services, and at the same time reduce taxes". Well, that is a far cry from what he was telling us only four short years ago. In a broadcast reported in the "Commonwealth", March 24, 1943, he is reported as broadcasting. "Just as we have made education available to all"—I don't know what it has done to make education available to all—"the

time has come when we must make all the benefits of medical science available to all without money and without price". Now, the Provincial Treasurer tells us that the price is taxes: "Without money and without price".

Without unduly prolonging the debate, Sir, may I remind you that, about that time, the C.C.F. Leaders and supporters were telling the people of the province of Saskatchewan all the services they could have without it costing them a cent more, and they were going to get the money: first by taxing certain payments going out of the province; secondly, by the Government setting up commodity boards to sell goods now being sold by monopolies—and cement was one of them. Well the Government isn't in the cement business. They have not taxed these outgoing payments they talked about.

There are other things they did not do. They announced they were going to establish secondary industries, such as grain alcohol—they haven't done that; protein feedcake—they haven't done that; wheat starch—no; wheat syrup—no; synthetic rubber—no; plastics—no; glycol anti-freeze—no; linseed oil—no. But we do have boots, blankets, bricks and boxes. No soap; no paint.

This is what the people were listening to, five years ago. These were the promises made to them, and this is the return they are getting for it.

Like every other government, this Government has learned that the revenues to operate government activities, social services and even commercial operations, have to be collected in the form of taxes. The taxpayers of Saskatchewan are learning the same truth.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I shall oppose the Motion.

SPEECH OF
THE HONOURABLE C. M. FINES, M.L.A.
(*Provincial Treasurer*)

In Closing the
BUDGET DEBATE

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1949.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, before the House adjourned, I was just expressing my appreciation to the various members for their kind remarks in reply to the Budget Address, and I do appreciate them very much. I don't take it as any great credit or honour to myself, but rather to the Government for, after all, the Budget document is simply the financial proposals, not of the Provincial Treasurer but of the Government as a whole.

I cannot say, Mr. Speaker, that I agree with all the things that have been said on the other side; for example, the statement of the hon. gentleman who referred to me as being an "orthodox capitalist financier, introducing an orthodox capitalist budget". I am not sure whether I can take it as a compliment or not. I think it was probably meant that way; but I certainly cannot agree with his description. Strange to say, the same gentleman, before he sat down, said that even though it was an orthodox capitalist budget he was not going to vote for it.

I also would like to say to the hon. gentleman who referred to my sincerity, that I appreciate it very much; but I would suggest to him that, when he gets to know my colleagues better, he will find each and every one of them equally sincere. There is not one person sitting on these treasury benches who is not absolutely sincere in his desire to serve the province.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say I am disappointed in the lack of

criticism. During the debate, a number of members devoted a good deal of time on what was supposed to be criticism of the budget, and yet there was only one person who made any real criticism of the budget at all. I personally feel somewhat slighted, as I put a great deal of time and energy into the preparation of this document. We started, last September, and worked at it constantly until it was tabled in the House the other day. It took a great deal of time; but I wonder, after having listened to all the various members, if it really was worthwhile. Is it really worthwhile to prepare a somewhat lengthy document, outlining the financial position of the province, and then find opposition members talk about everything except what is contained in the Budget Address?

There has been no constructive criticism, and there has been just one theme-song all through the week, and that is: "The budget is too large, and we must reduce it." I must apologize, Mr. Speaker, to my hon. friend from Arm River (*Mr. G. H. Danielson*), as he did suggest we should take the Education Tax off farm fuels. I want to thank him for that very constructive suggestion. Six months ago he was out on the platform suggesting we should wipe the Education Tax off everything; but now he has got it down to where he would be quite satisfied, and would be more inclined to support this budget, if we took it just off farm fuels. On the other hand, the chief contribution to the debate of his seat-mate, the hon. member for Cannington (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*), was that he would reduce the "frills"; he would wipe out the Budget Bureau, the Planning Board, and would cut in two the amount expended on the Public Service Commission and the Bureau of Publications. If he couldn't cut those in two he would be willing to resign his seat. Well, Mr. Speaker, that is not a very big stake for him to have to put up when it is about three-quarters gone already. I might say, in passing, that what we would save by the suggestion made by the hon. member for Cannington would just about equal what it would cost if we carried out what was suggested by the hon. member for Arm River. Those two just about balance out.

One of the things that has stood out in this debate is the lack of constructive criticism. The same old speeches we had in the election campaign were given over and over again here in this House, last week. I want to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the people throughout this province are getting awfully tired and fed-up on words. It is actions they want. The people throughout the province are getting tired of listening to long speeches. In this debate we had five speeches from the Opposition members each of which was over one hour, to say nothing of those in the previous debate. People are getting fed-up on arguments going on back and forward between members of the House as to who won the election. The people in the country know perfectly well who won the election. That was settled 'way back in June, and there are no more brains in this Assembly than there are scattered throughout the province. The people are quite capable of reading the result of the election for themselves.

I think, too, the people are getting fed-up with all this talk about Communism and about the failure of Government in business. They are getting fed-up about all these false rumors of people leaving the province, about driving business out of the province, of taking farms away, or usurping the authority of the Legislature, and of the "terrible roads" in Saskatchewan. The people can see the roads. If the roads are bad, my hon. friends don't need to say anything about it, and if the roads are good the people in the country can appreciate it. I think, Mr. Speaker, we are wasting a lot of words in this House telling the people of Saskatchewan things they know a great deal more about than we do.

The people are also getting tired of all such talk as we heard the other day from the hon. member for Humboldt (*Mr. A. W. Loehr*), to the effect that if a C.C.F. Government were elected it would be the last election. Such utter nonsense! We have listened to that kind of statement for so long the people are getting tired of it. People are getting fed-up on all this talk of how the Liberals could provide cheaper hospitalization in Saskatchewan, when they know that out in British Columbia they are charging not \$10 but \$15, plus a three per cent. sales tax.

They are getting fed-up on all this talk of Communist propaganda in the schools. I am going sincerely to suggest to the hon. members in the Opposition, that they do this House and the people of Saskatchewan the courtesy of preparing a new speech; these are becoming shopworn. We have heard them so often now that I think the people are getting fed-up.

What is it we expect of an Opposition? First of all, constructive criticism; secondly, alternative policies, clearly and forcefully expressed; thirdly, intelligent questions to keep the Government "on its toes", and intelligent questioning of all moneys spent or to be spent. One of the things that has been very noticeable in this debate is the lack of discussion by Opposition members of any alternative suggestions.

The former Leader of the Opposition, the member for Cannington, said that I introduced a political note into this debate, the first time a Provincial Treasurer had ever done so in a Budget Address. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that that was done deliberately, carefully and after much thought. I introduced into that Budget something that might be construed as political and something which I knew I might be severely censored for, by my hon. friends opposite; but I did so because I wanted to get on the records of this House a statement from them of what they intended to do. I pointed out in my address that if we worked out the taxes proposed by the members of the Opposition, and if we introduced the various services or some of the new services they proposed, there would be a deficit of \$35,000,000. Mr. Speaker, not one single member in the Opposition challenged that statement; and yet I have no doubt they will go out of this House, out on the

public platforms, and deny it. This is the place, in this assembly, where there should be a constructive, alternative policy proposed. We were entitled to that courtesy. We did not get it.

There is altogether too much talk on the other side about cutting taxes and, at the same time, reducing expenditures. I have no doubt that a great many of the hon. gentlemen attended the convention that was supposed to have been held the other evening. Mr. Reid, who was the guest speaker on that occasion, said:

“We have been accused of bribery by spending, but there is nothing worse than bribery by promises that cannot be fulfilled and must be forgotten after an election . . . You hear speeches in the country and the House of Commons, advocating greater expenditures for a variety of things, including social services. At the end of these speeches, these people advocate a reduction in taxes. Anyone who has experience in administration at any level of government knows that it just cannot be done. You can see proof of this in your own civic government.”

These are very wise words from the hon. gentleman, and yet the members of his Party in this province have been guilty of going throughout the length and breadth of this province and building up the hopes of the people that they can have their taxes reduced, and at the same time they can spend these enormous millions of dollars.

Mr. Tucker: That is the way you got elected in the first place.

Hon. Mr. Fines: I want to say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition that he had ten days to get up on his feet and tell us how he was going to do it. Instead of that he wants to sit in his seat, this afternoon, and yell across the way. He had his opportunity and failed to take it.

Mr. Tucker: Go and lecture your own people!

Hon. Mr. Fines: Mr. Speaker, I would like now to deal with some of the statements made by the various members. First, I should like to start with the former Leader of the Opposition, the hon. member for Cannington. I would like to congratulate him on his speech. I thought it was very good, but, after all, why should it not be a good speech as we have heard it now for the fourth time! After you have given a speech that often, it either should be good or you should quit giving it.

His criticisms, very general, were the same. I can take you back, two years ago, to the published speeches of the hon. gentleman, in which practically the same thing was said in practically the same way. I would like, first of all, to answer his statement about the Government spending money without the vote of the Legislature. Mr. Speaker,

there has never been a dollar spent without the vote of the Legislature, He referred, for example, to two Acts. The first was the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Fund, under which he says money can be expended without this Legislature knowing the first thing about it, and without any reference to the representatives of the people, and that it is entirely within the control of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Then he went on about the Industrial Development Fund, which says:

“The Lieutenant Governor in Council may borrow on the credit of the province up to the sum of \$2,000,000, and when that money has been so borrowed the Industrial Development Fund has, subject to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the authority to spend that money to pay expenses.”

In both those cases the Government came before the Legislature. We said to the Legislature: “We want five million dollars for the purpose of reconstruction and rehabilitation in this province.” We came to the Legislature and said: “We want two million dollars for industrial development within this province.” The Legislature voted that money for us. Therefore, how can we spend money without a vote of the Legislature when we have already that vote?

I would like to remind my hon. friend that other provinces such as the neighbouring province of Manitoba, where they have a Liberal-Conservative Administration, and British Columbia, where they have a Liberal-Conservative Administration, when money is voted in this way in the ordinary estimates, the vote does not lapse at the end of the year. I think possibly that is one thing we should correct in our whole system of financing. When we undertake to provide a certain amount of money for capital expenditure it is not always convenient to spend the money during that year, and yet we have to come back, year after year, and have that money re-voted. That is one of the reasons our proposed expenditures for capital development has been higher than the amounts actually spent. In these other provinces the vote does not lapse at the end of the fiscal year. So, I think it is too bad that my hon. friend should try to give the impression to this House, and to the people of Saskatchewan, that the Government is spending money that has not been voted by the Legislature when already the Legislature has voted that money and has given us the authority to spend it at any time we see fit.

The hon. gentleman referred to what is good business practice. He stated that individuals engaged in business try to conduct their operations on what might be called a business basis. That is, in prosperous times, they endeavour, first, to retire their debts, if they have them; second, to increase their assets; third, to lay aside reserves for the future. He then suggested the Government should do the same thing. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think we have qualified pretty well there as being operators of good business practices. We have reduced the debt by some \$70,000,000—it is true a portion of it was my hon. friend's reduction in the early part of 1944; but from the end of the fiscal year,

1944, to the end of December, 1948, the public debt has been reduced by \$70,000,000, which is a very substantial reduction considering that it is the first time in the history of the province there has ever been any substantial reduction in the public debt.

The second good business practice was to increase the assets. Now Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand Public Accounts for 1943-44; I also have the Public Accounts for 1947-48, and it is most interesting to notice the increase in the assets. For example, in 1943-44, "Public Buildings and Public Improvements" was \$56,000,000; in 1947-48, this is up to \$65,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 during that period of time. "Sinking Funds" have gone up from \$24,000,000 to \$42,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 during that same time. "Cash in Banks and Investments", 1943-44, \$10,000,000; 1947-48 \$15,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 in round figures. There, Mr. Speaker, taking three items alone, we have increased the assets by \$32,000,000, Lay aside reserves? Yes! When I took over the "Sinking Fund" there was \$24,000,00 in it in 1943-44; today there is \$42,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000. If that isn't setting aside reserves, I don't know what is.

We were told, also, during the discussion by the former Leader of the Opposition, that actually we have not reduced the debt at all and that there was an actual increase of \$4,000,000 in the debt this year. I want to say, again, that while the gross debt is up by \$4,000,000, the sinking funds have gone up by \$5,000,000 and, therefore, your debt is reduced by \$1,000,000. If it would satisfy my hon. friend, I could arrange tomorrow to have that \$4,000,000 wiped out. It is held in debentures, issued to our own Sinking Fund, which will mature on March 31, 1949. There is a total of some \$7,250,000 in that category. Then, the next year, there was some \$6,400,000 in that category, a total of over \$13,000,000 of debt which is owing to ourselves. It has gone, on the one hand, to build up the gross debt but, on the other hand, it has also gone to build up the Sinking Fund and, therefore, your net debt is not affected thereby. If this had been some new member of the House I could forgive him for making statements like that; but I cannot forgive a man who has been the Provincial Treasurer throughout these years, a man who understands and knows where that debt is, and who gives the impression, by making the definite statement, that the debt has not been reduced but is actually up \$4,000,000 when he knows the statement is not true at all.

Then he points to the increase in interest of some \$600,000. Again, Mr. Speaker, who gets that interest? That interest is coming back to ourselves. On this \$13,000,000 we have in the Sinking Fund, the entire amount of the interest comes right back to ourselves. I think my hon. friend should have known that. I point out, too, that a great deal of the debt that has been incurred is self-liquidating. Power, for example: in 1944, the total indebtedness was \$7,700,000; in 1948 it was \$18,700,000—an increase of \$11,000,000 in the Power debt which is completely self-liquidating.

My hon. friend went on to point out that each department shows an increase in expenditures. Yes, that is practically true; two departments, I think, had a reduction. But, Mr. Speaker, inflation is something which affects all departments. No one can escape it. When it hits a country it hits every individual in it, and when it hits a government it hits every department in it. And so, not because of any policy of this Government but because of policies of the Government at Ottawa, this inflationary policy has been allowed to go forward, with the result we have to pay more for everything we buy. Whether it be labour, or supplies for the various institutions, it costs us more today than it did one year ago, because of the increase in the cost of living, and the decrease in the value of the dollar.

I would like to point out that an increased Budget is not something which is prevalent in Saskatchewan only. It is true in every province of Canada and every State of the Union. I am not going to quote them all. I could—I have them a yard long if my hon. friends would like to have them. Let us take some of our neighbours. In 1943-44, British Columbia's expenditure was \$30,350,000; this year it is \$92,000,000, an increase of 204 per cent.; Alberta, 1943-44, \$21,654,000, this year \$66,659,000, an increase of 208 per cent.; Manitoba, \$18,315,000, and now it is \$36,213,000, an increase of 97 per cent.; Saskatchewan, in 1943-44, \$29,799,000, this year 56,500,000, an increase of 89 per cent. In the other Western provinces, 204 per cent., 208 per cent. and 97 per cent.; yet in Saskatchewan, our increase during the same period of time is only 89 per cent. So this is not something which affects Saskatchewan alone; it is something which affects people in all parts of the Dominion.

I was interested in what the former Leader of the Opposition said about the "frills." He said, "We have an Economic Advisory and Planning Board that is costing us \$55,000; a Research Council—strange to say we have never heard anything about it; the Bureau of Publications jumped up from \$34,000 to \$120,000." I would like to say just a little about these "frills", for a few moments, Mr. Speaker.

The Economic Advisory and Planning Board: It is quite true the previous administration did not have one, but, after all, if you are not doing anything why do you need to make any plans? Today, throughout the whole democratic world, planning boards are recognized as a very essential part of government. After all, we are spending large sums of money, and \$55,000 to be spent on the future economic development of the province may prove to save millions. I would like to tell my hon. friends some of the things the Planning Board is studying at the present time: land tenure, land use, farm credit, power rates, Federal highway aid, provincial revenues, consumer service, government statistics, rural electrification, natural gas, physical planning and superannuation. There, Mr. Speaker, is a list of 12 subjects the Planning Board is giving some thought to at the present time.

The planning Board is made up partly of members of the Government and partly of outsiders. One of the ways we study these is through setting up working committees, on each of these subjects, to do research work and present any recommendations to the Government. One thing I would like to emphasize is that the Planning Board has absolutely no executive authority whatever. They make no decisions. All they do is to advise the Government.

The next thing is the Research Council. My hon. friend has never heard of it. Well, he should have been watching his votes a little closer, last year, because this was included, and there was considerable discussion. We told the House the set-up. This Research Council consists of a number of people who are experts in various fields. The university is represented on it. We have no big research laboratories here, so what we usually do is get the University to do the work.

Might I take a moment to just mention some of the subjects which will be studied this year, on which research will be done. First of all, briquetting, drying and the solvent extraction of lignite. I don't know what will come of it; perhaps nothing. On the other hand, it may ultimately mean a big industry in the southeast part of the province, possibly a government industry and possibly a private industry. This information will be available for private industry some day. Secondly: Lloydminster asphalt airblowing, chemical nature of lignite, research on Saskatchewan clays, study of water hardness, utilization of volcanic ash, poultry nutrition, hereditary factors in egg quality, housing research, cellulose, fertilizers, animal nutrition and genetics. These are subjects with which, obviously, the members of the Government are not competent to deal. They require trained chemists and scientists; and so this money, for the most part, will be spent in payment of fees, for services rendered, to the University or the Research Council: \$32,000 for that, which my hon. friend refers to as a "frill". I would say there is one thing wrong with this: it is not nearly large enough. If there is any place we should be spending more money it is in the field of research.

Then we come to the matter of the Bureau of Publications. The hon. gentleman suggests he could operate this with one-half the vote. Well, I notice in Manitoba, for example, that last year, they had \$131,040 for their Bureau of Publicity and Travel. This year, they have jumped it up to \$204,140, an increase of some \$70,000, while we in Saskatchewan are going to try to get along with what we had last year, \$120,000.

Then my hon. friend refers to the Civil Service Commission as a "frill"; that the expenditure is up 800 per cent. from what it was in 1944-45. Well, what was the situation in 1944-45? We had one man, Mr. Turner, and three girls in the office. They received applications for jobs, and they interviewed those who came to the office. They kept records of any appointments made by the various departments.

Now, one thing I would like to emphasize is that except for very minor positions, the appointments were made by the department, not by the Public Service Commission.

What is the situation today? Today we have a classification system, the purpose of which is to analyze the duties and responsibilities of all positions in the service so that similar positions may be grouped together in various classes. Then there is a "pay plan", which recognizes and ensures the principle that people doing similar types of work receive similar pay.

When we made the survey we found some most interesting things. We found cases where two people were doing exactly the same work, one would be getting \$110 a month, and the other would be getting \$190 or \$200 a month for doing exactly the same job. That is all cut out. I am very interested when the hon. gentleman suggests this is a "frill", and of the things he would do without. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, the Saskatchewan Civil Service Association will be very interested to know that this is one of the things his Party feels they could get along without. They will be very interested in knowing that.

There is some criticism of the number of civil servants. In June, 1944, without counting Power and Telephones, there were 3,099; today there are 4,735, an increase of 1,636. Two years ago I had the privilege of visiting a naval base, out of Seattle. In that naval base there were a number of large warships—it was after the war was over. The man with whom I was, pointed to one large ship. He said: "You see this big ship? During wartime there were 2,000 people on it, today there is one man on it." In other words, during the war that ship had a job to do. It was going places; it was fighting a battle, and it took 2,000 men to operate it; but when it was lying at anchor it did not need anybody on it. Now, Mr. Speaker, that is exactly the same. When you have a government doing nothing you do not need many people to operate it. In our mental institutes in 1944 there were 720 employees; today there are 1190—720 to 1190; of course, that includes all the mental institutions. I understand some of the hon. gentlemen visited the institution in Weyburn last week. I am sure, after going through it, they would not want to put themselves in the position of the employees who worked there up to 1944-45, who had to work 12 hours a day, six days a week, in some instances 7 days a week, as they had only every other Sunday off. I am sure, too, they wouldn't want to see a situation where there was one attendant in some of those large wards. Yet my hon. friend suggested, the other day, that we should get rid of all these people who have been appointed by this Government. The hon. Leader of the Opposition verified that when speaking, last summer, during the campaign.

Mr. Tucker: I did no such thing.

Hon. Mr. Fines: Oh yes, you did!

Mr. Tucker: I certainly did not. On a question of privilege, Mr. Speaker, I said no such thing. I never suggested we could get along with the same number of civil servants as we had in 1944. I say, I never suggested any such thing, and the hon. member is stating something that is not correct. I ask that he accept my word on that.

Hon. Mr. Fines: Mr. Speaker, I will accept the hon. gentleman's word because I have no alternative; but I am going to suggest to him that when statements of such importance as that are published in the *Regina Leader-Post*, which purported to quote him, and they are not correct, he should issue a denial at the time.

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, I deny such a statement was quoted in the *Leader-Post* of anything I said. I challenge the hon. member to produce it. He is not accepting my word. . .

Hon. Mr. Fines: Mr. Speaker, I will . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. member who is speaking did accept your statement. He is now referring to an article in the *Leader-Post*.

Mr. Tucker: He is trying to say, Mr. Speaker, that I was quoted in the *Leader-Post* as having said that, and that I did not deny it. I say, I challenge him to produce it.

Hon. Mr. Fines: I shall do so before I am finished. I will send out for it.

Mr. Speaker, may I again point out that in the Department of Agriculture there were 162 employees, today there are 252; Natural Resources, up from 185 to 252; Health Department, up from 124 to 263. What would my hon. friends have us do? Go back to the days when we had probably 10 public health nurses in the province? Or in the Department of Social Welfare go back to the position we found in 1943-44 when there was not a single trained social welfare worker employed by the Government? The hon. gentlemen criticize the increase in staff of the civil servants, and yet they have not the backbone to get up and say where they would "cut" the number of servants. They have not the backbone to get up and tell us that they would go back to the 72-hour week, or discharge these public health nurses, or fire all these trained social welfare workers. And yet my hon. friends would fire all these C.C.F. appointees!

Mr. Tucker: It is a different matter altogether!

Hon. Mr. Fines: And I want to say, Mr. Speaker, he admits . . .

Mr. Tucker: I did not admit it at all, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member cannot put words in my mouth. I did not say I would fire all the civil servants taken on. I repeat, I said I would fire all the C.C.F. workers.

Hon. Mr. Fines: No, I did not say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Hon. Mr. Fines: "All C.C.F. appointees", and that means all people who have been appointed since this Government came to office. I want to say here and now . . .

Mr. Tucker: Appointees are . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!

Hon. Mr. Fines: There is a lot of talk about political appointments. I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that there are political appointments. We have two types of appointments: those made by the Public Service Commission and those made by Order in Council through the Cabinet, which consist of very, very few. I want to tell my hon. friends that we have no intention of appointing people to responsible positions—deputy ministers, heads of boards, heads of commissions, responsible positions of that kind—who are going to sabotage us and cut our throats. We have no intention of doing that at all.

On the other hand, in the case of employees appointed by the Public Service Commission, the matter of politics never enters into it. If there is any one criticism I have had more than any other, it is that there have been too many people belonging to the Liberal Party appointed to these positions.

I would like to point out that the reason for the increase in civil servants is the increased activity. There is no increase in the number of civil servants where the amount of work is the same. On the contrary, there is a very great reduction where we are carrying on routine work such as is my own department. For example, in the Taxation Branch there were 142 in 1943-44, today there are 132; there were 61 in the Treasury, today there are 53; in Municipal Affairs, 55 in 1943-44, today there are 53; in the Attorney General's Office there were 34, today there are 28; the Land Titles, notwithstanding a 50 per cent. increase in work, there were 136, today there are 141; Court Houses, there were 97, today they are 86. It is only where there are more activities being carried on that it was necessary for us to engage additional employees, or where we found employees were working an extremely long number of hours and we had to reduce them to comply with modern hours of work.

Mr. V. P. Deshaye (Melville): May I ask the hon. Minister a question? Did I understand you to say the number of employees in the Land Titles Office was reduced?

Hon. Mr. Fines: No, I did not say that. I said the work has gone up 50 per cent., and the increase is from 136 to 141. Those are the figures.

Mr. Deshaye: That is a very small increase, and I was wondering why there should be a substantial increase in Land Titles' fees when there is that small increase in employees.

Hon. Mr. Fines: Mr. Speaker, the question of Land Titles' fees has nothing to do with the number of employees.

The other day, the hon. member for Saltcoats (*Mr. A. A. Loptson*) referred to the number of inspectors found running around. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, he must have got mixed up with some of the Federal inspectors like Unemployment Insurance inspectors, Family Allowance inspectors, Radio inspectors, Income Tax inspectors, P.F.R.A. inspectors, P.F.A.A. inspectors and so on and so forth.

There was some talk here, the other day, about the 20 or 30 people who have been prosecuted under *The Hospitalization Act*, but there were 606 prosecutions in the province of Saskatchewan for radio licences. There were 63 prosecutions in Saskatchewan of people who had not paid their income tax!

Another "frill" that was attacked by the hon. member for Canington was the Budget Bureau, which is operating on a budget of \$27,000. He may not know it, but I would like to tell him that a Budget Bureau is today to be found in practically every modern government organization on this continent. I am very proud of what we have done with such a very small staff. We have already won one international award—the first year we were in operation. The hon. gentleman suggests that we should leave the preparing of the Budget to the Treasury. I would like him to know the Budget Bureau is part of the Treasury. It is attached to the Treasury. I have here a report from the Select Standing Committee on Estimates in Great Britain. It is a very interesting document, Mr. Speaker. It points out—I might say that the Budget Bureau over in England is referred to as "Organization and Methods"—"O. and M." In Ottawa, they are considering setting up such an organization, and have been making some enquiries as to what we are doing here. This is a very interesting report:

"The ideas behind 'O. and M.' are not new. Some were put forward by the Macdonnel Commission, 33 years ago. It was not until 1942 that the Treasury 'O. and M.' Division was created".

Now, Mr. Speaker, the preparation of the Budget is only part of the work of the Budget Bureau. The other is to deal with the organization and methods in the government's executive machinery. They go into different departments, when asked by the different departments, to try and find ways and means of increasing the efficiency of operation and the mechanical operation of those departments. We have been able to make some very substantial savings. I can tell my hon. friend that they have already made sufficient saving

in methods of operation that their salaries will be paid not only for this year but for the next 20 years.

Again, I would like to refer you to this Committee report from England, to show you the type of thing they do. For example:

“During the last year over 50 assignments have been undertaken by the treasury Division at the request of Departments . . . The reorganization of the system for issuing passports by using 1600 Labour Exchanges, spread all over the country, instead of concentrating the work in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. This, while providing a more convenient service for the public, enables a passport to be obtained in 48 hours and, at the same time, has resulted in a reduction of the Passport Office staff from 1100 to 700, without causing an increase of staff in the Labour Exchanges.”

Reducing the staff by 400 people! I could go on and give you dozens of examples along the same line to show you the value of such an organization—and for a mere 20-odd thousand dollars!

The hon. gentleman referred to the matter of debt reduction. Again, it is the same explanation he gave a year ago. At that time I attempted to answer him, but evidently it did not sink in. The same old speech, Mr. Speaker, that the reason the debt had been reduced was because of moneys repaid by the farmers on farm loans, because of moneys repaid by the Wheat Pool, because of the money returned by the Telephones and money returned by Power. I would again remind him that during the years his Government was in office they were collecting these identical amounts, and yet, did he reduce the debt? No. In addition, this Government has spent over \$25,000,000 on capital account. He talks about the money being paid by Power and Telephones, but it is not one-quarter of what we have given to them. Notwithstanding that fact, we have still been able to reduce the debt.

General statements have been made to the effect that the C.C.F. and Socialism will result in Communism. I have no criticism of anybody who sincerely believes that, as long as their information is based on a sound foundation; but the hon. gentleman for Arm River (*Mr. Danielson*) went on to criticize the League for Industrial Democracy, and referred to it as a Communist organization. Such a reference as that shows a complete lack of understanding, and a tendency to brand any organization with which he disagrees as Communist. The honorary president of this organization is John Dewey, a well-beloved educationalist of the United States, a man on whom one can cast any aspersion, a man who has devoted his life to the cause of building up democracy in education, a man who is opposed to everything with any dictatorial tendencies. This grand old man who will be celebrating his 90th birthday this year, has been connected with this organization and was one of the prime founders of it. The vice-president is Mr. M. J.

Coldwell, and I want to say that anybody who accuses him of Communism had better do it outside of this Chamber. One of the directors is Mr. Gordon King, who at the present time is engaged by the C.B.C. In view of the statements made by the hon. Prime Minister, I am sure that if there was any Communist blood in him he would not be engaged by the C.B.C. at this time.

The regrettable thing is that this is not confined to the hon. member for Arm River alone; that same attitude is noticeable in the remarks of other hon. gentlemen. Take the hon. member for Saltecoats (*Mr. Lopston*), the other day, when referring to the U.F.C. The *Leader-Post* reported him as saying: "The U.F.C. was purely and simply a Communist organization, organized by the Internationale". I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that you, as one of the founders of the U.F.C., will not appreciate too much those remarks of the hon. gentleman; nor will hundreds of others appreciate them very much. The same gentleman said: "In 1929, the Wheat Pool held wheat back from the market because of Communist influence, thereby losing the British market and causing the ruin of Western Canadian farmers. Later the board of directors changed." I am sure 75 or 80 thousand members of the Wheat Pool will be very interested in that remark from the hon. member for Saltecoats, that their leaders were people of Communist influence. I am sure the United Farmers and the members of the Wheat Pool will not appreciate very much that remark made by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to recommend to each of the members opposite, particularly the members for Arm River and Saltecoats—yes, and even their Leader; it will be good for him—that they invest \$1.25 in the last issue of *Fortune* magazine. In this issue there is an article written by Eric Johnston, and all members know that Eric Johnston is no Socialist. He was former president of the United States' Chamber of Commerce, and now is president of the Motion Picture Association of America, so we do not need to tar him with being a Communist because he utters these statements. The article is called "How America can avoid Socialism". He said:

"If we ever get Socialism here in America it will be, in large measure, the fault of American businessmen. When British voters kicked out the Conservatives and put in the Socialists three and a half years ago, they were not choosing between free enterprise and Socialism. They didn't have any such choice. Free enterprise, as we know it, didn't exist in Britain. The voters had a choice between monopoly and cartelization versus nationalization."

And then there is another little bit which is very good:

"As a businessman, I am very proud of the growing social-mindedness of business, but I am thoroughly conscious, also, that business is still doing penance for its opposition to social-economic

reforms. We didn't find much of industry in the 'cheering section' when one piece of social legislation after another dropped into the hoppers of Congress and the State legislatures. We in business were against workmen's compensation; we were against minimum wage legislation; against insurance of bank deposits, social security, parity prices, legalized collective bargaining. Social legislation, we insisted, would lead to Socialism."

I think that sums up only too well how we are going to avoid Communism in this country; that is, by removing those things that will cause Communism: removing insecurity; providing our people with jobs; providing our people with housing; providing them with a full dinner-pail. Those are the things that will keep Communism out of Saskatchewan. That is why I pray to God that never again will we have a Liberal Government in this province that will allow those conditions of insecurity, unemployment and poverty to exist; because that is the sort of thing that brings about Communism.

It is also stated, over and over again in this House, that we have lost money in our Crown Corporations. I want to say that these statements have been made not only in the House but outside the House. I have here a copy of the *Kamsack Times* for March 3rd, signed by John G. Banks, M.L.A., in which he says:

"Underneath the bravado of the Government there is a definite uneasiness. The much-lauded Crown Corporations have not been doing well. The Government is unable to hide this fact further from the people. Instead there is talk about 'problem children'; the Fish Board, the woollen mill, the government tannery have already been closed."

The Fish Board, the woollen mill, the Government tannery have already been closed!

"The sodium sulphate plant at Chaplin, with an investment of \$2,000,000, is closed for want of orders, and will not, in the opinion of those who know, be opened again. The bus lines are in distress, and the brick factory at Estevan, after an expenditure of \$150,000 to winterize, has been closed, and is a 'white elephant' that will shortly be shelved. The people of Saskatchewan should be informed that over \$6,000,000 invested in the enterprises carried on by the Government is lost, except for a little salvage on the sale of them; that as operating business or businesses they are a failure and cannot be operated at a profit under public ownership. Those great traits of leadership and misrepresentation possessed by the Government leaders cannot keep that fact buried any longer."

That is signed by John G. Banks, M.L.A., in a letter to the editor

of the *Kamsack Times*. This gentleman owes an apology to this House for such statements that are utterly ridiculous! He refers, for example, to the Fish Board, as already being closed; to the woollen mill being closed, the tannery, it is true, is closed at the moment, the only one of the three that is. The woollen mill is doing a tremendous business, operating at full capacity with a full staff, and disposing of the products as rapidly as they have been able to turn them out. That is the situation there, and yet he has the audacity to deliberately falsify the situation, and make such a statement as that.

Then he goes on: "The Sodium Sulphate Plant is closed for want of orders and, in the opinion of those who know, will not be opened again." Another utterly ridiculous statement! The Sodium Sulphate Plant is going at full capacity with one or two carloads of sodium sulphate being shipped out every day. There is not a chance in the world of that industry being closed; and yet here he is saying it *is* closed and not going to be opened again! He refers to a \$2,000,000 investment, which is twice as much as the actual fact.

Then, too, "the bus lines are in distress". Well, Mr. Speaker, the bus lines, far from being in distress, are operating, insofar as the roads allow them to, very satisfactorily. We never intended to make money on these, and they are paying their own way.

Then he says: "The brick factory, after an expenditure of \$150,000 to winterize, has been closed, and is a 'white elephant' that will shortly be shelved." I want to say to the hon. gentleman that brick factory looks, today, as though it is going to be open for a long time to come. There are sufficient orders on hand to keep it going for two years. Never since we started have the prospects for that particular industry been as rosy as they are at the present time. That is the kind of stuff these gentlemen peddle around the country. If they are going to put that in the paper while the House is in Session, what will they say when they get out to the backwoods; in the school houses? I think this hon. gentleman owes an apology to the House and if he has one decent spark of humanity in him he will get up and give it at once.

It has also been stated by hon. gentlemen opposite that the larger school policy has resulted in reduced enrollment, and that the voters would turn it out. That is what the hon. gentleman for Humboldt (*Mr. Lochr*) said the other day. What are the facts about enrollment? Let us look at facts and figures. In 1941 to 1944, there was a decrease of 816 enrolled in grade XI; from 1944 to 1948 there was an increase of 236 enrolled in grade XI. In grade XII, in 1941 to 1944, there was a decrease of 1077, and yet from 1944 to 1948 there was actually an increase of 368. That does not look as though enrollment was going down in the high school grades.

What about the total rural enrollment for all grades? In 1941-

1942-, we had 111,026; 1944-1945, 93,000, a reduction in the last three years of Liberal administration of 17,979, or 1.6 per cent. In 1947-48 this had gone down to 81,841, a reduction of 12,000 or 1.3 per cent. In other words, Mr. Speaker, in the last three years of Liberal administration there was a 5,700 greater reduction in the number of youngsters in our rural schools than there were in the first three years of C.C.F. administration.

What about closed schools? In 1941-42 there were 397 and after three years of Liberal administration there were 713; 316 schools closed in that three-year period. What about the last three years? 870 were closed in 1947-48. Actually, a total of 157 schools were closed in the three years of C.C.F. administration, but 316 under the Liberals or twice as many schools were closed in the three years the Liberals were in office.

I wonder if the hon. gentleman for Humboldt really meant what he said the other day when he said: "If a vote were taken at this time it (the larger unit) would be defeated?" What does the Minister of Education in Manitoba say about the larger unit; a Liberal member, Hon. Rhodes Smith, the brightest man they have in the Government, what does he say about it? This is what he says:

"The large school area has been the source of many arguments in this province. We, in the department, believe the large school area has definite advantages over the small school districts operating as a completely separate unit. These advantages are more apparent in the high school level. My own opinion in this regard is based partly upon the studies made by and briefs submitted to, the Legislative Committee on Education some four or five years ago the great majority of which support the large area, apparently on the grounds that every brief submitted also strongly supported the large area. Partly, also, on the more practical ground that in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the large area has been introduced and has been operating for some years, there seems to be no disposition to revert to the old independent small district."

That is what the Minister of Education for Manitoba said. Of course, my hon. friend from Humboldt may know more about it than the Minister of Education in Manitoba.

Take a look at something else then. Here I have, in the issue of *The School Trustee*, for January of 1949, an article by Mr. L. A. Dowling, of Engelfeld, on the Larger Unit. It says: "Humboldt, a Larger Unit in action". I wish I had time to read the whole article, Mr. Speaker. He points out in this how conditions have improved; how there is a new spirit abroad, a spirit of hope and optimism and genialty; and he goes on to talk about the improvement in sanitary conditions in the schools; for teachers—the application of a schedule,

professional books and pamphlets that are provided, and the helping teacher engaged to assist those persons starting out in life; how they have a circulating library there, which has proved to be very popular, and how they are building up a professional library for teachers. Then, too, about the great improvement in buildings; how 14 per cent. of all classrooms have either been replaced or remodelled since 1946.

Reading this article by someone who knows something about the Larger Unit in Humboldt, would not give much indication that there is very much danger. I am going to suggest to these hon. gentlemen that instead of criticisms like this, let us get behind this thing. We all recognize the Larger Unit to be something which is in the best interests of education. Let us make it work! I had a letter, today, from a gentleman commenting on these radio broadcasts. He said: "I wish you had told people in the House how one of the Larger Units in my district has been a failure. I enquired what kind of trustees they had and they were all Liberals. They are doing everything they can to sabotage it. In the next district, where they have all C.C.F. trustees, the district is going ahead."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to suggest to these gentlemen that they forget their politics. Politics is all right with adults, but when you start using politics to destroy something for the benefit of the children, then I am sure my hon. friend for Qu'Appelle-Wolseley (*Mr. F. M. Dundas*) agrees that it should not be done. I would say that the attitude of the Liberal Party, while they have not the courage to come out and say they are against the Larger Unit, is that they would destroy it, and they are seeking to destroy it today. I am confident that the people of this province will be able to see the advantages and, notwithstanding all the political propaganda, will reject any suggestion that we should change our method of school administration.

It has been said here, very frequently, that we are spending a lot more money on education. Well, we are, and thank God for that! It is time we were spending more money on education. No longer are teachers working for four, five or six hundred dollars a year. Today they are getting decent salaries. This inflation has hit education just as it has hit everything else. I would like to point out that in 1927 five per cent. of the net farm income was used to pay the schools in the rural municipalities; in 1930, seven per cent.; in 1947, only 3 per cent. Recently, a 20-cent per bushel bonus for wheat marketed from 1945 to 1948 was distributed which will amount to around \$115,000,000. Mr. Speaker, on the basis of the amount of money spent in rural schools in Saskatchewan over the last four years, that additional payment will be sufficient to cover all the school taxes for 15 years!

We talk a lot about the increase in school taxes. I have not heard these gentlemen talk about the increase in the price of farm fuels.

In 1945, using 100 as an index for 1939, the price of farm fuel was 105.6; for 1946, it jumped to 110; for 1947, to 117; for 1948, to 133: an increase of 27.9 per cent. We spent on farm fuel, oil and grease in 1945, 17,000,000. The increase in the cost of farm fuel is approximately \$5,000,000, but the increase in school taxes, in the same period, was only \$2,000,000—less than half as much. Yet we do not hear much talk about the increase in farm fuels.

I am sorry the hon. gentleman for Athabaska (*Mr. L. M. Marion*) is not here. I was leaving some of this until he came back, but he has evidently gone for the day. He said that the North had voted against compulsion. Well, I do not know. I often think back to those years prior to 1944, and think of the compulsion there was at that time, and I think of the freedoms there were. Yes, there was freedom all right! There was freedom for the children of that great north country to go without an education. The trappers of the North were free to the extent that they had little choice in the selling of their furs other than selling them to the trader, the unscrupulous trader who took a very large share of the profits. Likewise, the people of the North had little or no choice as to where they bought their supplies. They had absolutely no control whatever of the prices they had to pay for them. The hon. gentleman spoke of the closing of Canoe Lake. Well, this lake was "frozen" insofar as frozen fishing was concerned, by the normal regulations. It was closed for fresh fishing by special permission. After two and one-half months of fishing, with 26 fishermen, the catch amounted to only 1,000 lbs per fisherman for the two and one-half months. This is a clear indication that the fish in the lake have been depleted, and it has been recommended that the lake should be closed for at least three years in order to get the fish supply built up again so that we can go ahead with commercial fishing in that particular lake.

May I point out that the situation in Saskatchewan with regard to fishing is apparently a great deal better than it is in Manitoba. Our fishermen in Saskatchewan have very little fish left on their hands. I would like you to compare this situation with the one in Manitoba, pictured in the *Winnipeg Tribune* of March 8th. Here we have: "Lake fishermen face ruin". I am sure the Leader of the Opposition is very interested in this. A wire was sent: "Manitoba fishermen face disaster. Cannot dispose of winter's catch at any price." They sent a delegation to the provincial Government asking for financial assistance. "Majority of winter catch, according to fishermen, has been turned over to packers who are keeping it in storage at the fishermen's expense until a price is set. They can't get credit at the stores; they can't get money for their fish: they owe the company for advances. 'We are broke', they say. One of the men estimated his winter operations had cost \$1,768: 'I have 40,000 lbs. of fish, which was an exceptionally good catch. If I get five cents I will break even'. They are looking for new jobs." A very heart-rending story, much worse than anything

that has been given in this House about the conditions in our Saskatchewan fishing. The only difference is, Mr. Speaker, that these statements were made in Manitoba with a view to doing something to try to help the fishermen, while statements are made in Saskatchewan with a view to embarrassing the people who try to do something to help the fishermen.

The Saskatchewan Fish Board has taken the matter up with the Dominion, through the Federal Fisheries Support Board, and at last they have taken action, but it is not going to help us much. The price which they are going to pay, F.O.B. Winnipeg, is so low that when transportation and other costs are deducted there will be nothing left for the fishermen on the lakes of Northern Saskatchewan. It is becoming evident that the Saskatchewan Fish Board, although it lost money, has served the fishermen of Saskatchewan very, very well. When the figures are all added up and the truth is known, it will probably be found that a great deal more has been spent to look after the situation in Manitoba than we will lose on our Fish Board here in Saskatchewan.

There has been a great deal of talk, too, during the debate, about the lack of mineral development in Saskatchewan. It is always a great thing, if you do not do anything yourself, to shout so loud you will take the attention off that lack of doing anything. That is about the situation here. The records show, that in 1932, when we had a Conservative Government, a few students were sent out with field officers of the department. There is only one report, of some investigation on oil seepage, on record. Only one report, throughout all these years! In 1933, the Government did give some assistance to drilling. In 1934, some assistance was given to a Dominion survey party; but from that time right through until the present Government came in to office nothing was done to try to help the mining industry of Saskatchewan.

Yet, today, we find we are getting, for the people of Saskatchewan, something out of the mineral development. The previous administration gave practically everything to the companies that drilled it. For instance, \$205,000 was the largest amount of royalties taken by the previous Government from the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company: today, we are getting about \$1,500,000.

Compare that with what was done in 1948. We sent three geological parties out to work in the pre-Cambrian area. Their reports will be published, and will be available to prospectors and others interested in mining development. The one geologist is located at Flin Flon; another party worked on the plains, and there are more university students out than have ever been out before.

All this talk of driving business out! Here we have the Hudson Mining and Smelting Company putting up a new \$6,000,000 plant at Flin Flon. More claims were staked in 1948 than in any previous year in the history of Saskatchewan. Several companies took out mining concessions and, by so doing, are committed to spend nearly

\$500,000 on exploration and development. Since 1944, the total mineral development of this province has increased by over 50 per cent. The same is true in oil exploration: real progress has been made. I was very interested in the chart shown the other day, by the Minister of Natural Resources (*Hon. Mr. Brockelbank*). This shows the natural gas permits in 1943-44, and you will notice it is just Imperial Oil and a very few other companies. But at the present time, you can see the whole western part of the province is staked out, not by one company but by dozens of smaller companies. It is a very interesting chart which shows quite clearly that the Department is doing something to get development going here in Saskatchewan.

In 1944, the total value of oil produced was about \$1,000, while today it is about \$1,250,000. In uranium, greater progress has been made in Saskatchewan than in any other province of Canada. If my hon. friends doubt that let them read the *Quebec Miner* for January 7, 1949, which says: "Saskatchewan is advertising itself as the uranium province, and rightly so. During 1948 more discoveries of uranium were made in the northern part of Saskatchewan than anywhere else in the Dominion."

Mr. Tucker: Are you taking credit for that, too, that uranium is in the province?

Hon. Mr. Fines: Certainly, we are going to take credit for assisting these people in exploration work.

Mr. Tucker: God put it here, not you!

Hon. Mr. Fines: The exploration parties were organized by our Department, and were the ones who discovered it, not ones organized by the Dominion at all, as my hon. friend is suggesting.

Hon. Mr. Brockelbank: It was there when the Liberals were in. He thinks *we* put it there.

Mr. Tucker: Your minister is taking credit for it being there.

Hon. Mr. Fines: Mr. Speaker, I have spoken altogether too long. I have criticized others for speaking at some length, and I have done even worse myself.

There has been a great deal said by speakers discussing the Budget about its size, and about the very considerable sums of money which are being spent by the Government to carry out its programme. Emphasis has been on the Budget only in monetary terms. That is absolutely necessary; yet I believe emphasis should not be placed so much on the dollars and cents involved in the Budget as upon what we are going to achieve as a result. After all, a Budget is simply a monetary interpretation of a designed policy, and a discussion of a Budget in money terms alone is meaningless unless it is coupled with an understanding of the policies it is designed to achieve.

I would like to emphasize that there is no inherent virtue to be found in a large budget, and no criticism can be levelled against a large budget as such. Similarly, there is no particular vice in a small budget or, for that matter, is there any special virtue in a small budget. It is no irrefutable quality of efficiency in a budget that it is small, for there can be waste and unwise management in the very smallest expenditures; nor is it a sign of efficiency simply because a budget is large.

Criticism of the Opposition that the budget is too large—and remember, that has been the refrain for the last four years—is about as meaningful as that there are too many children receiving an education in our schools; or that there are too many automobiles owned by the people of the province; or that Canada, with 12,000,000 people, is overcrowded. What the Liberal Party and its members have never been able to recognize is that changing times demand changes in the needs of our people, and the changing needs require extended services and additional care. To rail and rant against the size of a budget is to criticize the needs of the people, or at least to ignore them, and that is something this Government will never do.

We should view the budget not only in monetary terms but also in human terms and their satisfaction. That is the test this Government will always apply to its budgets, because it is a government committed to a principle that human beings are more valuable than goods and chattels; that man's health is more important than money, and that the nation's welfare is rooted not in its banks and its industries and corporations, but in its men, women and children who build the future. It is the needs of our people which have received first priority in this budget, and it will be with the object of continued improvement in the health, well-being and happiness of our people as a whole, that our succeeding budgets will be presented by this Government.

It is not of first-rate significance that we are spending \$570,000 on cancer treatment, or \$1,400,000 on hospitalization, or \$12,000,000 in welfare work. That is not the important thing. What is of importance is that a humanitarian approach is now being taken to meet the ordinary everyday problems of John Jones and Mary Smith, the former on his quarter-section of land and the latter in her office, because in our view the principal purpose of government is to help to make life just a little more livable, a little happier and a little fuller than in the days of *laissez-faire* to which the Liberals would have us return. Interpreted in these terms the budget moves some distance in fulfilling the Government's objective, and the people's as a whole.

Ten years ago, this country was shocked, in September, when we heard of a great war. At that time the leader of the Government at Ottawa called upon all the people of Canada to rise up to fight against the forces of aggression. People responded to that call. It made no difference what their politics were, whether they were C.C.F., Liberal

Conservative or Social Credit; they all responded to the call—and, according to the votes, more C.C.F. than any other party. Be that as it may, the records are there to speak for themselves. What I am trying to point out is: we rallied to that call of the Dominion Government. When it came to putting up money for Victory Bonds, people of all shades of political opinion responded; when it came to doing war work of any kind, people of all shades of political opinion responded.

Today, in Saskatchewan, another war is being waged, a war against insecurity, and it is a war that is not made up only on one battlefield; it is a war that is extending over many different fronts. The battle is being fought on many fronts and we are going to have to win many battles before we finally win that war. What are some of these battles we are fighting today? We are fighting a battle to try to get our economy diversified; we are trying to get our oils and mines developed. It is a battle to try to develop irrigation in this province; to try to get the agricultural industry stabilized; a battle to try to increase production; a battle to try to get permanent markets for our agricultural products; a battle to try to fight off the grasshopper menace; a battle to try to overcome these drought conditions due to which this province, at the present moment, is facing a very grave situation; to try to overcome fluctuating prices.

Mr. Speaker, this is important, far more important than the fortunes of any political party. I want to appeal, today, to the members opposite to join with us in this battle, and just as people of all shades of political opinion responded to their call to battle in 1939, so in 1949 I am going to urge that they get behind us to try to build a bigger and better Saskatchewan. Let us have an end to all this talk about people leaving the province in hordes. Let us have an end to all this talk about government confiscating industry. Let us have an end to all this talk about taxing industry out of business. Let us have an end to all this talk about dictatorship, Communism and all that stuff. Let us get together and try and see if instead of doing those things which are keeping business out of the province, which are keeping the people from coming in here and helping us to develop it; instead of hindering this development let us try to see if we cannot work together to build up the province. Now, I am sure, if the hon. gentlemen would do that—forget their politics, forget the fortunes of their political party for the time being and think of the good of Saskatchewan—it will be a better province for all of us.

I now have the clipping referred to earlier. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was outlining the platform at Ituna, and he concludes that he would bring about “the saving of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 by dismissal of C.C.F. hirelings and their retinue from the civil service and restoring it to its previous numbers.”

Mr. Tucker: Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what I said. I claim

the right to explain what I said. The hon. member said that I would dismiss all the people the C.C.F. had hired. I said I would dismiss the C.C.F. appointees of this Government; in other words, the C.C.F. hirelings. That is not all the people appointed by the C.C.F. What I said was correct, and the hon. member should withdraw what he said against me.

Premier Douglas: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member how he could go back to the former figure without firing *all* the people hired by the C.C.F.?

Mr. Tucker: The hon. gentleman has just confirmed what I said!

Premier Douglas: You can't wiggle out of that one!

Mr. Tucker: There is no greater "wiggler" in Saskatchewan than the hon. Premier.

Mr. Speaker: Order! Order!