

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From 3rd day of December, 1925, to 28th day of January, 1926.

(Both days inclusive)

In the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord,
King George V.

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

SESSION 1925-26

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Volume XXIII.



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION

A. L. GEDDES,
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 THIRD day
of DECEMBER, 1925, at Our City of Regina, personally be and
appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into considera-
tion the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and
thereby to do as may seem necessary, HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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

WITNESS: Our right trusty and well beloved the HONOURABLE
HENRY WILLIAM NEWLANDS, Lieutenant Governor of Our
Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE in Our City of Regina, in Our
said Province, this EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, One
THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE, and in the
SIXTEENTH year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. W. McLEOD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary

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OF THE
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

FIRST SESSION—SIXTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1925.

10 o'clock a.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the First Session of the Sixth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour the Honourable Henry William Newlands, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and dated the eighteenth day of November, 1925, George Arthur Mantle, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Commissioner designated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor for administering the Oath to the members of the Legislative Assembly, attending according to his duty, John W. McLeod, Clerk of the Executive Council, delivered to the said George Arthur Mantle a Roll containing a list of the names of such members as had been returned to serve in this Legislature, which are as follows, viz.:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA, *November 16, 1925.*

To G. A. MANTLE, ESQ.,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

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

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
1. Arm River	George Adam Scott	W. F. Cameron
2. Battleford, The	Allan D. Pickel	William Fyfe
3. Bengough	Thos. E. Gamble	Dr. G. R. L. Ireland
4. Biggar	R. P. Hassard	Richard J. Wells
5. Cannington	Albert Edw. Steele	George Phenix
6. Canora	J. A. McClure	J. B. McIntosh
7. Cumberland	D. A. Hall	C. S. Gladstone
8. Cut Knife	W. H. Dodds	J. L. Ross
9. Cypress	H. T. Halvorson	William G. Bock
10. Elrose	Wilbert Hagarty	Hugh M. Hunt
11. Estevan	J. F. Creighton	Hugh H. McLeod
12. Francis	W. G. Robinson	J. Morley Adams
13. Gravelbourg	B. F. McGregor	Louis E. Martel
14. Hanley	Reginald Stipe	George R. Duff
15. Happy Land	John J. Keelan	Mat. H. Armstrong
16. Humboldt	H. M. Therres	Fred. MacKinnon
17. Ile a la Crosse	J. O. Nolin	Ephraim Carter
18. Jack Fish Lake	D. M. Finlayson	R. J. Shepherdson
19. Kerrobert	John Albert Dowd	John B. McConica
20. Kindersley	E. S. Whatley	Thomas M. McEwen
21. Kinistino	Charles McIntosh	Chas. S. Lowrie
22. Last Mountain	Samuel John Latta	Donald Adam
23. Lloydminster	Robert J. Gordon	Harold Huxley
24. Lumsden	Hugh K. Miller	William Pettigrew
25. Maple Creek	Peter L. Hyde	Charles R. Evans
26. Melfort	Olin Drake Hill	Ira Alfred Monsees
27. Milestone	F. B. Lewis	David Clayton
28. Moose Jaw City	{ William G. Baker and Wm. E. Knowles }	K. B. Hamilton
29. Moose Jaw County	Charles A. Dunning	Thomas Waddell
30. Moosomin	John Louis Salkeld	William Ferguson
31. Morse	W. P. MacLachlan	Michael J. Reilly
32. N. Qu'Appelle	J. G. Gardiner	Isaac S. Bricker
33. Notukeu	George Spence	W. A. Stewart
34. Pelly	Charles E. Tran	J. G. Banks
35. Pheasant Hills	J. A. Smith	J. J. Keith
36. Pipestone	W. J. Patterson	Angus Cameron
37. Prince Albert	Thomas C. Davis	John Ashby
38. Redberry	George Cockburn	Robert Rae
39. Regina City	{ D. A. McNiven and M. A. MacPherson }	A. W. McNeel
40. Rosetown	John A. Wilson	Ben. T. Kaiser
41. Rosthern	John Michael Uhrich	Wm. E. Gladstone
42. Salteats	G. W. Sahlmark	James I. Cook
43. Saskatoon City	{ Archibald P. McNab and J. T. M. Anderson }	T. K. McCallum
44. Saskatoon County	Charles Agar	G. H. L. Bigelow

Division	Member Elected	Returning Officer
45. Shellbrook	E. S. Clinch	James Moffat, Sr.
46. Souris	Jesse P. Tripp	Clarence Preston
47. S. Qu'Appelle	Anton Huck	Major Thos. Smith
48. Swift Current	David J. Sykes	Charles Thoreson
49. Thunder Creek	R. S. Donaldson	William Crosbie
50. Tisdale	W. C. Buckle	Moot Fritshaw
51. Touchwood	J. M. Parker	John A. Watson
52. Turtleford	A. B. Gemmell	C. Arthur Ayre
53. Vonda	James Hogan	A. F. Totzke
54. Wadena	W. H. McKinnon	L. C. Wirtz
55. Weyburn	C. McGill Hamilton	A. L. Saunders
56. Wilkie	Robt. E. Nay	James M. Scott
57. Willow Bunch	A. J. Hindle	G. H. Stephenson
58. Wolseley	Thomas McAfee	Rod. Christie
59. Wynyard	Wilhelm H. Paulson	W. L. Craddock
60. Yorkton	Thomas H. Garry	P. J. Wood

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

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

3 o'clock p.m.

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

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

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

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

The question being put by the Clerk, it was

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

The Clerk having declared Walter George Robinson, Esquire, duly elected, he was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Dunning and the Hon. Mr. McNab to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the Assembly for the

great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him by choosing him to be their Speaker.

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

3.15 o'clock p.m.

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, although I am but little able to 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. Uhrich, Provincial Secretary, then said:

MR. SPEAKER,—

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

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

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

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to the First Session of the Sixth Legislature of Saskatchewan.

Since you were summoned the world has been saddened by the death of our beloved Queen Mother Alexandra. Her demise is mourned not only throughout the Empire but by all civilised nations who had learned to appreciate her many noble qualities—qualities which earned for her a unique place in the esteem and affection of people everywhere. I have communicated to His Majesty the King, through His Excellency the Governor General, the sincere sympathy of the Government and the people of Saskatchewan.

The harvest of this year has been bountiful, only small areas of the Province having suffered crop failure, but it is many years since we had such an unfavourable harvest and threshing season. Due to frequent rains many farmers were unable to thresh their crops and while better weather recently has permitted nearly all this work to be done, a depreciation of quality has resulted in connection with a substantial proportion of the crop. Despite these difficulties we have indeed reason to be thankful for the bountiful harvest yield which together with the large increase in dairy production means further economic progress for our people and will, I hope, assist materially in reducing the burden created in the agricultural industry following the Great War.

I have noted with pleasure the success attained by Saskatchewan exhibitors at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. The winning of six championships, two of which were grand champions, four reserve championships, ten first, eleven second and fourteen other prizes, was indeed a creditable showing for Saskatchewan live stock exhibitors. The success of the University of Saskatchewan with Clydesdales was made possible through the expenditure of funds voted by the Legislature for breeding stock, all but one of the prize winning animals exhibited by the University having been bred there. Saskatchewan exhibitors of grain also attained a full measure of success against strong competition and won first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh prizes for wheat and also the highest awards for oats, barley, flax, rye, sweet clover, field peas and beans. These results are valuable in proving to the world the possibilities of the Province in diversified agriculture and also justify the measure of co-operation extended to exhibitors by my Government.

At the last session of the last Legislature my Ministers gave information relating to proceedings taken before the Railway Commission with a view to securing the restoration of the maximum freight rates provided in the Crow's Nest Agreement. Since that time the Parliament of Canada has acted in the matter with the result that the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour eastward bound from all points are now statutory. There appears, however, to be discrimination in the application of these rates, many points in the Province being charged higher rates than others equidistant from the head of the Lakes. Application has been made on behalf of my Government to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the correction of this condition. Full information regarding the standing of the matter will be placed before you.

Since the last session my Government has conducted further negotiations with the Government of Canada relating to the disposition of surplus money resulting from the operations of the Wheat Board of 1919. This fund has now been divided among the Provinces on the basis advocated by the resolution adopted at the last session of the last Legislature. You will be asked to determine the most suitable use for this money.

Another matter which has been decided since the close of the last session is the case between the Government of the Province

of Manitoba and the Government of this Province regarding the validity of a Manitoba statute imposing a tax on grain futures. My Government deemed it of vital importance that the levying of taxes upon the people of Saskatchewan by the Government of another Province should be prevented and I am glad to be able to say that the Supreme Court of Canada and later the Privy Council supported by their judgments the contention of my Government that the legislation in question was *ultra vires*.

It has long been recognised that the absence of cheap power for industrial and agricultural purposes is detrimental to the fullest development of our Province. Certain investigations as to power possibilities were undertaken by the Government of the Province a number of years ago which demonstrated that difficulties existed which would prevent such an undertaking being economically feasible. In the interval important scientific advances have been made in power development and transmission and my Government is of the opinion that provision should be made for another examination by experts into the possibility of utilising our latent power resources in the light of present scientific knowledge and taking into account the changed conditions in the Province since the last investigation.

You will be asked to deal with a number of measures, among them being bills concerning Industrial Disputes, Co-operative Marketing, Arrears of Taxes, Cities, and also amending bills relating to various Educational, Municipal and other matters.

The Public Accounts for the past fiscal year and Estimates for the fiscal year 1926-27, prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service will be placed before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I now leave you to commence your duties, confident that you will give to them that careful attention and consideration which has hitherto marked proceedings in this chamber and believing that your deliberations will be Divinely guided to the best interests of the people and the Province you represent.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

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

In the Electoral Division of Willow Bunch by the resignation of A. J. Hindle, Esquire.

In the Electoral Division of Notukeu by the resignation of George Spence, Esquire.

And certificates of the following Election and Return, viz.:

Of Honourable James Albert Cross as Member for the Electoral Division of Willow Bunch. (Sessional Paper No. 1.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:
By Mr. McNiven—Of the City of Regina.

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1925.

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

Of the City of Regina, praying for an Act to ratify a certain lease and Bylaw respecting the erection of an Hotel.

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

ON STANDING ORDERS.

MESSIEURS.

Garry	Anderson	Pickel
Agar	Gamble	Sahlmark

Three shall be a quorum.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

MESSIEURS.

Parker	Gardiner	McGregor
Anderson	Garry	McKinnon
Agar	Gemmell	McNiven
Clinch	Hagarty	Pickel
Cockburn	Hassard	Sahlmark
Cross	Keelan	Salkeld
Davis	Knowles	Tripp
Donaldson	MacPherson	Uhrich

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

MESSIEURS.

Pickel	Hogan	Nolin
Agar	Huck	Patterson
Baker	Hyde	Salkeld
Buckle	Keelan	Scott
Creighton	Lewis	Smith
Cockburn	MacPherson	Steele
Cross	McAfee	Stipe
Dunning	McNab	Sykes
Gamble	McIntosh	Therres
Gardiner	McNiven	Uhrich
Gordon	Nay	Whatley

Eight shall be a quorum.

DECEMBER 7, 1925

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING.

MESSIEURS.

Sahlmark	Hamilton	McNiven
Anderson	Hill	Miller
Baker	Hogan	Nay
Cross	Hyde	Paulson
Davis	Knowles	Pickel
Dunning	Latta	Scott
Finlayson	McClure	Smith
Gardiner	McIntosh	Stipe
Hall	McGregor	Tran
Halvorson	McNab	Wilson

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON AGRICULTURE.

MESSIEURS.

Hogan	Gordon	McKinnon
Agar	Hagarty	Miller
Buckle	Hall	Nolin
Clinch	Halvorson	Parker
Cockburn	Hamilton	Paulson
Creighton	Hassard	Sahlmark
Dodds	Huck	Smith
Donaldson	Hyde	Steele
Dowd	Lewis	Stipe
Finlayson	MacLachlan	Sykes
Gamble	MacPherson	Therres
Garry	McClure	Whatley
Gemmell	McGregor	Wilson

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

MESSIEURS.

Hyde	Dowd	Patterson
Agar	Gamble	Salkeld
Baker	Gordon	Smith
Buckle	Hamilton	Steele
Creighton	MacLachlan	Tran
Cross	MacPherson	Tripp
Dodds	McKinnon	

Six shall be a quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

MESSIEURS.

Finlayson	Hall	Paulson
Anderson	Knowles	Sykes
Clinch	Keelan	Stipe
Creighton	Latta	Scott
Dunning	Lewis	Salkeld
Davis	McAfee	Tran
Gardiner	McClure	Therres
Hill	Nay	Tripp
Halvorson	Patterson	Uhrich
		Whatley

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON RAILWAY, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.
MESSIEURS.

Patterson	Dowd	McGregor
Agar	Gemmell	McIntosh
Buckle	Hagarty	McNab
Cockburn	Halvorson	Nolin
Creighton	Hassard	Parker
Dunning	Huck	Stipe
Donaldson	MacLachlan	Tran
Dodds	Miller	Wilson

Six shall be a quorum.

ON LAW AMENDMENTS.
MESSIEURS.

Gordon	Hill	McNiven
Anderson	Knowles	McIntosh
Cross	Keelan	MacPherson
Davis	Latta	Patterson
Garry	Lewis	Tran

Five shall be a quorum.

ON LIBRARY.
MESSIEURS.

Mr. Speaker	McAfee	Scott
Baker	McClure	Sykes
Dowd	MacPherson	Steele
Huck	Nay	Therres
Hogan	Paulson	Uhrich
Latta	Sahlmark	Wilson

Four shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Agar,
Resolved, That this Assembly doth concur in the Report presented this day of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly during the present session.

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

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Tripp,

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

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

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

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1925.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act, 1922.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Thursday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1925.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:
By Mr. Wilson—Of Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran
College Association.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law relating
to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 7—An Act to ratify the Lloydminster Public School
Scheme.
Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Friday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Highways for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)

Also—Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries for the twelve months ended April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1925.

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

Of Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

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

Bill No. 8—An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Mr. Speaker.—With regard to the question of Hansard reports of Debates in this Assembly, which was raised yesterday by the Honourable Member for Saskatoon City (Mr. Anderson), I would direct the attention of Members to the statement of Mr. Speaker Scott as it appears in the Journals of the Session of 1921–22, under date of January 10, 1922.

I am of the opinion that only duly appointed official Hansard reporters should be allowed to record the proceedings of this Legislature from the Table and that no Member or group of Members could be allowed to have their own appointees so perform this work.

The question as to whether the present limited system of Hansard reporting should be augmented is a matter for the Assembly itself to determine.

If any Members desire to have proceedings stenographically reported, I think that provision can be made in the Press Gallery for such work being done there.

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

The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 4.*)

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

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1925, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Annual Report of the Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act, as at April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

Also,—Annual Report of the Administration of The Deferred Charges Act, 1924–25. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

Also,—Statement of Attorney General's opinions, Treasury Board decisions, and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder, for the fiscal year 1924-25. (*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

Also,—Statement of Temporary Loans issued under Section 13 of The Treasury Department Act. (*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

And also,—Annual Report of the Provincial Auditor upon the accounts of the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 9.*)

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

Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 1924-25. (*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.25 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925.

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

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petition for Private Bill:—

Of Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation, and finds that while the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have not been altogether complied with, in view of the fact that the interests of the public apparently will not be prejudiced in any way, it would recommend that the provisions of the said Rules be suspended in regard to advertising and the filing of the Petition, and that the said Bill may be introduced.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting the Places of Payment of Certain Provincial Debentures and for Other Purposes.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association.

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

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

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the Financial Year ended April 30, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 11.)

Mr Speaker laid before the Assembly:—

The Annual Report of the Legislative Library, dated December 9, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 12.)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

- (1) How many men are employed in the Government Liquor and Beer Stores in the Province?

Answer: 242.

- (2) How many of these are returned soldiers?

Answer: 80.

- (3) Upon whose recommendation are the appointments made?

Answer: Under the provisions of section 11, subsection (j) of The Liquor Act, full authority to make all appointments is vested in the Liquor Board.

The Board receives recommendations from many sources, and considers the qualifications of all applicants.

Recommendation to the Executive Council by a Minister is necessary only where the Lieutenant Governor in Council makes appointments under legislative authority in that behalf.

- (4) Is first consideration given our returned men?

Answer: Yes, when qualifications are found to be suitable.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1925.

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

By Mr. Scott—Of A. J. McPhail and two others.

By Mr. Nay—Of John Evans and four others.

By Mr. Nay—Of Alban J. Tufts and four others.

By Mr. Knowles—Of the City of Moose Jaw.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended December 31, 1924. *(Sessional Paper No. 13.)*

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

(1) How many car loads of turkeys did the Co-operation and Markets Branch market this year?

Answer: 8 cars.

(2) What was the average price per pound received?

Answer: These turkeys were marketed co-operatively on the pool plan and final price has not yet been determined.

(3) How many car loads were marketed in the week ending December 5, 1925?

Answer: 4 cars.

(4) What was the average price per pound received during that week?

Answer: Please see reply to question two.

(5) Were these turkeys sold subject to grade and weight at point of shipment?

Answer: Yes.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the year ended December 31, 1924. *(Sessional Paper No. 14.)*

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1925.

The following Petition was presented and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Hogan—Of the German English Academy of Rosthern.

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

Of Alexander J. McPhail and two others, praying for An Act incorporating The Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

Of John Evans and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the North Saskatchewan Bible Society.

Of Alban J. Tufts and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the South Saskatchewan Bible Society.

Of the City of Moose Jaw, praying for An Act to ratify and confirm Certain Agreements and Bylaws respecting Swift Canadian Company, Limited.

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

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the Financial Year ended April 30, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 15.)

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

Annual Report of the Board of the University of Saskatchewan, for the year ended June 30, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 16.)

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

A Detailed Statement of all Remissions made under The Penalties and Forfeitures Act, for the period ending November 30, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 17.)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1924.

(Sessional Paper No. 18.)

Mr. Speaker.—During the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne yesterday evening, the Honourable the Junior Member for Saskatoon City came into the Chamber while the Honourable Member for Happyland was speaking. He heard one remark and rose asking that the same be withdrawn. No attention was paid to this request either by the Honourable Member who was speaking nor by Mr. Speaker. The remark in question was not in any sense unparliamentary. The Honourable Member for Saskatoon City did not rise to a point of order; he merely objected to an expression of opinion by another member. It is not the duty of Mr. Speaker to request the withdrawal of any remark which may be objected to by any other member. No exception may be taken to a member expressing his opinions on any question, nor to the quotation of speeches or letters which are the expressed opinions of any member; as long as the member addressing the Assembly uses parliamentary language he has pretty full liberty of expression.

If a speech or statement of another Honourable Member is quoted and the one so quoted rises to state that he did not use the expression quoted, then the Honourable Member speaking is bound to accept the denial; otherwise the quotation is accepted as correct.

Several times during the debate yesterday two members were on their feet at the same time; this is not in order. Any member speaking has the floor; if another member wishes to ask a question, he rises and asks permission. If the Honourable Member who has the floor is willing to be so interrupted, he sits down and so indicates that he permits the interruption. It is, however, the right of the Honourable Member who has the floor to refuse to be interrupted.

I also desire to remind Honourable Members that when Mr. Speaker rises it is not in order for any other member to remain standing nor to continue to speak.

I would further call the attention of Honourable Members to Rule 24.

I commend to all Honourable Members, and especially those who occupy seats for the first time this Session, a careful study of the Rules of this Legislature and ask for your co-operation in the observance of these rules.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

- (1) Has any special grant been given at any time to the Big River Public School?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when, what amount and to whom was it given?
Answer: April 30, 1924—\$400.00; July 22, 1924—\$200.00; January 6, 1925—\$400.00. Paid to the secretary treasurer of the Big River School District No. 32.
- (3) Upon whose recommendation was it given?
Answer: The special grant was given as the result of representations made to the department by the secretary of the school board on behalf of the district and the council of the village supported by information submitted by Mr. E. S. Clinch, M.L.A. The Minister, after satisfying himself regarding the financial situation in the district, recommended to the Government the payment of a special grant of \$1,000 under section 6 of The School Grants Act.
- (4) What was the reason given to the Minister why this grant should be given?
Answer: (a) It was stated that there was insufficient taxable property in the district from which to derive sufficient funds for the proper maintenance of a school to accommodate all the children who wished to attend. The 1923 assessment was \$100,101.00 and the rate of taxation for school purposes 50 mills. The 1924 assessment was \$101,411.00 and the rate of taxation 43 mills. The enrolment in the school for the year 1923-24 was 139, of which 40 were children from the territory adjacent to the Big River school district from which no revenue was derived. These 40 children had no other school facilities.
 (b) The district was in financial difficulty having outstanding liabilities on December 31, 1923, amounting to \$2,135.51. This was largely the result of arrears of taxes prior to the incorporation of the village. The taxes were levied but were not paid and in a great many cases were not collectable, owing to title to the lands being held by the Crown. The grant was asked and paid on the grounds that a district having a difficult time financing its school should not be expected to bear the cost of educating forty non-resident children.
- (5) Did the Minister investigate and what was the result of his investigation?
Answer: Yes. That a special grant of \$100.00 per month for ten months of 1924 be made to pay the salary of a teacher for forty non-resident pupils attending the school.

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

- (1) What was the initial cost to the Government of the S.P.P. Patrol Boat used on the Saskatchewan River between The Pas and Prince Albert?

Answer: \$4,500.00.

- (2) What was the cost of operating same for the period it was used?

Answer: \$1,147.43.

- (3) What were its exact duties?

Answer: To patrol, via Saskatchewan River, from Prince Albert to Cumberland House with points of call at various locations en route including, Fort a la Corne, Lost River, Nipawin, Ravine Bank, to enable the Patrol Officers to receive complaints from the residents adjacent to such points of call, and to investigate any complaints received.

- (4) Who was responsible for instituting this patrol?

Answer: The Attorney General on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1925.

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

Of the German English Academy of Rosthern, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

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

Your Committee finds that in the case of all the Petitions for Private Bills which have so far been received by the Assembly, the petitioners for various reasons, many of them not under their control, have not altogether complied with all the Rules relating to the time of filing the Bills and Petitions and the publishing of the necessary notices. The question of generally extending the time for such filing and publication has been carefully considered by your Committee, but it is felt that it would be inadvisable, and might create a bad precedent, to recommend such action and your Committee has decided to deal with each Petition on its merits and make its recommendations to the Assembly in due course.

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that while the provisions of the Rules in this regard have not been altogether complied with in the matter of the time for the publication of notice and filing of the Petitions, under all the circumstances, and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of said Rules in this regard be suspended and that the said Bills may be introduced:

Of the City of Moose Jaw, praying for An Act to ratify and confirm Certain Agreements and Bylaws respecting Swift Canadian Company, Limited.

Of Alexander J. McPhail and two others, praying for An Act incorporating The Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

By leave of the Assembly,
On motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Anderson,
Ordered, That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

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

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis of the seventh instant.

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

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

- (1) What were the kinds and quantities of the crops grown on the various Institutional Farms this year?

Answer:

1. Mental Hospital Farm, North Battleford.

Wheat.....	3,880 bushels
Oats.....	26,273 bushels
Barley.....	4,873 bushels
Potatoes.....	15,000 bushels
Feed.....	560 tons

2. Regina Jail Farm.

Wheat.....	3,030 bushels
Oats.....	12,419 bushels
Barley.....	2,432 bushels
Potatoes.....	1,850 bushels
Feed.....	70 tons

3. Mental Hospital Farm, Weyburn.

Wheat.....	275 bushels
Oats.....	5,100 bushels
Barley.....	2,500 bushels
Potatoes.....	2,350 bushels
Feed.....	50 tons

4. Moosomin Jail Farm.

Wheat.....	1,401 bushels
Oats.....	2,637 bushels
Barley.....	1,134 bushels
Feed.....	15 tons

5. Prince Albert Jail Farm.

Oats.....	3,650 bushels
Barley.....	628 bushels
Potatoes.....	2,500 bushels
Feed.....	300 tons

6. Industrial School for Boys, Regina.

Potatoes.....	1,000 bushels
Feed.....	5 tons

Total Wheat grown.....	8,586 bushels
Oats.....	52,079 bushels
Barley.....	11,567 bushels
Potatoes.....	22,700 bushels
Feed.....	1,000 tons

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

By Mr. Tran, for a Return showing:--

A detailed statement of the expense accounts of Archie McCallum and George McCallum, Road Inspectors, between March 1, 1925, and July 1, 1925.

By Mr. Sykes, for a Return showing:--

- (1) The total amount expended in each constituency under contract with rural municipalities, under road foremen, on maintenance and on revenue bridges in each constituency during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1 to November 1, 1925.
- (2) The location of and the total amount expended upon the work done by each contractor upon the provincial highways during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1 to November 1, 1925.
- (3) The total amount expended upon capital bridges in each constituency during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1, 1925, to November 1, 1925.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1925.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 19.*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Tripp.

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

TO HIS HONOUR, THE HONOURABLE H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

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

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

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

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. Dunning, seconded by Mr. Tran, Resolved, That Thomas Henry Garry, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of Yorkton, be the Deputy Speaker of this Assembly.

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

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

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

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1925.

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

Bill No. 15—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Lacadena No. 228.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday, January 5, 1926.

Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act.

Mr. Baker for Mr. Knowles, Second reading Tuesday, January 5, 1926.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That when this Assembly adjourns today it do stand adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That when this Assembly adjourns tomorrow it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, January 5, 1926, at 3 o'clock p.m.

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

(1) How many night schools were in operation in the rural districts of our Province during the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925?

Answer: 1918—no night schools in operation; 1919—12; 1920—39; 1921—65; 1922—99; 1923—55; 1924—37; 1925—10, first term only.

(2) How many students were enrolled each year?

Answer: 1918—nil; 1919—168; 1920—617; 1921—1,046; 1922—1,807; 1923—862; 1924—669; 1925—139, first term only.

(3) How much was paid each year by way of grants?

Answer: 1918—nil; 1919—\$366.00; 1920—\$1,215.00; 1921—\$3,534.67; 1922—\$6,698.00; 1923—\$1,766.00; 1924—\$954.00; 1925—\$277.00, first term only.

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Buckle,

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

The number of convictions obtained in rural schools, under The School Attendance Act, year by year, from the time of its inception down to the present date.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton:

Whereas certain moneys being part of the surplus funds from the operations of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919 have been transmitted by the Government of Canada to the Government of Saskatchewan; and

Whereas such moneys are not ordinary revenues of the Crown; and

Whereas it is desirable to enable all parties who so desire to make representations regarding the most fitting disposition of such moneys;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into and report upon the most suitable method of utilising the said moneys.

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

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 8—An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 7—An Act to ratify the Lloydminster Public School Scheme.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting the Places of Payment of Certain Provincial Debentures and for Other Purposes.

According to Order, Bill No. 14—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

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 amend An Act incorporating The Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association.

Bill No. 02—An Act to ratify an Agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 14—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties, which was reported with amendment; considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.35 o'clock p.m. until tomorrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925.

3 o'clock p.m.

According to Order, Bill No. 14—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties, was read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

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

4.05 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 a Bill, which, in the name of the Assembly, I present to Your Honour, and to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour's assent.

The Clerk of the Assembly then read the title of the Bill that had been passed, as follows:—

An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Sutherland and Certain Other Parties.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:—
“In His Majesty's name His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to this Bill.”

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retired from the Chamber.

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

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

Bill No. 2—An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.

Bill No. 9—An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

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

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.25 o'clock p.m. until Tuesday, January 5th, 1926, at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1926.

3 o'clock p.m.

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

By Mr. Anderson—Of the City of Saskatoon, praying that the Petition of the City of Moose Jaw respecting Swift Canadian Company, Limited, be rejected.

By Mr. Anderson—Of the City of Saskatoon, praying that the Petition of the City of Regina respecting the erection of an Hotel, be rejected.

By leave of the Assembly,
On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. MacPherson,
Ordered, That the provisions of Rule 71 (8) be suspended
and that the said Petitions be now Read and Received.
The said Petitions were accordingly Read and Received.

By Mr. Davis—Of the City of Prince Albert, praying that the Petition of the City of Moose Jaw respecting Swift Canadian Company, Limited, be rejected.

By Mr. Davis—Of the City of Prince Albert, praying that the Petition of the City of Regina respecting the erection of an Hotel, be rejected.

By leave of the Assembly,
On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. McAfee,
Ordered, That the provisions of Rule 71 (8) be suspended and
that the said Petitions be now Read and Received.
The said Petitions were accordingly Read and Received.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act, 1925.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 20—An Act to validate the 1924 Assessment of the City of Regina and to validate the Tax Sale of the said City for the Year 1925.

Hon. Mr. Cross for Mr. McNiven, Second reading Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Lieutenant

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

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

Mr. Speaker informed the Assembly that the Clerk of the Assembly had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council notification of a vacancy in the Representation in the Electoral Division of Ile a la Crosse, due to the decease of Joseph O. Nolin, Esquire.
(*Sessional Paper No. 20.*)

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

Report containing a record of all Convictions under The Liquor Act, 1925, to December 31, 1925. (*Sessional Paper No. 22.*)

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

H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—

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

(*Sessional Paper No. 21.*)

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

Resolved, That the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan desires to express its deep sense of the loss sustained by the Province in the death of the late Mr. Joseph O. Nolin, Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Constituency of Ile a la Crosse, for seventeen years a Member of the Legislature of this Province.

Mr. Nolin took an active and effective part in all matters pertaining to the progress of the Province and his name and work will long be held in intimate association with the development and upbuilding of the Northern part of Saskatchewan.

The Legislature avails itself of this opportunity to record its tribute to the memory of a man who was one of its most respected members.

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

Ordered, That the resolution of condolence on the death of the late Mr. Joseph O. Nolin, formerly a Member of this Legislature, be communicated to the members of his family on behalf of this Assembly by Mr. Speaker.

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

- (1) When were official trustees appointed for Stryj School District No. 3201 and Bernardine School District No. 2181?

Answer: An Official Trustee for Stryj School District No. 3201 was appointed on January 15, 1925, and for Bernardine School District No. 2181 on January 28, 1925.

- (2) For what reasons were the appointments made in each case?

Answer: Special investigations indicated that the Board of Trustees in each case was not prepared to manage the affairs of the district in such a manner as to keep an efficient school in operation.

- (3) Have promises been made by the Minister during 1925 to allow the ratepayers of Stryj School District No. 3201 to elect a Board of Trustees?

Answer: Yes, conditionally upon satisfactory evidence that reasons for the appointment of an Official Trustee ceased to exist.

- (4) If so, what were the dates of such promises? How were they made, by letter or to a delegation of ratepayers?

Answer: January 21, 1925, verbally to a delegation consisting of two trustees and an interpreter.

- (5) If such promises were made, have they been kept? If not, why?

Answer: See answer to question No. 3.

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

- (1) Does the Government Liquor Board purchase stocks direct from manufacturers or through agents?

Answer: The Board purchases all domestic stocks direct from the manufacturers. With the exception of certain stocks purchased through John Hope & Company, Law Young & Company, Gillespies & Company, all of Montreal, and The Hudsons Bay Company, all imported stocks are purchased direct from the manufacturers. The firms named, who have all been established for half a century or more, are the recognised Canadian representatives of certain overseas manufacturers, and ordering through these firms is a convenience and some economy to the Board.

- (2) If through agents, what commissions are being paid?

Answer: None.

- (3) Is the Government aware of commissions being paid at the following places: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina and Yorkton?

Answer: No. Also answered by Nos. 1 and 2.

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

- (1) Were tenders called or invited for the supply of 1926 automobile license plates for our Province?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how were they advertised for?

Answer: Not advertised on account of the limited number of firms and companies undertaking the manufacture of automobile license plates. An invitation to tender was sent to fourteen firms and companies known to be interested in the supplying of automobile license plates.

- (3) What tenders were received and from whom?

Answer: Five from the following:

J. R. Tacey & Son, 550 Sixth Avenue West,
Vancouver.

Hunter, Martin & Company, 301 Northern Crown
Bldg., Regina.

Canadian Colortype, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont.

MacDonald Manufacturing Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

- (4) What prices were quoted in each case?

Answer: Two tenders were requested.

(1) including sales tax.

(2) exclusive of sales tax.

The following were submitted including sales tax:

J. R. Tacey & Son, Vancouver \$10,095.00

Hunter, Martin & Company, Regina 12,140.16

MacDonald Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Toronto 9,774.45

And the following submitted exclusive of sales

tax:

Hunter, Martin & Company, Regina \$10,530.12

Canadian Colortype, Limited, Hamilton 9,850.45

St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited, St.
Thomas 12,194.62

MacDonald Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Toronto 9,309.00

- (5) Where were these license plates obtained?

Answer: MacDonald Manufacturing Company, Limited,
Toronto.

- (6) What was the price paid?

Answer: \$9,309.00.

- (7) Were the plates made in Canada? If not, where were they made?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) Was any freight or duty paid by the Province? If so, how much?

Answer: No.

- (9) Did any Saskatchewan agent represent the firm from which said plates were purchased? If so, who?

Answer: Yes—Mr. E. L. Powell, Regina.

- (10) If these plates were purchased outside of Canada, did the Government have any information as to whether suitable plates were obtainable in Canada?

Answer: Answered by question No. 5.

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

By Mr. Buckle, for a Return showing,

The number of convictions obtained in rural schools under The School Attendance Act, year by year, from the time of its inception down to the present date.

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the advisability of recommending to the Parliament of Canada the enactment of necessary legislation to confer on the Provinces power to regulate the sale of shares of Dominion companies or that such other action be taken as will insure the regulation of the sale of such shares.

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

According to Order Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act, was read a third time and passed.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act;

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Hamilton,

That the said Bill No. 13 be not now read a third time but be now referred back to a Committee of the Whole for further consideration and report.

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act, on which 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 Bill No. 11—An Act respecting the Places of Payment of Certain Provincial Debentures and for Other Purposes, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 15—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Lacadena No. 228, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1926.

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

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association, and recommends that the title be changed to read as follows:

“An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association.”

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to ratify an Agreement dated the 9th day of December, 1925, between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, and further to ratify the Bylaw of the said City of Moose Jaw authorising the execution of said Agreement,

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

“An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited.”

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

Moved by Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. Hill,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all construction necessary for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway should be immediately proceeded with.

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

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

H. W. NEWLANDS,

Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1926, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly. *(Sessional Paper No. 23.)*

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1926.

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

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Game Act, 1924.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates
of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.
Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 16, 1925, showing:

- (1) The total amount expended in each constituency under contract with rural municipalities, under road foremen, on maintenance and on revenue bridges in each constituency during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1 to November 1, 1925.
- (2) The location of and the total amount expended upon the work done by each contractor upon the provincial highways during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1 to November 1, 1925.
- (3) The total amount expended upon capital bridges in each constituency during the fiscal year 1924-25, and from May 1, 1925, to November 1, 1925.

(Sessional Paper No. 24.)

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

- (1) Has there been an increase in the volume of business done by The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, for the year 1925?

Answer: As the financial report of the Company for 1925 is not yet issued the information required is not available.

- (2) Has this Company been operated at a profit or loss during 1924-25?

Answer: Answered by No. 1.

- (3) How much was the Government's guarantee to the Banks on behalf of this Company for the years 1923, 1924, 1925?

Answer: 1923—\$390,000; 1924—\$390,000; 1925—\$600,000.

- (4) Have any new Creameries been purchased or built during the years 1924 and 1925?

Answer: The Company reports—in 1924 none, in 1925 one.

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

- (1) How many nurses were employed in the School Hygiene Branch during the year 1924?

Answer: 13.

- (2) How many schools were visited?

Answer: 1,345.

- (3) How many of this number were town and village schools?

Answer: 301.

- (4) How many were rural schools?

Answer: 1,044.

- (5) How many pupils were examined?

Answer: 45,780.

- (6) How many pupils showed no sign of remediable physical defects?

Answer: 16,844.

- (7) How many cases were reported as treated during the year?

Answer: 12,049.

- (8) How many home visits were made?

Answer: 1,877.

- (9) What percentage of the schools are showing practical results from health teaching?

Answer: 63.72 per cent.

- (10) Are school surroundings improving?

Answer: Yes—1,129 improvements were reported during the year.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association."

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 02—An Act to ratify an Agreement dated the 9th day of December, 1925, between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, a company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, and further to ratify the Bylaw of the said City of Moose Jaw authorising the execution of said Agreement, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited."

According to Order, Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. Hill,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all construction necessary for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway should be immediately proceeded with.

The debate continuing, Mr. Tran moved in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Buckle,

That the following words be added at the end thereof:—
"and that sufficient work be done at the terminal of the railway to enable a fair test of the feasibility of the route to be made. That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Canada and to Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways."

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1926.

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that, while the provisions of the Rules relating to the time for filing the Bills and Petitions and the publishing of the necessary notices, as already reported to the Assembly, have not been altogether complied with, under all the circumstances and in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of said Rules in this regard be suspended and that the said Bills may be introduced:—

Of the German English Academy of Rosthern, praying for An Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of John Evans and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the North Saskatchewan Bible Society.

Of Alban J. Tufts and four others, praying for An Act incorporating the South Saskatchewan Bible Society.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Anderson,
Ordered, That the third report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

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

Your Committee has received a Petition on behalf of Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray, praying for An Act of Incorporation, and after considering all the facts, it finds that while the provisions of Rule 79 have not been complied with, in that it was not placed before the Assembly within the time stated in the said Rule, yet, under the circumstances, your Committee recommends that the provisions of Rule 79 be suspended and leave be given to Present the said Petition of Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray and that the same be now Read and Received.

Your Committee further recommends that while in the case of this Petition and Bill all the provisions of the Rules relating to the time of filing and publishing of the necessary notices have not altogether been complied with, yet, in view of the fact that the interests of the public will apparently not be prejudiced in any way, your Committee recommends that the provisions of said Rules in this regard be suspended and that the said Bill may be introduced.

Your Committee has also received a Petition from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, praying for An Act to amend its Act of Incorporation and after considering all the facts it finds that while the provisions of Rule 79 have not been

complied with in that it was not placed before the Assembly within the time stated in said Rule, yet, under the circumstances your Committee recommends that the provisions of Rule 79 be suspended and leave be given to Present the said Petition of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and that the same be now Read and Received.

Your Committee finds that publication of the notice of this Petition and Bill has been made in a Regina daily newspaper under date of the 7th instant, and has been ordered for insertion in this newspaper and the daily newspapers in the cities of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in their issues of January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1926, and that such notice is sufficiently clear and distinct to comply with the provisions of Rule 82. In view of the fact, however, that this Petition and Bill are of vital interest to a large number of rural residents in all parts of the Province, your Committee feels that the publication of the notice in the city newspapers just at this time is not sufficient notice to those whose interests may be affected, and is of opinion that the Petitioners should immediately order the insertion of the said notice in all the weekly newspapers of the Province in their next issues.

Under all the circumstances, your Committee recommends that the provisions of the Rules in this regard be suspended and that the Bill may now be introduced but that it be not proceeded with further than Second Reading until evidence as to the advertising in the weekly press has been filed with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and this Committee reports that same is satisfactory.

By leave of the Assembly,
On motion of Mr. Garry, seconded by Mr. Agar,
Ordered, That the fourth report of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders be now concurred in.

The following Petitions were accordingly presented, and read and received:—

- By Mr. McIntosh—Of L. Leconte and four others, on behalf of Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray.
- By Mr. McNiven—Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

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

- Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.
- Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.
- Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.
- Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray.
- Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

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

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration the Reference made to it by the Assembly:—

“That Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.”

Your Committee heard representations from officials of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Direct Sellers' Association, the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities and the Rural Municipal Association of Saskatchewan, as well as from a number of representatives of commercial institutions.

Your Committee first gave careful consideration to the subject matter of Bill No. 12, in the light of the different representations made. No objection was made before your Committee to any of the clauses contained in this Bill, but representation was made that Paragraph 3 of Clause 2, which had been requested by the Retail Merchants' Association, was not now desired. Your Committee, therefore, begs to report the Bill with amendment.

Representations were also made by the various bodies referred to on the general principle of the licensing of hawkers and pedlers by the Province and the municipalities. All those appearing before the Committee were agreed that direct sellers (commonly known as “hawkers and pedlers”) should contribute toward the upkeep of the Province and the municipalities in which they might operate, by way of payment of a license fee. Opinions differed somewhat as to the amount that should be charged for licenses both by the Province at large and individual municipalities.

Your Committee gave very careful consideration to these representations and to the whole question of licensing and begs to recommend to the Assembly that the present provincial fee and the present system of taxation by municipal authorities be maintained.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Hyde, seconded by Mr. MacPherson,

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

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 32—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Scott and Certain Other Parties.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 33—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Battleford and Certain Other Parties.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 34—An Act respecting Certain Agreements for the Sale of Land.
Mr. Knowles, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

- (1) To what extent is Saskatchewan coal used in the Government Institutions?

Answer: Saskatchewan (Souris) coal is used in all cases except where the freight rates make its cost too high as compared with other coals or where the type of boiler or furnace installed is unsuited for Saskatchewan coal or makes its use uneconomical.

It is used in the following institutions: Regina Jail; Regina Normal School; Regina Land Titles Office; Provincial Police Building, Regina; Court House, Moose Jaw; Home for the Infirm, Wolseley; Provincial Police Quarters, Weyburn; and so far as practicable at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Weyburn.

- (2) What coals are being used at the Provincial Mental Hospitals at North Battleford and Weyburn?

Answer: At the Provincial Mental Hospital, Weyburn, about 60 per cent. Souris coal and 40 per cent. Western steam coal is used. At Weyburn the furnaces were altered so as to burn Souris coal more effectively, but there is insufficient boiler capacity to carry the load at all times with Souris coal and it has been found necessary to use Western Steam Coal when the load is heavy.

At the Provincial Mental Hospital, Battleford, Drumheller and Tofield coal is used. The freight rate on Souris coal makes it too costly to use.

- (3) Is any coal other than Saskatchewan coal being used in any Government buildings on or south of the C.P.R. main line, if so, in which?

Answer: Yes. Court House, Swift Current; Land Titles Office, Moose Jaw; Industrial School for Boys; Court House; Government House and Power House, Regina; Court House and Land Titles Offices, Moosomin; Court House and Land Titles Offices, Arcola.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. Hill,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all construction necessary for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway should be immediately proceeded with, and the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. Tran, seconded by Mr. Buckle,

That the following words be added at the end thereof:—
 “and that sufficient work be done at the terminal of the railway to enable a fair test of the feasibility of the route to be made. That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Canada and to Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways.”

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

YEAS.

MESSIEURS.

Cockburn	Salkeld	Stipe
Agar	Whatley	MacPherson
Tran	McClure	Anderson
		Buckle—10

NAYS.

MESSIEURS.

Garry	Gardiner	Sykes
Scott	Finlayson	Lewis
Pickel	Paulson	Steele
McNab	Patterson	Miller
Cross	Sahlmark	McGregor
Dunning	Parker	Tripp
Latta	Gamble	Donaldson
Hamilton	Smith	Hassard
Clinch	Gordon	Hill
McKinnon	Hogan	McIntosh
Therres	Gemmell	Keelan
Halvorson	Dowd	McAfee
Wilson	Hall	MacLachlan
Dodds	McNiven	Huck
Uhrich	Hyde	Nay
		Davis—46

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

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YEAS.

MESSIEURS.

Garry	Sahlmark	Hill
Scott	Parker	McIntosh
Pickel	Gamble	Keelan
McNab	Smith	McAfee
Cross	Gordon	MacLachlan
Dunning	Hogan	Huck
Latta	Gemmell	Nay
Hamilton	Dowd	Davis
Clinch	Hall	Cockburn
McKinnon	McNiven	Agar
Therres	Hyde	Tran
Halvorson	Sykes	Salkeld
Wilson	Lewis	Whatley
Dodds	Steele	McClure
Uhrich	Miller	Stipe
Gardiner	McGregor	MacPherson
Finlayson	Tripp	Anderson
Paulson	Donaldson	Buckle—56
Patterson	Hassard	

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

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1926, the following sums:—

1. For Legislation	\$ 5,500.00
2. For Executive Council.....	190,000.00
3. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue).....	50,090.00
4. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital).....	587,020.00

being:

to provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, on account of the construction or acquisition of elevators, under the provisions of the Act respecting said Company, \$587,020.00.

5. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Buildings (Construction).....	401,150.00
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6. For Education.....	\$ 250,945.00
7. For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry.....	26,500.00
8. For Agriculture—Game Protection and Museum.....	2,500.00
9. For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets	4,000.00
10. For Agriculture—Administration of The Agri- cultural Aids Act.....	10,000.00
being:	
To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock \$10,000.00.	
11. For Public Health.....	97,000.00
12. For Bureau of Child Protection.....	80,000.00
13. For King's Printer.....	3,000.00
14. For Telephone (Chargeable to Capital).....	80,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly; and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1926.

Leave to introduce the same having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time, and second reading ordered:—
Bill No. 35—An Act respecting the Employment of Female Labour.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the financial year 1924-25. *(Sessional Paper No. 25.)*

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated December 16, 1925, showing:

A detailed statement of the expense accounts of Archie McCallum and George McCallum, Road Inspectors, between March 1, 1925, and July 1, 1925. *(Sessional Paper No. 26.)*

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

- (1) How many carloads of turkeys were sold by the Turkey Pool and at what prices, during the weeks ending—
 - (a) November 28, 1925,
 - (b) December 5, 1925,
 - (c) December 12, 1925?

Answer:

- (a) During the week ending November 28, 1925, 4 carloads of turkeys were sold @ 30½c for No. 1 grade and 25½c for No. 2 grade, f.o.b. shipping point.
 - (b) During the week ending December 5, 1925, two carloads of turkeys were sold @ 31c for No. 1 grade and 26c for No. 2 grade, f.o.b. shipping point. One car @ 33½c for No. 1 grade and 28½c for No. 2 grade, f.o.b. shipping point. One car @ 33c for No. 1 grade and 28c for No. 2 grade, f.o.b. shipping point.
 - (c) None.
- (2) Did the Marketing Commissioner extend the courtesy of the trade to the Western Canada Brokers by giving them an opportunity to sell these turkeys for him, and, if so, what brokers?

Answer: The Markets Commissioner, on the instruction of the Minister discussed over long distance telephone, the marketing of Pool turkeys with George H. Nellis, Produce Broker of Moose Jaw, and asked this broker

if he was prepared to buy some of these cars, and the reply was to the effect that he did not buy but would sell on consignment or on the usual brokerage basis.

- (3) Were these turkeys sold subject to grade and weight at point of shipment, and, if so, why was Mr. Kyle sent East at the expense of the Pool to adjust probable differences that might arise?

Answer: These turkeys were sold subject to grade and weight at point of shipment.

Mr. Kyle was sent to visit Eastern markets when shipments from Western Canada were arriving in order to acquire any new information available regarding methods of handling dressed poultry, the most serviceable kinds of boxes, and the best method of packing turkeys—questions upon which there is still a variety of opinion. From previous experience it has been found profitable to have personal knowledge of the condition in which carloads of farm killed turkeys reach destination, and to sell in markets where such inspection is feasible. Since Mr. Kyle's services in this regard are of considerable value to the Co-operative Associations, which are selling dressed turkeys, the expenses of his trip east have been divided equally between the Turkey Pool and the Department.

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

- (1) What studies have been made by the Department of Agriculture to determine the possibilities of cleaning grain on the farm to remove the weed seeds from threshed grain before marketing?

Answer: The Department of Agriculture has investigated two different types of grain cleaning machinery manufactured for the purpose of quickly, economically and effectively separating weed seeds from large quantities of grain. One of the types investigated, a rotating wire screen is placed on top of the threshing machine separator, and the other, a gang of rotating many pocket discs, is mounted on a truck placed alongside the separator and driven by a separate engine. The grain is run directly into this cleaner as it comes from the threshing machine.

The former machine weighs about 500 pounds, requires less than 1 additional horse power to operate it, and because of its slow motion should be durable. The initial cost of the machine is moderate and varies according to the length of the cylinder, which is determined by the rate at which it is fed by the separator.

The latter machine is much heavier, hence the necessity for mounting it on a truck separate from the threshing mill, and for using a separate engine, which, however, needs to be only a small one. The initial cost of this machine is rather high, but it is very durable and efficient.

- (2) What conclusions have been reached from such studies?
Answer: The conclusions reached by the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

(a) The following statement indicates the necessity for cleaning grain on the farm rather than hauling weed seeds to market, shipping to the terminal elevators and paying elevator and transportation charges besides losing the value of such screenings for feeding purposes. These figures are based on the 1923-24 Saskatchewan grain crop year and relate to wheat only:

Dockage in Saskatchewan wheat crop.....	4,927,000 bushels
Dockage of feeding value—	
50 per cent.....	2,463,500 bushels
or approximately.....	150,000,000 pounds
Cost of hauling to local elevator, local and terminal elevator charges and freight to terminals 33½c per cwt.....	\$990,327.00
Value screenings @ 1c per pound.....	1,500,000.00
	\$2,490,327.00

In addition to the above loss is the loss in commercial price due to grain grading "rejected" because of the presence of an excessive amount of weed seeds, particularly wild oats, and the much greater loss to the grain crop caused by weeds using up plant food and moisture required for maximum production.

(b) An efficient, cheap and durable machine may now be obtained which will reduce the dockage to such an extent that grain which would grade "rejected" can be brought up to a straight grade, particularly when wild oats are the chief weed seeds present.

(c) A low priced, efficient and durable machine should be, as a rule, very satisfactorily profitable and may be used in conjunction with the present types of threshing separator.

(d) It may be possible and is advisable for permanent solution, to devise a new type of threshing separator with a weed separator incorporated within

it. Probably an extension and improvement of the present screens and general small seed separating devices would answer the purpose.

(e) The problem and cost of threshing weed seed in grain is recognised by the Department which suggests that, no matter what process of separation may be followed in the future, the thresherman and the farmer would do well to more closely co-operate in determining how the thresherman should be paid for this additional work.

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

- (1) How many steam boilers are there in Saskatchewan under The Steam Boilers Act?

Answer: The Department has on record 8,431 boilers, about 80 per cent. of which are agricultural boilers. This does not include low pressure heating boilers under 20 horse power.

- (2) In which provinces is inspection of steam boilers compulsory?

Answer: Inspection of steam boilers is compulsory in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec. Inspection of stationary boilers is compulsory in Ontario and to some extent in the Maritime Provinces.

- (3) To what extent is inspection of steam boilers compulsory in other countries?

Answer: Inspection of steam boilers is compulsory in Great Britain and most of the overseas Dominions. In France, Germany, Holland, Austria and practically all European countries. In 18 states and in a considerable number of the principal cities of the United States, also in other countries.

- (4) How many boiler accidents have there been in Saskatchewan in recent years?

Answer: During the last fifteen years (since 1910) fifteen accidents have been reported by which three persons were killed and ten persons injured. Since 1910 one hundred and nineteen boilers and pressure vessels have been condemned by our inspectors as dangerous and unfit for further use.

- (5) How does this province compare with other places in regard to the number of boiler accidents?

Answer: Very favourably. The average number of explosions and casualties per annum during recent years in the several countries named, is as follows:—

	Number of explosions	Persons killed	Persons injured
Great Britain	81	21	51
Germany	15	11	21
United States	675	142	302

The figures for United States are incomplete as no official returns are made and many minor accidents are not reported. The number of accidents was much greater before the more general adoption of boiler regulations. A report submitted at a convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City some years ago contained the following statement by the Superintendent of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York: "Every year there averages in the United States between 1,300 and 1,400 serious boiler accidents, of which 300 to 400 are violent explosions. These accidents kill between 400 and 500 persons, injure 700 or 800 more and destroy more than half a million dollars worth of property."

The number of boiler explosions per annum per 10,000 boilers in service, according to the most reliable information available is estimated as follows:—

Germany—a little less than 1 per 10,000 boilers,
Great Britain—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 boilers,
United States—at least 12 per 10,000 boilers.

- (6) What effect has compulsory boiler inspection in reducing the number of boiler accidents?

Answer: Germany, where boiler inspection is most thorough, has the lowest boiler accident rate in the world.

The Manchester (England) Steam Users' Association after 56 years of operation, claims that no life has ever been lost by the explosion of any boiler under the Association's guarantee.

The results of regular inspection of steam boilers is well illustrated by conditions in the United States of America. In 1910 inspection was compulsory in 6 states and a few cities only. During the previous ten years the average number of casualties reported per annum, due to boiler explosions, was 283 persons killed and 502 persons injured. In 1922, as the result of the adoption of compulsory inspection in 12 additional states and a number of cities, the number of casualties had been reduced to 132 persons killed and 332 persons injured during the year, the average for the previous three years being 142 persons killed and 302 persons injured per annum. In 1924 there were 73 explosions of boilers and pressure vessels by which 72 persons were killed and 161 injured. It may be noted that no one was killed during the year by the explosion of a boiler built under the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code for the construction of Steam Boilers, which has now been widely adopted in the United States and which is very similar to the Regulations which have been in force in this Province for about 14 years.

According to Order, Resolutions Numbers 1 to 14, inclusive, adopted in Committee of Supply on the eighth instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

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

H. W. NEWLANDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1927, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly. (*Sessional Paper No. 27.*)

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

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

- Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Game Act, 1924.
- Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act, 1925.
- Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.
- Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.
- Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.

Moved by Mr. McAfee, seconded by Mr. MacPherson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Government should make a proper survey and readjustment of values to a fair basis of the farms purchased by or allotted to returned soldiers through the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 20—An Act to validate the 1924 Assessment of the City of Regina and to validate the Tax Sale of the said City for the Year 1925, was 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 the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills:—

- Bill No. 04—An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1926.

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

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

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 37—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Humboldt and Certain Other Parties.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

- (1) What are the duties of Andrew Bodnarczuk?

Answer: Andrew Bodnarczuk is employed as Provincial Game Guardian and it is his duty to devote his attention to patrolling such districts or portions of the Province as may be allotted to him from time to time for the purpose of assisting in the protection of game and carrying out the provisions of The Game Act.

- (2) What was his salary last year?

Answer: \$1,200.00.

- (3) What were his expenses?

Answer: \$2,304.75.

- (4) Where was he working during each week of October, 1925?

Answer: Week ended October 3, in Rural Municipalities Nos. 342, 372, 373.

Week ended October 10, in Rural Municipalities Nos. 401, 402, 431, 460, 461, 463, 490, 491.

Week ended October 17, in Rural Municipalities Nos. 401, 402, 403, 404, 461, 463, 490.

Week ended October 24, in Rural Municipalities Nos. 434, 435, 437, 461, 464, 491, 493.

Week ended October 31, in Rural Municipalities Nos. 344, 372, 373, 401, 402, 403, 461, 463.

- (5) Who is responsible for the watching of the beaver dams on Beaver Creek near Saskatoon?

Answer: The responsibility of watching the beaver dams on Beaver Creek near Saskatoon has not been specially placed as a permanent duty upon anyone, although patrols of that district are made periodically by Provincial Game Guardians and last spring daily patrols were made for six consecutive weeks during the period when the unlawful trapping of beaver was likely to take place.

- (6) Were any of these dams destroyed last fall?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge that any of these dams were destroyed last fall.

(7) If so, how many, and on what dates?

Answer: Answered by question No. 6.

(8) What action has been taken by the Government?

Answer: Answered by question No. 6.

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

(1) What was the total cost of the Sanatorium site at Saskatoon?

Answer: \$8,482.50.

(2) From whom was the site purchased?

Answer: (a) Residence of the late Y. H. Bowerman and 30 lots purchased from the Bowerman Estate at a cost of \$8,182.50.

(b) Six lots from parties in Vancouver and Shaunavon at a cost of \$300.00.

(c) Twenty lots from the City of Saskatoon without cost.

(3) What was the total cost of the Sanatorium including building, laundry, site, superintendent's residence, etc.?

Answer: \$519,195.55.

(4) Is the building fireproof?

Answer: Yes.

(5) What is the total bed accommodation, not including balconies?

Answer: 169.

(6) What is the cost per bed?

Answer: \$3,080.00.

(7) What bed accommodation do the balconies provide?

Answer: 96.

(8) Are the buildings at Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium fireproof?

Answer: No.

(9) What is their total cost including site?

Answer: \$840,000.00.

(10) What is the normal bed accommodation?

Answer: 300.

(11) What is the cost per bed?

Answer: \$2,800.00.

(12) Do these costs compare favourably with the costs of similar institutions in other Provinces?

Answer: Sir Oliver Mowatt Memorial Sanatorium at Kingston, erected 1916-1919, normal bed accommodation 170, total cost approximately \$500,000.00.

Alterations and additions to Straubenzie Home made by D.S.C.R., no figures available as to cost. Approximate cost per bed \$2,941.00. Building not fireproof.

Tranquille Sanatorium in British Columbia, buildings frame, normal bed accommodation 276, buildings erected between 1910-1923, total cost \$547,290.00. Cost per bed \$2,000.00.

Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, London, Ont., buildings, some frame, some semi-fireproof, normal accommodation 240, buildings erected 1917, total cost \$750,000.00. Cost per bed \$3,125.00.

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

- (1) How many rural schools are there in the Province with enrolments of 50 or more?

Answer: 352. Fifty-three being two-roomed schools.

- (2) How many teachers were trained in the Province during 1925?

Answer: 1,700.

- (3) How many of each grade of certificates were issued?

<i>Answer:</i> Interim First Class Certificates.....	436
Interim Second Class Certificates.....	840
Interim High School Certificates.....	100
Third Class Certificates.....	1,114
Permanent First Class Certificates.....	257
Permanent Second Class Certificates.....	485
Permanent Third Class Certificates (to discharged soldiers).....	2
Permanent High School Certificates.....	84
Collegiate Certificates.....	21
Interim Household Science Certificates....	2
Interim Physical Culture Certificates.....	1
Interim Kindergarten Certificates.....	1
Interim Art Certificates.....	1
Interim Commercial Certificates.....	1
Permanent Household Science Certificates	5
Permanent Kindergarten Certificates.....	1
Provisional Certificates.....	29

3,380

- (4) How many students are now enrolled in each of the Normal Schools of the Province?

Answer: Regina—521. Saskatoon—461.

- (5) How many students in each class-room at Saskatoon and Regina?

Answer: Assuming that the question has reference to the students in attendance at the Normal Schools, the number in each classroom in each of the Normal schools is as follows:

Regina—

Room A—First Class.....	86
Room B—Second Class.....	66
Room C—Second Class.....	66
Room D—Second Class.....	96
Room E—Second Class.....	57
Room F—Second Class.....	61
Room G—University Gradu- ates.....	29
Room H—First Class.....	60

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Saskatoon—

Room 1—First Class.....	63
Room 2—First Class.....	67
Room 3—Second Class.....	60
Room 4—Second Class.....	60
Room 5—Second Class.....	60
Room 6—Second Class.....	76
Room 7—Second Class.....	75

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- (6) Has the Government any information as to the number of teachers at present unemployed in the Province?

Answer: No.

- (7) How many teachers were placed by the Teachers' Exchange Branch of the Bureau of Labour and Industries during 1925?

Answer: 761.

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

- (1) What are the duties of Professor Von Meyer of the Department of Education?

Answer: He assists in the organisation of new school districts and in the alterations of school district boundaries; he investigates difficulties in connection with the locations of school sites; inquires into complaints respecting the election of trustees and other points arising out of annual meetings of ratepayers; he assists boards of trustees where necessary in the details of school district management.

- (2) Is he a special inspector?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, what duties performed by him could not be performed by the regular school inspector?

Answer: Cases requiring immediate investigation by the department. It is not generally desirable or convenient to recall school inspectors from their regular trips in order to investigate special cases.

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

By Mr. Knowles, for a Return showing:—

All moneys paid in connection with Government House and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor since the appointment of the present incumbent.

By Mr. Knowles, for a Return showing:—

All trials of information laid under The Liquor Act held by one Hugh Jameson, a Justice of the Peace at Swift Current, from May 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925, showing:

- (1) Name and address of accused.
- (2) Nature of charge.
- (3) Place of trial.
- (4) Disposition of each case.
- (5) Fees collected by Justice of the Peace in each case.

By Mr. Anderson, for a Return showing:—

The full Report handed to the Government of the Survey of Feeble-mindedness or Mental Hygiene in the Province made by the late Dr. C. K. Clarke and Dr. C. M. Hincks, both of Toronto.

The Order being read for the Assembly to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

The Hon. Mr. Dunning moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, 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. 25—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

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

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

Bill No. 8—An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

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

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926.

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration the Reference made to it by the Assembly under date of December 18, 1925, as follows:—

Whereas certain moneys, being part of the surplus funds from the operations of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919, have been transmitted by the Government of Canada to the Government of Saskatchewan; and

Whereas such moneys are not ordinary revenues of the Crown; and

Whereas it is desirable to enable all parties who so desire to make representations regarding the most fitting disposition of such moneys;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into and report upon the most suitable method of utilising the said moneys.

Your Committee was acquainted with the fact that the sum of \$284,200 had been received from the Government of Canada by the Government of Saskatchewan as its share of the surplus of the operations of the Canada Wheat Board, 1919.

Representations were made to your Committee from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union of Canada, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, as well as from other public bodies and a number of individuals, and a great many proposals were also submitted by letter as to the uses to which this money should be put.

Your Committee carefully examined these different suggestions, keeping in mind at all times that this money came originally from the farmers of the Province. Your Committee unanimously concluded that it could not give recognition to the claims of those who might, at this date, be holders of participation certificates of the Canada Wheat Board, 1919, and who had not surrendered them to the Board. Your Committee understands that the moneys transmitted to the Province do not include sums with respect to non-presented certificates. Also, apart from the fact that ample opportunity was given by the Canada Wheat Board, 1919, for the disposition of these certificates, your Committee was of opinion that any attempt to deal with them would be fraught with great expense and difficulty and very little, if any, good result.

Your Committee also unanimously concluded, and now begs to recommend, that the capital sum of \$284,200 be used as a permanent investment and that the interest only from such investment be used for the purposes your Committee recommends to the Assembly.

Your Committee gave exhaustive consideration to the purposes to which the income from this fund might be devoted and now begs to recommend unanimously to the Assembly as follows:—

- (1) That a Board of Trustees, to be known as "The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation," be created, composed of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, the Dean of the College of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan.
- (2) That the Board of Trustees be given power to accept bequests, etc., to the end that the moneys dealt with in this report shall become the nucleus of a perpetual and increasing endowment fund, the income from which shall be devoted to research work in agriculture with a view to placing at the disposal of farmers scientific assistance in the solution of agricultural problems of production and marketing.
- (3) That such Board of Trustees be limited in the investment of the capital sum to securities of the Province of Saskatchewan or securities guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan.
- (4) That power be given to the Board of Trustees to use the income from this investment for any or all of the following purposes:—
 - (a) for scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to emergency problems in plant and animal diseases and also soil problems;
 - (b) for special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products;
 - (c) in providing scholarships—
 - (1) to promising students from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan;
 - (2) to graduates of the College of Agriculture.
- (5) That the Board of Trustees be limited to an expenditure of not more than Three Thousand Dollars in any one year in providing scholarships.
- (6) That the Board of Trustees make a report to the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan annually respecting the administration of this trust.
- (7) That the accounts and investments of the Board of Trustees be subject to the audit of the Provincial Auditor.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Hogan, seconded by Mr. MacPherson,

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

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

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Friday next.

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

- (1) How many pupils were enrolled during the winter term of 1924-25 in the short course on Agriculture and Home Economics organised under section 12 of the Regulations re secondary schools? How many boys? How many girls?

Answer: As this is an optional course for which no special grant is paid the Department has no record of the same.

- (2) At what points were courses given? What was the enrolment of each?

Answer: See answer to question 1.

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

- (1) How many beekeepers were registered with the Department of Agriculture in 1924 and 1925, respectively?

Answer: In 1924—406. In 1925—667.

- (2) How many colonies of bees were owned in Saskatchewan in 1924 and 1925, respectively?

Answer: 1924 spring count..... 1,326
fall count..... 2,201
1925 estimated spring count... 2,091
estimated fall count..... 3,509

- (3) What was the production and value of honey in Saskatchewan in 1924 and 1925, respectively?

Answer: In 1924—

14,828 lbs. comb honey @ 32c..	\$4,760.55
64,481 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. extracted honey @	
21.48c.....	13,849.17

Total.....	\$18,609.72
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In 1925 (estimated)—

25,192 lbs. comb honey @ 32c..	\$ 8,061.44
136,983 lbs. extracted honey @	
21c.....	28,766.43

Total.....	\$36,827.87
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According to Order, Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act, was read the third time and passed.

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

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

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926.

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

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Monday next.

By leave of the Assembly,

The Question on the Orders of the Day to be asked by Mr. Anderson in regard to appointment of vendor at the liquor store at Sceptre, was withdrawn.

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

(1) How many pupils wrote on complete Grade XII Departmental Examinations—

(a) in cities;

(b) in towns and villages?

Answer: (a) 372;

(b) 272.

(2) How many of these were successful in passing the complete examination in 1925—

(a) in cities;

(b) in towns and villages?

Answer: (a) 230;

(b) 133.

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

(1) Who were the educationalists who prepared the questions for the Grade XII Departmental Examinations in 1925?

Answer: The Grade XII question papers for the Departmental Examinations in 1925 were set by the following persons who received the sum of \$10.00 for each Grade XII paper set:—

Literature (1st paper)—Dr. R. A. Wilson, Professor of English, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Literature (2nd paper)—John Marshall, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Weyburn, Sask., formerly Professor of English, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Composition and Rhetoric—Mr. W. S. Cram, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Swift Current.

Algebra—Dr. J. A. Snell, Superintendent of Schools, Saskatoon, formerly Principal of the Normal School, Saskatoon, and afterwards High School Inspector for Saskatchewan.

Geometry—Professor L. L. Dines, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Trigonometry—Dr. George H. Ling, Professor of Mathematics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

British History—J. K. Colling, B.A., Principal, Central Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw.

Modern History—R. D. Coutts, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Assiniboia.

Physics—Professor E. L. Harrington, Professor of Physics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Chemistry—Dr. George B. Stillwell, Inspector of High Schools, formerly Principal of the Scott Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw.

Biology—Professor W. P. Thompson, Professor of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Latin—Professor William Ramsay, Professor of Classics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Greek—Professor W. G. Sullivan, Professor of Classics, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

French—A. W. Cameron, M.A., Principal of the Nutana Collegiate Institute, Saskatoon.

German—A. H. Gibbard, M.A., Librarian, Public Library, Moose Jaw, formerly Instructor in modern languages, Moose Jaw Collegiate.

English (Special Paper)—Mr. A. Bothwell, M.A., Instructor in English, Central Collegiate Institute, Regina.

History (Special Paper)—J. J. Maxwell, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Shaunavon.

These papers after being received at the Department were passed upon by a Revision Committee consisting of the following persons:—

English—John Marshall, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Weyburn.

W. S. Cram, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Swift Current.

R. D. Coutts, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Assiniboia.

History—Dr. F. M. Quance, Instructor in English, Provincial Normal School, Regina.

J. K. Colling, B.A., Principal of the Central Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw.

JANUARY 14, 1926

J. J. Maxwell, M.A., Inspector of Schools,
Shaunavon.

Mathematics—Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Chief Inspector
of Schools for Saskatchewan.

Dr. J. A. Snell, Superintendent of Schools,
Saskatoon.

Professor A. J. Pyke, Assistant Professor of
Mathematics, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

George B. Ralston, B.A., Instructor in
Mathematics, Provincial Normal School,
Regina.

Classics—Professor Ramsay, Professor of Classics,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Professor Sullivan, Professor of Classics,
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

French and German—D. P. McColl, Superintendent
of Education, Regina.

Science—Professor W. P. Thompson, Professor of
Biology, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

Professor E. L. Harrington, Professor of
Physics, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

Dr. George B. Stillwell, Inspector of High
Schools, formerly Principal of the Scott
Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw.

A. R. Brown, B.A., Instructor in Science,
Provincial Normal School, Saskatoon.

Professor T. Thorvaldson, Professor of
Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon.

Members of the Revision Committee not in the
employment of the Government received for their
services an honorarium of \$10.00 for each day they
were in attendance at the committee, return railway
transportation and personal expenses. The following
amounts were paid to such members which includes
also remuneration for their services in connection
with the revision of the Grades VIII, X and XI
examination papers:—

J. K. Colling.....	2 days.....	\$26.35
Dr. J. A. Snell.....	2 days.....	40.75
Professor A. J. Pyke.....	2 days.....	44.25
*Professor Ramsay.....	½ day.....	5.00
*Professor Sullivan.....	½ day.....	5.00
*Professor W. P. Thompson.....	1½ days.....	15.00
*Professor E. L. Harrington.....	1 day.....	10.00
*Professor T. Thorvaldson.....	1 day.....	10.00

*Note.—The Revision Committee on Classics
and Science met in the City of Saskatoon.

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

- (1) What has been the total cost to date of the road which, commencing east of section 5-45-3w2, continuing west on the north side of sections 5 and 6-45-3w2 and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-45-4w2?

Answer: Departmental records show expenditures have been made on this road from 1912 to 1925 as follows:—

On roads ordinary expenditures . . .	\$11,709.37
On roads working out arrears of taxes	1,710.66
On bridges	2,262.05

Total \$15,682.08

- (2) What are the names of the contractors or road foremen who have at different periods had charge of this piece of work?

Answer: Road foremen—E. B. Garrish,
 Frank Cummings,
 J. S. McIntosh,
 R. W. Thrussell,
 L. Veillard;

Bridge foreman—Ed. Jensen.

- (3) How much of this road is now reported as being passable for vehicular traffic?

Answer: Portion of the road north of sections 5 and 6-45-3w2 in fair condition, balance of road passable except in wet weather when it is subject to flooding.

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

- (1) Is Toma McRadu, of Regina, employed by the Government in any capacity?

Answer: Yes, temporary employment.

- (2) If so, (a) By which department is he employed?

(b) What are his duties?

(c) What are his qualifications?

Answer: (a) Office of the Fire Commissioner.

(b) To assist in the investigation of fires, and in fire prevention work, particularly in certain non-English speaking districts; also clerical work.

(c) Knowledge of languages.

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

By Mr. Tran, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The amount of fire and other insurance carried by the Liquor Board on its stock and other property.

- (2) The names of the local Insurance Agencies in the Province with which this insurance is placed and the amount of premiums paid to each of such agencies?

- (3) The names of the Insurance Companies with which the Liquor Board or the Government has policies on the stock or other property, and the amount of insurance carried with each.

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

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

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1926.

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

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

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate the Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

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

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

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

Your Committee has had under further consideration the Petition and Bill (No. 08) of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Sufficient and satisfactory evidence has been produced to the Committee as to the advertising of the notice in respect to the Petition and Bill in the weekly press, and, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the fourth report of this Committee to the Assembly, your Committee now begs to recommend that the said Bill (No. 08) of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, may be now proceeded with.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Report of Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the years 1920 to 1924, with Financial Statements for the year ending December 31, 1924. (Sessional Paper No. 28.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 12, 1926, showing:—

The full Report handed to the Government of the Survey of Feeble-mindedness or Mental Hygiene in the Province made by the late Dr. C. K. Clarke and Dr. C. M. Hincks, both of Toronto. (Sessional Paper No. 29.)

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

- (1) What were the number and kinds of live stock on the various Institutional Farms as on December 31, 1925?

Answer:

Mental Hospital, North Battleford:

Horses.....	47
Cattle.....	80 (11 pure bred Holsteins)
Sheep.....	23 pure bred Shropshires
Swine.....	216 pure bred Yorkshires
Poultry.....	729 mostly Barred Rocks

Mental Hospital, Weyburn—

Horses.....	18
Swine.....	239 pure bred Yorkshires
Poultry.....	353 mostly Barred Rocks

Prince Albert Jail—

Horses.....	43
Cattle.....	54 pure bred Shorthorns
Swine.....	47 pure bred Yorkshires

Regina Jail—

Horses.....	31 (1 Clydesdale Stallion)
Cattle.....	10 (3 pure bred Ayrshires)
Sheep.....	75 pure bred Shropshires
Swine.....	80 pure bred Yorkshires

Moosomin Jail Farm—

Horses.....	10
Cattle.....	2

Boys' Industrial School, Regina—

Horses.....	4
Cattle.....	13 (8 pure bred Ayrshires)
Swine.....	59 pure bred Yorkshires
Poultry.....	149

Total—

Horses.....	153 head
Cattle.....	159 head
Sheep.....	98 head
Swine.....	641 head
Poultry....	1,231

- (2) What is the general live stock policy followed in the operation of the Institutional Farms?

Answer: (a) To provide additional profitable work for patients and prisoners.

(b) To provide as far as possible the requirements of each Institution.

(c) To establish pure bred herds and flocks and distribute the surplus breeding stock to the farmers to improve their herds and flocks.

We already have the largest herd of pure bred Yorkshire Swine in the Province, and although the majority of our sales are to our own farmers some sales have been made to Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

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

- (1) Did the Government investigate the alleged charges regarding padding of pay lists by Paul Calleaux, of Marcelin, Government road foreman?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the result of such investigation?

Answer: That foreman Paul Calleaux had not been careful to keep pay lists for each separate job distinct, so that some men were shown on his pay sheets to have been employed on improvement of road in one location when they should properly have been charged up to work on another. It was found, however, that there was no over-payment of amounts earned by any of the men employed by him.

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

- (1) How many teachers from outside the Province were granted licenses to teach in Saskatchewan in each of the following years: 1906, 1918, 1923, 1924 and 1925?

Answer: 1906.....208
 1918.....635
 1923.....562
 1924.....380
 1925.....228

- (2) How many teachers were trained in the normal schools of this Province in each of these years?

<i>Answer:</i> 1906.....	188
1918.....	621
1923.....	1,552
1924.....	1,621
1925.....	1,700

- (3) How many students completed their standing for Grade XI (Second Class) and Grade XII (First Class) diplomas and became eligible for admission to the normal schools in Saskatchewan in the following years: 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925?

Answer:

Year	Grade XI	Grade XII	Total
1921.....	606	147	753
1922.....	892	182	1,074
1923.....	888	238	1,126
1924.....	1,526	407	1,933
1925.....	2,330	597	2,927

- (4) How many students were granted Grade VIII diplomas and admission to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in each year from 1918 to 1925, inclusive?

Answer:

Year	Number granted Grade VIII diplomas
1918.....	2,862
1919.....	3,449
1920.....	3,391
1921.....	4,978
1922.....	5,971
1923.....	6,553
1924.....	6,587
1925.....	7,933

- (5) What was the percentage of failures at the written Grade VIII examinations in each of these years?

<i>Answer:</i> Year	Percentage of failures
1918.....	42%
1919.....	32%
1920.....	45%
1921.....	33.9%
1922.....	29.8%
1923.....	32.8%
1924.....	34.7%
1925.....	31.6%

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

- (1) How many estates has the Administrator of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent charge of?

Answer: 402 active estates.

- (2) What is the total value of these estates?

Answer: \$1,358,128.48.

- (3) What was the total amount collected for maintenance of all patients during the fiscal year 1924-25?
Answer: \$120,198.02.
- (4) What portion of this did the estates' patients pay?
Answer: \$37,013.96.
- (5) What were the fees charged for the fiscal year 1924-25?
Answer: \$16,986.42.
- (6) What were the fees collected for the fiscal year 1924-25?
Answer: \$15,288.44.
- (7) What acreage of patients' farms was under cultivation during the year 1925?
Answer: 16,536 acres.
- (8) What acreage was under crop during the year 1924?
Answer: 13,544 acres.
- (9) What was the total yield of all grain grown on estates during the year 1925?
Answer: 139,956 bushels and 44,065 sheaves, and 309 tons of hay.
- (10) Are any estates administered without charge?
Answer: Yes, in many cases where conditions do not justify a charge and the wife and family require to have the estate administered to carry on and provide a living for the family.

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

- (1) What are the duties of J. J. Sullivan in the Department of Public Health?

Answer: J. J. Sullivan is employed as Inspector of Hotels, Restaurants and places of accommodation, and it is his duty to assist in seeing that the Regulations under The Public Health Act, governing such places, are complied with.

- (2) To whom is he responsible?

Answer: To the Minister of Public Health.

- (3) What is his annual salary and what are his expenses to date during the current fiscal year?

Answer: Annual Salary—\$1,900.00.

Expenses during this fiscal year to date—
\$1,249.90.

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

- (1) How many pupils were enrolled in the Normal Schools of the Province during 1925?

Answer: 1,704.

- (2) How many failed to obtain diplomas enabling them to teach?

Answer: Three.

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

(1) How many pupils attained Grade XI standing without having passed any Departmental Examinations in—

(a) City and Town Schools;

(b) Rural Schools?

Answer: (a) None;

(b) None.

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

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

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

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1926.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1925.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, 1925.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

(1) Have all the appointments to the staffs of the Normal Schools during the past four years been gazetted?

Answer: None of such appointments have been gazetted.

(2) If not, what appointments have not been gazetted?

Answer: See answer to question 1.

(3) Why were they not so dealt with?

Answer: See answer to question 1.

(4) What new school inspectors have been appointed during the past two years?

Answer:

E. T. Crough,	October 18, 1924,	Inspector of Schools
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F. W. Bates,	November 1, 1924,	“ “
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J. A. MacLennan,	November 1, 1924,	“ “
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J. A. F. R. Gagne,	December 23, 1924,	“ “
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R. E. Sparkes,	September 21, 1925,	“ “
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W. H. Musick,	October 1, 1925,	“ “
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T. H. Hay,	October 12, 1925,	“ “
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F. T. Hawryluk,	October 12, 1925,	“ “
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A. B. Ross,	November 7, 1925,	“ “
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G. B. Stillwell,	November 1, 1924,	“ High “
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(5) What were the qualifications in each case?

Answer:

BATES, FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Mr. Bates is a graduate in Arts (B.A.) and graduate in Science (M.Sc.) from McGill University.

After several years of teaching in public school, Wesleyan Theological College, McGill University and MacDonald College, Mr. Bates had charge of the Science Department, Regina College. From this position he was appointed Director of School Agriculture; this brought him into touch with the normal schools, and with rural schools particularly, of the Province. In 1924 Mr. Bates was appointed Inspector of Schools. He holds a collegiate certificate for Saskatchewan.

CROUGH, EMMETT THOMAS.

Mr. Crough is a graduate in Arts (B.A.) from Queen's University and holds a permanent high school certificate. He had been teaching in Saskatchewan since 1912. At the time of his appointment he was principal of the Humboldt High School. Prior to this Mr. Crough was on the staff of the Swift Current Collegiate Institute and principal of Whitewood Public School. Mr. Crough has had six or seven years' experience in teaching rural schools.

HAWRYLUK, FREDERICK THEODORE.

Mr. Hawryluk is a graduate in Arts (B.A.) from Manitoba University and holds first class and high school certificates for Saskatchewan. He is a graduate of the Normal School, Saskatoon. He has had three years' teaching experience in Manitoba and has been teaching in Saskatchewan since 1913.

HAY, THOMAS HUME.

Mr. Hay is a graduate in General Science (B.Sc.) from St. Francis Xavier University and is a graduate of the Truro Normal School. He holds permanent first class and high school certificates for Saskatchewan. He has been teaching in Saskatchewan since 1920. At the time of his appointment he was principal of Foam Lake Public School.

GAGNÉ, JOSEPH ROSAIRE.

Mr. Gagné is a graduate in Arts (B.A.) from Manitoba University and a graduate of the Provincial Normal School, Regina. He also completed the special summer course in Science at the University. He had been teaching in Saskatchewan since 1921. Prior to this Mr. Gagne taught seven years in Washington, D.C., and in Ohio, and one and a half years in Manitoba. At the time of his appointment he was principal of Hoey Public School.

MACLENNAN, JOSEPH.

Mr. MacleNNan is a graduate from St. Francis Xavier University and Truro Normal School and the Summer School of the University of Saskatchewan. He holds first class and high school certificates for Saskatchewan. Before coming to Saskatchewan, Mr. MacleNNan taught three years in Nova Scotia and five years in Manitoba. He had been teaching in Saskatchewan since 1917 and at the time of his appointment was principal of Graton School District, Regina.

MUSICK, WILLIAM HORATIO.

Mr. Musick holds first class license from Prince Edward Island and graduated from the Provincial Normal School, Regina, in 1906. He had been teaching in rural and urban school in Saskatchewan since that date. At the time of his appointment Mr. Musick was principal of the Rouleau School District.

ROSS, ALEXANDER BROWN.

Mr. Ross is a graduate in Arts (M.A.) Aberdeen University and has completed a special course in Agriculture at Saskatchewan University. He holds first class and collegiate certificates for Saskatchewan. He had been teaching in Saskatchewan rural and urban schools since 1911. At the time of his appointment he was on the staff of Bedford Road Collegiate Institute, Saskatoon. Prior to coming to Canada Mr. Ross taught in Scotland.

SPARKES, RALPH EDWARD.

Mr. Sparkes is a graduate of the Provincial Normal School, Saskatoon. He also holds special certificates in Agriculture from Manitoba Agricultural College and Saskatchewan University. He also completed a Manual Training Course at Saskatchewan University Summer School. His teaching experience in Saskatchewan dates from 1912. From 1920 to 1925 Mr. Sparkes was principal of Dundurn Public School. Prior to coming to Saskatchewan Mr. Sparkes taught school five years in England and three years in Manitoba.

STILLWELL, GEORGE BENJAMIN.

Mr. Stillwell is an Honour Graduate in Arts (M.A.) and in Education (D. Paed.) from Queen's University. He is a graduate of the Ontario Model School and the Faculty of Education. He taught several years in Ontario before coming West in 1908.

Since 1908 he has been on the staff of the Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw, and at the time of his appointment was principal of Ross Collegiate Institute, Moose Jaw. For several years Dr. Stillwell taught in the Summer School at the University of Saskatchewan.

(6) Have any of these resigned; if so, for what reason?

Answer: Mr. F. T. Hawryluk; ill-health.

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

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

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

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

Tuesday, January 19, 1926.

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

According to Order, Mr. Knowles moved:—

That Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners' Act, be now read a second time.

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

The said Bill was accordingly read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.30 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1926.

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

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Hon. Mr. Latta, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Drainage.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 55—An Act providing for an Extension of the Time within which Municipalities may apply for Title to Land purchased at certain Tax Sales.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 12, 1926, showing:—

All moneys paid in connection with Government House and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor since the appointment of the present incumbent. *(Sessional Paper No. 30.)*

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

- (1) How long did W. J. Scott, now of Rosetown, hold a commission for the issue of Marriage Licenses?

Answer: Appointed May 1, 1918. Appointment cancelled December 9, 1925.

- (2) At what places of residence did he hold this commission and for what period in each case?

Answer: Rosetown—for period mentioned in Answer 1.

- (3) Why and when was his commission cancelled?

Answer: Appointment cancelled in the public interest but question of re-appointment of Mr. Scott under consideration at the present time. Date of cancellation given in Answer 1.

- (4) Who was appointed as his successor?

Answer: The Government does not appoint successors to Issuers of Marriage Licenses. The other Issuer in Rosetown is Ernest Arthur Hewat, Druggist.

- (5) What correspondence is on file in connection with the cancellation of Mr. Scott's commission?

- Answer:* (a) Departmental letter to W. J. Scott advising that it was the intention to discontinue his services as an Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
 (b) Letter from W. J. Scott;
 (c) Departmental letter to W. J. Scott;
 (d) Letters from S. Moyer;
 (e) Departmental letter to S. Moyer;
 (f) Letter from W. J. Scott;
 (g) Departmental letter to W. J. Scott.

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

- (1) For how long a period was F. W. Dalziel, of Liberty, a Commissioner for Oaths?

Answer: Frederick William Dalziel, of Liberty, was appointed a Commissioner for Oaths on the 12th day of May, 1923.

- (2) When was his commission cancelled?

Answer: On, from and after the 22nd day of June, 1925.

- (3) For what reason?

Answer: Appointment not necessary in the public interest.

- (4) Did he in writing ask for the reason?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) If so, on what date and what was the date of any reply sent?

Answer: 20th June, 1925. No reply sent.

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

- (1) What were the gross fees received by the Official Guardian under The Infants' Act in each of the years 1922, 1923 and 1924?

Answer: 1922—\$16,266.10.
 1923—\$16,162.24.
 1924—\$18,635.12.

- (2) What were the net fees received by him in each of these years?

Answer. 1922—\$5,082.46.
 1923—\$5,373.04.
 1924—\$7,116.32.

- (3) Is the difference between the gross and the net fees expenses? If so, give particulars for each of these years, showing:—

- (a) the amount;
 (b) how incurred;
 (c) to whom paid.

Answer: Yes.

(a) 1922—\$11,183.64.
 1923—\$10,789.20.
 1924—\$11,518.80.

- (b) The figures given under (a) above are arrived at by making a conservative estimate of costs of the Official Guardian's staff (exclusive of the Official Guardian), proportionate costs of bookkeeping, clerical and office assistance, landlord, taxes, stationery, postage, and of keeping separate accounts for fees, disbursements, certificates, consents, investments, banking and suspense accounts.
- (c) See answer to paragraph (b) of question 3.

By leave of the Assembly,

The proposed motion on the Orders of the Day by Mr. McClure, for an Order for a Return in regard to the estates supervised by the Official Guardian, was withdrawn.

According to Order, Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

According to Order, Mr. McNiven moved:—

That Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, be now read a second time.

A debate arising, a point of Order was raised by Mr. Sykes on the ground that any discussion of the Bill was out of order at the present time because it dealt with a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law.

Mr. Speaker reserved his decision on the point of Order.

By leave of the Assembly, Mr. Hyde moved the adjournment of the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill.

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 a third time and passed:—

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.

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

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

The Assembly, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20—An Act to validate the 1924

Assessment of the City of Regina and to validate the Tax Sale of the said City for the Year 1925, which was reported without amendment, read a third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day being read for the Assembly to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners' Act,

It was moved by Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Clinch,

That this Bill, No. 16, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

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

The Assembly, accordingly, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill No. 16, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading 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. 31—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

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

Bill No. 32—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Scott and Certain Other Parties.

Bill No. 33—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Battleford and Certain Other Parties.

Bill No. 37—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Humboldt and Certain Other Parties.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Line Fence 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 a third time and passed:—

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

Bill No. 15—An Act respecting the Rural Municipality of Lacadena No. 228.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

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

Bill No. 8—An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.

Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1926.

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

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Creditors' Relief Act, 1923.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 58—An Act to amend The Infants' Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1924.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting Improvements under Mistake of Title.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Auctioneers' Act.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading Friday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Latta have leave to introduce Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.

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

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

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1925. *(Sessional Paper No. 31.)*

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

(1) What was the cost to the Government of the Better Pig Train recently operated in the Province?

Answer: The Bacon Hog Cars were furnished free of charge by the Canadian National Railways, and the cost to the Government amounted to approximately \$350.00, consisting chiefly of advertising and expenses of Live Stock Branch officers. Some of the accounts have not yet been submitted.

- (2) Did the Government own the pigs sold, or did they act as agents for the owners?

Answer: The pigs sold were purchased by the Government for the purpose of being sold from the Bacon Hog Cars.

- (3) What was the average price obtained for these pigs?

Answer: Thirty-four pure bred boars were sold at an average price of \$38.00 per head and 193 sows at an average price of \$28.98 per head.

- (4) How many points were visited?

Answer: Nineteen points were visited.

- (5) What were the number of sales made at each point of call?

Answer: The sales made at each point were as follows:—

Place	Boars	Sows
Prince Albert.....	6	19
Henribourg.....	..	2
Kinistino.....	2	5
Birch Hills.....	1	10
Beatty.....	1	9
Melfort.....	2	42
Valparaiso.....	..	5
Star City.....	1	5
Tisdale.....	6	25
Lake Lenore.....	1	11
St. Brieux.....	1	..
Humboldt.....	3	2
Watson.....	..	4
Vonda.....	2	3
Bruno.....	3	20
Wakaw.....	2	1
Cudworth.....	1	16
Hoey.....	1	1
Duck Lake.....	1	13
<hr/>		
Total.....	34	193
Total breeding animals sold...		227

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

- (1) What amounts were spent by the Highways Department in the Kindersley Electoral Division for the year 1925—

- (a) from Capital Account;
(b) from Revenue Account?

Answer: (a) from Capital Account \$10,625.22;
(b) from Revenue Account \$13,646.71.

- (2) Give description of roads on which work was done.

Answer:

Alsask South—East Secs. 3 to 34, Tp. 27, R. 29, and East Sec. 3, Tp. 28, R. 29, W3rd;
Alsask North—East Secs. 10 to 34, Tp. 28, R. 29, W3rd;

Kindersley North—East Secs. 28 and 33 and North Sec. 34, Tp. 30, R. 23, W3rd;
 East Secs. 4 and 9, Tp. 26, R. 20, W3rd;
 East Secs. 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, Tp. 25, R. 20, W3rd;
 East Secs. 30 and 31, Tp. 22, R. 17, W3rd;
 North Secs. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, Tp. 26, R. 26, W3rd;
 East Secs. 4, 9 and 16, Tp. 26, R. 24, W3rd, and East Secs. 16, 21, 28 and 33, Tp. 25, R. 24, W3rd;
 North Secs. 31, 32 and 33, Tp. 26, R. 27, W3rd, and North Sec. 36, Tp. 26, R. 28, W3rd;
 North Secs. 23 and 24, Tp. 26, R. 27, W3rd;
 North Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Tp. 29, R. 19, W3rd;
 East Sec. 34, Tp. 29, R. 22, W3rd;
 East Sec. 27, Tp. 26, R. 27, W3rd;
 North Sec. 27, Tp. 26, R. 27, W3rd;
 Mantario east and west from NE. cor. Sec. 23, Tp. 26, R. 26 to NE. cor. Sec. 35, Tp. 26, R. 28, W3rd;
 Flaxcombe to Alsask from NE. cor. Sec. 8, Tp. 29, R. 26 to NE. cor. Sec. 34, Tp. 28, R. 29, W3rd;
 Kindersley North—East Secs. 28 and 33, Tp. 30, R. 23, W3rd.

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

- (1) How many conferences of school inspectors have been called by the Minister of Education to discuss improvements in our educational system since 1918?

Answer: Eight.

- (2) What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to provide special training for those who are—
 (a) blind;
 (b) deaf and dumb;
 (c) feebleminded?

Answer: (a) The blind are sent to the School for the Blind at Brantford.

(b) The deaf and dumb are sent to the School for the Deaf at Winnipeg.

(c) The feebleminded are sent to the Home for Defectives in connection with the Weyburn Mental Hospital, where special training is given all feebleminded who are capable of being taught anything.

- (3) How many of each of the above are receiving this special training?

Answer: Blind—23. Deaf—46. Feebleminded—190.

- (4) How many in each case are not receiving special training?

Answer: All the blind, ages seven to twenty, are attending school. Twenty-three deaf children, ages seven to twenty, are awaiting admission on account of lack of accommodation in the Manitoba School

for the Deaf at Winnipeg. Negotiations are under way for the purpose of finding accommodation for these children in schools in Montreal. This is the first year that accommodation in Winnipeg has not substantially met all the requirements for deaf children. Fifty feebleminded (idiots) of a type that cannot be educated.

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

- (1) Who is the Chief Inspector of Moving Picture Theatres in Saskatchewan.

Answer: John Anderson, Regina.

- (2) What is his salary?

Answer: Two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum.

- (3) What are his practical qualifications?

Answer: Was a practical builder and has a full knowledge of construction. In 1918 passed an examination—qualifying as an operator of moving picture machines.

- (4) When and on whose recommendation was he appointed?

Answer: (a) Has been in the Government service since October 20, 1909. Appointed Inspector November 19, 1917, and Chief Inspector May 1, 1924.

(b) The Provincial Secretary.

- (5) How many inspectors are working under him? What are their names and salaries? What was the practical experience of each on appointment?

Answer: (a) One.

(b) Jethold Ulliott.

(c) One thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum.

(d) Was a practical builder and has a full knowledge of construction. In 1918 passed an examination—qualifying as an operator of moving picture machines.

- (6) Is there an Examination Board for the examination of operators? If so, who are the members of the board and are they practical operators?

Answer: (a) The Act does not require a board. Included in the duties of the inspectors is that of conducting the examination of operators.

(b) Yes—See answers to questions 3 and 5.

- (7) What is paid for the censoring of films and to whom?

Answer: One thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,850) per annum for operating expenses and use of equipment, paid to the Government of Manitoba.

Two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400) per annum, salary, Censor.

One thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, salary, Censor's Assistant.

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

- Bill No. 8—An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.
Bill No. 13—An Act to amend The Stray Animals 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. 42—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1925.
Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.
Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
Bill No. 35—An Act respecting the Employment of Female Labour.

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

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

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

- Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.
Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1926.

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

Your Committee has duly examined the Petition of the City of Regina for a Private Bill (No. 09) respecting the erection of an hotel and finds that the provisions of Rules 82 and 83 have been sufficiently complied with in the matter of advertising and recommends that the said Bill may be introduced.

Your Committee is satisfied that the delay in filing this Petition and the accompanying Bill has been unavoidable on the part of the Petitioners and would therefore further recommend that Rule 79 be suspended in regard to the time for presentation of the Bill to the Assembly and also that Rule 95 in regard to the notice required to be given before the sitting of the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills be suspended if necessary so as to enable this Bill to be dealt with at this Session.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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

Bill No. 09—An Act to confirm a certain Bylaw of the City of Regina and for certain Other Purposes.

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

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

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading next sitting.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Second reading next sitting.

Ordered, that the Hon. Mr. Latta have leave to introduce Bill No. 67, an Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

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

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

Return; to an Order of the Assembly dated January 13, 1925, showing:—

A detailed statement of the expenses of W. G. McKay, Road Inspector, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1924, and from April 30, 1924, to December 31, 1924. (*Sessional Paper No. 32.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 12, 1926, showing:—

All trials of information laid under The Liquor Act held by one Hugh Jameson, a Justice of the Peace at Swift Current, from May 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925, showing:

- (1) Name and address of accused.
- (2) Nature of charge.
- (3) Place of trial.
- (4) Disposition of each case.
- (5) Fees collected by Justice of the Peace in each case.

(*Sessional Paper No. 33.*)

On a motion of Mr. Anderson,

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

Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada with regard to the return of the Natural Resources of this Province; and

Copies of reports of any member, or members, of this Government who have presented the Resolutions relating to the Natural Resources of the Province of Saskatchewan to the Government of Canada.

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

By Mr. MacPherson, for a Return showing:

- (1) The total amount of money expended by the Department of Highways in construction of roads and bridges between May 1 and November 30, 1925, in the Constituency of Wolseley.
- (2) The amount expended in that constituency during that period—
 - (a) under contract with municipalities;
 - (b) under road foremen.
- (3) The location of each piece of work whether done under municipality contract or by road foremen.
- (4) The name of each road foreman employed and the location of the work performed by him.
- (5) The date of authorisation of each expenditure.
- (6) Upon whose recommendation each foreman was appointed and expenditure made.

- (7) What previous experience in road building each foreman had.
- (8) Whether all expenditures in road building were made on the Provincial Highways or the Main Market Roads System.

Mr. Speaker—On the point of Order raised by the Honourable Member for Swift Current (Mr. Sykes).

When Bill No. 08, An Act to amend An Act to Incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, was printed and laid before me I questioned the propriety of its further consideration as it seemed to me that the subject matter was similar to questions before the Saskatchewan Court. I understood, however, that a point of Order would be raised on its Second Reading and so permitted the motion on Tuesday last and the whole discussion which followed in order that I might have the benefit of the points of view of Members in reaching a conclusion.

The case before the Court is known as Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited versus Leon R. Zurovski. It was tried in October last before Mr. Justice Embury. In December judgment was rendered dismissing the action. Several days ago I ascertained from the Registrar of the Court of Appeal that a Notice of Appeal from the judgment had been filed by the plaintiffs.

The authorities dealing with the matter say: Bourinot (4th Edition), page 301: "a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law cannot be brought before the House by motion or otherwise." May (12th Edition), page 296: "matters awaiting the adjudication of a Court of Law should not be brought forward in debate."

The question at issue is whether the "matter" contained in the Bill is the same as that now before the Court. In this particular case it is exceedingly difficult to determine partly because of the broad ground covered in the Judgment of Mr. Justice Embury and in the Notice of Appeal; and partly because of the fact that this is a test case. Further, the decision of the Assembly in the matter is most important on account of the precedent which will be established and the large number of people whose interests may be affected.

The duty of the Speaker is to point out and enforce the Rules of the Assembly and the customs of British Parliaments, which Rules and customs are the result of experience gained through many years of practice, but it is not the duty of the Speaker to decide questions of law. The Speaker has no power to set aside any rule or custom; he is the servant of the House and must see that business is conducted in accordance with the adopted rules and customs; but it is in the power of the Assembly to suspend any rule at any time. The Assembly has power to do that which no officer of the House can do. Any Member may appeal to the House from any ruling of the Chair and the decision of the Assembly is final.

Taking all this into consideration I thought it advisable, in accordance with recognised Parliamentary practice, to consult yesterday afternoon with a number of the leaders and older Members from both sides of the House on this very important question.

I do not think that the statements of the authorities quoted can be taken too literally or it would practically preclude the Legislature from enacting or even clarifying legislation. The object of this practice in Parliaments is obviously to preclude privileged discussion which might prejudice the rights of individual litigants in any particular case before the Courts. In the case of this Bill there is a proviso in Clause 2, that nothing in the Bill shall affect the rights of parties to any action now pending.

I would therefore rule that the point of Order of the Honourable Member for Swift Current (Mr. Sykes) cannot be allowed, and that the Bill may now be proceeded with; but that no reference to the particular case before the Court may be made in discussion or debate on this Bill.

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

That Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, be now read a second time.

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

The said Bill, No. 08, was accordingly read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.30 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1926.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Hon. Mr. Cross, Second reading next sitting.

The Order being read for the introduction by Mr. Baker of a Bill respecting the Two-platoon System for the Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments, the said Bill was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

- (1) Is the Official Guardian of Children's estates bonded?

Answer: The Official Guardian is not bonded. Section 27 of The Infants Act provides that when the Official Guardian is appointed Guardian it shall not be necessary to furnish the bond of a guarantee company.

- (2) If not, who would be responsible for these trust funds if the Official Guardian failed to account for same?

Answer: Directly, by virtue of his appointment or pursuant to any requirements of The Infants Act, no money or securities are in the control of the Official Guardian.

- (3) Are the costs of the Official Guardian and his Solicitors properly taxed?

Answer: The costs of the Official Guardian and his Solicitors are properly taxed, unless settled by Statute or except in case where, as often happens, the estate is small and the Official Guardian accepts a small fee where he would consider it unfair to take advantage of the ordinary fees.

- (4) Is the accountant, who files the statement as required by the Act, permanently employed by the Official Guardian or his Solicitors?

Answer: No statement is filed by any accountant. The statements filed by the Official Guardian pursuant to the Act are signed by him personally and verified by his affidavit as required by the 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. 48—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, 1925.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act.

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

- Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1924.
- Bill No. 61—An Act respecting Improvements under Mistake of Title.
- Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- Bill No. 62—An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.
- Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town-Planning and Rural Development Act.
- Bill No. 55—An Act providing for an Extension of the Time within which Municipalities may apply for Title to Land purchased at certain Tax Sales.
- Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Town Act.
- Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.
- Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Drainage.

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

According to Order, Bill No. 09—An Act to confirm a certain Bylaw of the City of Regina and for certain Other Purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

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

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

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

- Bill No. 40—An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.
- Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.
- Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
- Bill No. 32—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Scott and Certain Other Parties.
- Bill No. 33—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Battleford and Certain Other Parties.
- Bill No. 37—An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Humboldt and Certain Other Parties.
- Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act.
- Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1925.

Bill No. 46—An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

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

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1927, the following sums:—

1. For Legislation	\$ 162,360.00
2. For Executive Council	69,952.00
3. For Attorney General—Administration	65,260.00
4. For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	107,258.00
5. For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	140,000.00
6. For Attorney General—Police	409,520.00
7. For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	290,258.00
8. For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services	11,500.00
9. For Provincial Secretary	96,160.00
10. For Treasury—Administration	85,840.00
11. For Treasury—Audit	29,610.00
12. For Treasury—Public Debt	2,524,923.00
13. For Treasury—Farm Loans	590,000.00
14. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	208,900.00
15. For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	500,000.00
being:	
To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists, \$500,000.00.	
16. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Administration	18,890.00
17. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)—Lieutenant Governor's Office	7,563.00

18. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Public Buildings and Institutions (Main- tenance and Administration).....	\$1,158,226.00
19. For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Miscellaneous Services.....	60,000.00
20. For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Buildings (Construction).....	269,500.00
21. For Highways—Administration.....	36,220.00
22. For Highways—Public Improvements (Charge- able to Revenue).....	933,052.00
23. For Highways—Public Improvements (Charge- able to Capital).....	1,131,500.00
24. For Education.....	3,338,500.00
25. For Agriculture—Administration.....	49,706.00
26. For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agri- cultural Interests.....	115,500.00
27. For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry.....	57,000.00
28. For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry	35,000.00
29. For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work.....	14,200.00
30. For Agriculture—Improvement and Protection of Field Crops.....	45,000.00
31. For Agriculture—Game Protection and Museum.....	42,500.00
32. For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets	17,200.00
33. For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Bureau..	13,800.00
34. For Agriculture—Administration of The Agriculture Aids Act.....	60,300.00
being:	
To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock....	\$ 3,500.00
To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorised by the Lieutenant Gov- ernor in Council.....	15,000.00
Estimated amount required for interest charges (to be reimbursed).....	10,300.00
35. For Municipal.....	105,960.00
36. For Local Government Board.....	30,000.00
37. For Public Health.....	567,750.00
38. For Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	85,150.00
39. For Bureau of Child Protection.....	391,630.00
40. For Insurance.....	13,480.00
41. For King's Printer.....	33,220.00
42. For Bureau of Publications.....	62,000.00

43. For Civil Service Commissioner's Office.....	\$ 6,850.00
44. For Railway Department.....	1,500.00
45. For Telephones (Chargeable to Revenue)....	18,600.00
46. For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital)....	620,000.00
47. For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue).....	2,000,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported and ordered to be received at the next sitting of the Assembly; and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Anderson, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The quantities of liquors that have been forfeited under Section 130 of The Liquor Act, the quantities of such that have been sold, and to whom; and the quantities destroyed.
- (2) The number of convictions made under The Liquor Act for—
 - (a) illegal sale;
 - (b) illegal keeping;
 - (c) drinking in a place other than a dwelling house;
 - (d) compromising or compounding a prosecution;
 - (e) offences by sellers of soft drinks;
 - (f) illegal delivery by officers of railways.
- (3) The number of persons who have been committed to and have served terms in jail for offences under The Liquor Act to December 31, 1925.
- (4) The total amount collected in penalties for offences under The Liquor Act to December 31, 1925.
- (5) The number of cases where fines or prison sentences have been remitted or lowered under the Act by action of the Government.
- (6) The total number of Liquor Stores in the Province; how many of these are beer stores; where they are situated and the date of opening in each case.
- (7) The location of the general liquor stores and the date of opening in each case.
- (8) The amount of gross sales in each liquor store from the date of opening until December 31, 1925.
- (9) The cost of administration for this period and the net profit.
- (10) The number of "special quantity" permits that have been issued under Regulation 3.
- (11) The number of newspapers in the Province that have been permitted to publish advertisements under Regulation 10.

By Mr. Anderson, for a Return showing:—

- (1) How many pieces of road work, chargeable to Revenue, were done in the Constituency of Ile a la Crosse during 1925; the location of each with cost of same, and the name of the foreman and provincial road inspector in each case.

By Mr. Tran, for a Return showing:—

- (1) A detailed statement of the salary, fees and disbursements of Mr. T. D. Brown, Director of Prosecutions, during the fiscal year 1924-25.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926.

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

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

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchébray.

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

Bill No. 09—An Act to confirm a certain Bylaw of the City of Regina and for certain Other Purposes.

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid for the following Private Bills be remitted, less cost of printing:—

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate the Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.

Bill No. 04—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.

Bill No. 05—An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

Bill No. 06—An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchébray.

By leave of the Assembly.

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

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

Ordered, that the Hon. Mr. Dunning have leave to introduce Bill No. 69—An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation.

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

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

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act.

Hon. Mr. McNab, Second reading next sitting.

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

Annual Report of the Vital Statistics Division of the Department of Public Health for the year 1924. (*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Uhrich,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Assembly be authorised to return the Annual Report of the Vital Statistics Division of the Department of Public Health for the year 1924 (Sessional Paper No. 34) to the Department after the close of the Session, and to substitute for it in the Sessional Papers a duly authenticated printed copy.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 14, 1926, showing:

- (1) The amount of fire and other insurance carried by the Liquor Board on its stock and other property.
- (2) The names of the local Insurance Agencies in the Province with which this insurance is placed and the amount of premiums paid to each of such agencies
- (3) The names of the Insurance Companies with which the Liquor Board or the Government has policies on the stock or other property, and the amount of insurance carried with each. (*Sessional Paper No. 35.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 21, 1926, showing:

- (1) The total amount of money expended by the Department of Highways in construction of roads and bridges between May 1 and November 30, 1925, in the Constituency of Wolseley.
- (2) The amount expended in that constituency during that period—
 - (a) under contract with municipalities;
 - (b) under road foremen.
- (3) The location of each piece of work whether done under municipality contract or by road foremen.
- (4) The name of each road foreman employed and the location of the work performed by him.
- (5) The date of authorisation of each expenditure.
- (6) Upon whose recommendation each foreman was appointed and expenditure made.
- (7) What previous experience in road building each foreman had.
- (8) Whether all expenditures in road building were made on the Provincial Highways or the Main Market Roads System.

(*Sessional Paper No. 36.*)

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

- (1) How many Homemakers' Clubs are there in Saskatchewan?

Answer: Homemakers' Clubs are organised and directed by the University of Saskatchewan. The number of Homemakers' Clubs is not given in the last report of the President.

- (2) Do these clubs get a grant from the Provincial Government?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, what is the amount of such grant?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

- (4) What other assistance is rendered to these clubs?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

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

- (1) Is Steve Macczewski in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If not, was he in the employ of the Government in 1924 and 1925?

Answer: Yes, for 1924 and part of 1925.

- (3) What were his duties, salary and expenses?

Answer: As an Inspector in the Department of Municipal Affairs, his duties were to instruct Municipal Councils and ratepayers in Ruthenian and non-English districts in the provisions of the Municipal law and assist the Council in the administration of the Municipality.

As an Inspector attached to the Department of Public Works his duties are to visit and inspect the estates of the mentally incompetent in non-English districts.

Salary, from January 1, 1924, to August 31, 1925, \$1,600.00 per annum; from December 14, 1925, to December 31, 1925, \$1,800.00 per annum.

Expenses 1924	\$1,393.80
1925	536.95

- (4) What did he do that the regular inspectors could not do?

Answer: His knowledge of Ruthenian and other foreign languages enables him to do special work.

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

- (1) What is the total number of convictions for theft and criminal breach of trust through misappropriation of vendors' or lessors' share of the crop since March 25th, 1924, when Chapter 28 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, amending The Crop Payments Act, was enacted?

Answer: Nine.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to Amend The Attachment of Debts Act.

Bill No. 39—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

According to Order, Resolutions Numbers 1 to 47, inclusive, adopted in Committee of Supply on the twenty-second instant, were received, read twice and agreed to.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

No. 1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1926, the sum of one million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and five dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1927, the sum of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 3. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1927, the sum of two million dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Dunning presented Bill No. 71—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively, the Thirtieth day of April, 1926, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1927.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Rule 53, the said Bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

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. 59—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.

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

That Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act, be now read the second time.

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

The said Bill No. 67 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, Bill No. 63—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

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

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act.

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

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

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

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

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 6 —An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collections of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Game Act, 1924.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926.

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

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

Your Committee has had under consideration the question of the printing of any of the Sessional Papers and Debates of this Session, and have agreed to recommend to the Assembly:—

- (1) That the following Sessional Papers be printed:
 - (a) Report of the Farm Loans Board and Balance Sheet, 1924. (Sessional Paper No. 18.)
 - (b) Report of the Farm Loans Board and Balance Sheet, 1925 (if tabled this Session).
 - (c) Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1925. (Sessional Paper No. 31.)
- (2) That the following be published with the Sessional Papers:
 - (a) Speech of Hon. Mr. Urich, Hon. Mr. Latta, Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Davis, Mr. Tran and Mr. Anderson on the Debate on the Reply to the Speech from the Throne.
 - (b) Budget Speech of Hon. Mr. Dunning, Hon. Mr. Latta, Hon. Mr. Urich, and Mr. Anderson.
- (3) That 500 copies of the Journals and 2,000 copies of the Sessional Papers be printed.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Sahlmark, seconded by Mr. Anderson,

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

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

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

Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 5, 1926, showing:

The number of convictions obtained under The School Attendance Act, year by year, from the time of its inception down to the present date.

(Sessional Paper No. 37.)

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

- (1) How many candidates wrote on the Departmental Examinations in Agriculture, in Grade VIII in the year 1925?

Answer: 8,659.

- (2) What percentage of candidates took Agriculture as an option in Grade VIII?

Answer: 89.9.

Moved by Mr. McNiven, seconded by Mr. Baker,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government should give early consideration to and devise a superannuation scheme applicable to all branches of the Public Civil Service.

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

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

Bill No. 07—An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinchebray.

Bill No. 08—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Bill No. 09—An Act to confirm a certain Bylaw of the City of Regina and for certain Other Purposes.

According to Order, Bill No. 16—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act, was read the third time and passed.

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

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Executions Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 6—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.

Bill No. 24—An Act to amend The Game Act, 1924.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.

According to Order, Bill No. 69—An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

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

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

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

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, 1925.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Town Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.00 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1926.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, the following Bill was received, read the first time and second reading ordered:—

Bill No. 72—An Act to change the Name of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Second reading next sitting.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That on and after today, when the Assembly adjourns, it do stand adjourned until 10.30 o'clock a.m. of the next day, and so on from day to day; and if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 3 o'clock p.m.

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

- (1) What is the total cost of a standard 20-foot pile bridge as erected in the Moose Range Drainage District?

Answer: Four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and one cent (\$457.01).

- (2) What amount of lumber (exclusive of piling) is used in the construction of one of these bridges?

Answer: Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two feet, board measure (3,872 ft. B.M.).

- (3) What is the cost of labour in erecting one of these bridges?

Answer: Two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.00).

- (4) What is the total cost of a standard 16-foot culvert bridge as erected in the Moose Range Drainage District?

Answer: Three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$316.62).

- (5) What amount of lumber is used in the construction of one of these bridges?

Answer: Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight feet, board measure (3,758 ft. B.M.).

- (6) What is the cost of labour in erecting one of these bridges?

Answer: One hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-two cents (\$155.62).

According to Order, Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Liquor Act, 1925, was read the third time and passed.

According to Order, Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McNab,

Ordered, That the Order for the Second Reading of Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Rural Telephone Act, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

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

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

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.

Bill No. 69—An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

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

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.00 o'clock p.m. until 10.30 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926.

10.30 o'clock a.m.

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

- (1) Do employees of the Government Power House come under the Civil Service Commissioner?

Answer: No.

- (2) Do they receive three weeks' vacation each year?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, how much vacation do they receive and why not a vacation of three weeks?

Answer: They receive two weeks each summer. A longer vacation would necessitate the employing of extra help.

- (4) Do the employees at the Power House work seven days each week?

Answer: No. As far as possible we arrange to let them have at least alternate Sundays.

- (5) If so, has the Government considered allowing them one day off each week?

Answer: This arrangement would require at least two extra staff.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. MacPherson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should take immediate steps to again place before the Government of Canada the claims of this Province for the transfer to it of the Public Domain within its limits without further delay, on terms fair to the Province.

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

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

Bill No. 68—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.

According to Order, Bill No. 72—An Act to change the Name of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

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

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

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.

Bill No. 7—An Act to ratify the Lloydminster Public School Scheme.

Bill No. 30—An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act respecting the Employment of Female Labour.

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment; considered as amended; read a third time and passed:—

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting Improvements under Mistake of Title.

Bill No. 59—An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.

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

Bill No. 53—An Act respecting Drainage.

Bill No. 17—An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Cities.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.

Bill No. 55—An Act providing for an Extension of the Time within which Municipalities may apply for Title to Land purchased at certain Tax Sales.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 65—An Act to amend The Village Act.

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

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 22, 1926, showing:

How many pieces of road work, chargeable to Revenue, were done in the Constituency of Ile a la Crosse during 1925; the location of each with cost of same, and the name of the foreman and provincial road inspector in each case. (*Sessional Paper No. 38.*)

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. 62—An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act, 1925.

Bill No. 72—An Act to change the Name of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The following Bills were reported with amendment; considered as amended; read the third time and passed:—

- Bill No. 47—An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
- Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
- Bill No. 22—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.

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

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

- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to amend The Adoption of Children Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Evidence Act.
- An Act to amend The Attachment of Debts Act.
- An Act to amend The Corporations Taxation Act.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Collection of Arrears of Taxes.
- An Act to ratify the Lloydminster Public School Scheme.
- An Act to provide for Security by Public Officials.
- An Act to amend The Venereal Diseases Act.
- An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province.
- An Act respecting the Places of Payment of Certain Provincial Debentures and for Other Purposes.
- An Act to amend The Hawkers and Pedlers Act.
- An Act to amend The Stray Animals Act.
- An Act to provide an Assessment and Tax Roll for the Rural Municipality of Lacadena No. 228.
- An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act.
- An Act respecting Cities.
- An Act to amend The Bread Sales Act, 1925.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
- An Act to validate the 1924 Assessment of the City of Regina and to validate the Tax Sale of the said City for the Year 1925.
- An Act to amend The Legislative Assembly Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Health Act, 1924.
- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- An Act to amend The Game Act, 1924.
- An Act to amend The Steam Boilers Act.
- An Act to amend The Chattel Mortgage Act.
- An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- An Act to amend The Small Debts Recovery Act.

- An Act to amend The Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The Vocational Education Act.
- An Act to amend The Theatres and Cinematographs Act.
- An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Scott and Certain Other Parties.
- An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Battleford and Certain Other Parties.
- An Act respecting the Employment of Female Labour.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act, 1924.
- An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement between the Town of Humboldt and Certain Other Parties.
- An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act, 1924.
- An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.
- An Act to amend The Married Women's Property Act.
- An Act to amend The Line Fence Act.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act, 1922.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Relief Act, 1925.
- An Act to amend The Municipalities Seed Grain Act.
- An Act to amend The Dairy Products Act.
- An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations.
- An Act to amend The Liquor Act, 1925.
- An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act respecting Drainage.
- An Act to amend The Town Planning and Rural Development Act.
- An Act providing for an Extension of the Time within which Municipalities may Apply for Title to Land purchased at certain Tax Sales.
- An Act to amend The Executions Act.
- An Act to amend The Creditors Relief Act, 1923.
- An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act.
- An Act to amend The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act, 1924.
- An Act respecting Improvements under Mistake of Title.
- An Act to amend The Auctioneers Act.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.
- An Act to amend The School Grants Act, 1920.
- An Act to amend The Village Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
- An Act to amend The Secondary Education Act.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation.
- An Act to change the Name of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Norwegian Lutheran College Association.
- An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Swift Canadian Company, Limited.
- An Act to incorporate the Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the German English Academy of Rosthern.
- An Act to incorporate the North Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.
- An Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Bible Society, Auxiliary to the Canadian Bible Society.
- An Act to incorporate Les Reverends Peres de Sainte Marie de Tinecheyray.
- An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.
- An Act to confirm a certain Bylaw of the City of Regina and for certain Other Purposes.

The Royal Assent to these Bills was announced by the Clerk:—
In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth Assent to these Bills.

Mr. Speaker then said:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR;

This Legislative Assembly has voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service. In the name of the Assembly I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

“An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively, the Thirtieth day of April, 1926, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1927.”
to which Bill I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Royal Assent to this Bill was announced by the Clerk:—

In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill.

His Honour then delivered the following Speech:—

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is my duty to relieve you from further attendance at the present Session of the Legislative Assembly, and, in doing so, I wish to thank you and to congratulate you upon the work you have done and to express my confidence that the results of your labours will be of benefit to the people of the Province.

Many important matters have come before you either for decision or for discussion, including Co-operative Marketing Associations, Secondary Education, the establishment of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation and important consolidating Bills. In every instance I have observed with satisfaction the earnest attention you have given to all matters of public interest.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made to meet the needs of the public service, and I give you my assurance that the moneys voted by you will be expended with due regard to economy and sound administration.

In closing the Session and in taking leave of you, I trust that the blessings of Divine Providence will rest upon you and upon all the people of our Province.

The Hon. Mr. Uhrich, 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.

W. G. ROBINSON,

Speaker.

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SESSION 1925-26.

FIRST SESSION, SIXTH LEGISLATURE

Province of Saskatchewan

ABBREVIATIONS

1 R.—First Reading.	Com.—Committee of Whole or Select Standing or Special Committee.
2 R.—Second Reading.	S.O.C.—Committee on Standing Orders.
3 R.—Third Reading.	S.P.—Sessional Paper.
P.—Passed.	
A.—Assent.	

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First Session of the Sixth

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1925-26

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1925.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 12, 1926.*

HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,
President of the Executive Council,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—Steady and substantial betterment in the condition of Saskatchewan's municipal institutions stands out as a prominent feature in a review of the activities of the Local Government Board during the calendar year just closed. Many municipalities and school districts have cleared themselves of all debenture indebtedness, and as a result their tax levies now may be substantially reduced and devoted wholly to current and maintenance purposes.

The amount of debenture indebtedness repaid in 1925 by rural telephone companies, hospital districts, school districts, rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities far exceeds the new capital loans undertaken, a state of affairs which means much for the progress and solidarity of these institutions. In fact, so businesslike has been the administration of several municipal institutions that it is not unusual to learn that no tax sale has been held in the fall, as all arrears of taxes had been paid in full before the date of this annual statutory event. This condition shows a most commendable co-operation between the municipal officials and the rate-payers concerned and must give a feeling of confidence to present prospective investors in Saskatchewan's municipal securities.

While many applications of varying kinds to borrow money by way of debenture have been dealt with during the year, there is evident on the part of local authorities generally an attitude of increasing care when they have to consider a proposal to mortgage the future. This policy is particularly pronounced in the case of rural municipalities and may be taken to mean that our rural municipal institutions, as a class, prefer to pay as they go.

The growth of the province, however, demands an increased number of school districts and the consequent erection of new school buildings, so that applications in this connection are comparatively numerous, although the inclination not to waste is evident in the majority of those presented. Increased population

in many settlements has made necessary the enlargement of several schools. A few years ago the trend of opinion would have led the school trustees to abandon the old school and to endeavour to erect a new and more expensive one, but a desire to preserve and improve the capital assets which now exist is gaining favour.

The application of *The Union Hospital Act* throughout the province continues to be disappointing. In previous reports the causes for this have been dealt with in some detail, and it is probable that the same causes now exist. In any case, there were, during 1925, only three applications to borrow money by way of debenture under *The Union Hospital Act*.

The purposes of other loans approved for local authorities are given in detail later in this report.

READJUSTMENT OF FINANCES OF CERTAIN TOWNS.

No additions during the year have been made to the number of towns in financial difficulty. Those which in past years failed to meet the payment of their debenture coupons, and which have been the subject of comment in previous reports, have had their outstanding indebtedness amicably arranged with their creditors. It may be repeated that the number of towns so situated is comparatively small, only seven out of a total of eighty being so classified.

The town of Sutherland, after a conference with its creditors, arrived at an agreement which was ratified by the Legislature by a special bill passed on the 19th day of December, 1925. The agreement and the necessary enacting legislation were drafted by the Local Government Board after many meetings and discussions with the town authorities and the bond holders. The creditors are assured of a fixed annual payment, and the ratepayers of Sutherland are no longer in a state of uncertainty, knowing now that, although they are paying to the limit of their ability, the outlook is hopeful, and taxation conditions should no longer repel prospective residents.

At the close of the year similar legislation was in course of preparation for the town of Battleford, Battleford Protestant Public School District No. 71 and the Catholic Public School District of St. Vital, of Battleford, No. 11, which will be submitted to the Legislature for ratification at the present session. Settlements along similar lines have been made in the cases of the towns of Scott and Humboldt and Humboldt School District No. 1529. These agreements are to be presented for ratification at the present session of the Legislature.

The adjustments in these towns and school districts mean much for their present and future, as the ratepayers are relieved from a state of uncertainty as to their tax burdens, the causes for depression are largely removed, and the creditors are assured of annual payments.

As stated in previous reports, the town of Watrous came under a special order of the Local Government Board in the year 1917. It has since been able to pay its obligations under the readjustment of the terms of its indebtedness, and, with its exceptionally advantageous geographical position, should soon find its capital indebtedness a comparatively light burden.

Champagne School District No. 2255, which surrounds and includes the town of Scott, came under a special order of the Local Government Board on the 18th day of October, 1916. It has readily and promptly met the payments under the rearrangement, and on the last day of this year the final instalments on its capital indebtedness will fall due, and on this payment being made the school district will be free from debenture debt.

The town of Canora has made such progress since the formal inquiry of the Board, held on the 18th day of November, 1920, that the intervention of the Board by way of an adjusting order has not been deemed necessary. Payment of the balance due on the 1923 coupons was recently authorised, and it is expected that in a few days a payment of about \$10,000 will be available for distribution, which will go far towards clearing the 1924 coupons. With other revenues in the course of the next few months, it is confidently hoped that only the 1925 coupons will be outstanding. It may be mentioned that the creditors are suffering no loss in either principal or interest, the only inconvenience being the postponed date of payment. The security is recognised as substantial.

In the instances mentioned above, where special legislation at the present session is being invoked, the Local Government Board has, in consultation with the town officials and the representative of the bond holders, prepared the draft bills and agreements, and in the working out of these, after the required legislation is passed, the Local Government Board will act as trustee for the duration of the periods over which the indebtedness is spread.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The advisory committee, provided for by *The Local Government Board Act*, is made up of one representative each from the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities and the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities (Urban).

The former body is represented by Mr. T. H. Moffett, its president, while Mr. G. F. Blair, K.C., solicitor for the city of Regina, is the representative of the latter.

During the year consultations were held with the committee from time to time. Following are extracts from the minutes of the last meeting at which the two members of the advisory committee and the three members of the Local Government Board were present:

“The first topic discussed was that of fire-proof schools for both rural and urban communities. It was pointed out that in cities and in some of the larger towns fire-proof schools, or those

of at least slow-burning construction, had been in use for some years, while in the smaller towns, villages and rural communities these were not so common. It was mentioned that the general trend was towards the fire-proofing of all public, or semi-public buildings, and that this tendency undoubtedly meant greater safety for the public, both juvenile and adult. It was unanimously conceded by the members of the advisory committee that, where the financial ability exists, it would be well for the Local Government Board to adopt a policy of encouraging fire-proof school buildings in the interests of the children concerned, and in the securing of longevity for the buildings themselves.

“While dealing with the subject of the building of schools, the representative of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities inquired if the Local Government Board examined the plans of the proposed schools, as in his experience he had found that a school erected within recent years had its rooms overcrowded soon after to such an extent that the aisle at the rear of the room was necessary for seating capacity. He was informed that the provincial architect, acting for the Department of Education, examined the plans of all schools, and when the present and probable school population was submitted to him by the local authorities he checked over with care the capacity in square and cubic feet of each room, to insure ample area and the required number of cubic feet for each pupil. It was added that at times a totally unexpected influx of pupils meant temporary congestion, a condition, however, which is not uncommon.

“The members of the board discussed with gratification the improved financial condition of local authorities generally, and the fact that the number of temporary defaults among rural schools and rural telephone companies had diminished during the year, and that at the end of 1925 a very substantial reduction in the total indebtedness of local authorities would be recorded. In connection with the said school districts and rural telephone companies, most of which are situated in the more recently settled portions of the province, it was reiterated that the security is ample, and that in practically all cases the default is of a temporary nature only, so that the purchasers of the debentures will not eventually lose any part of either the principal or interest.

“The improved financial state of Saskatchewan's cities and towns as demonstrated by the fact that not an additional one of them, for some years, has come under Chapter 13, Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1921-22, or what is known as ‘*The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922*,’ was referred to with interest, while no member of the advisory committee could mention a town or city that is likely to be added to the small number which, as a result of boom days of the last decade, were the subjects of inquiry. In this connection, it was mentioned that investigations held under *The Special Powers Act*, or its predecessor, in respect of Battleford and Sutherland, and the amicable agreements reached by the creditors and debtors in this connection, will probably result in legislation at the approaching session of the Legislature,

which will put these two towns on a basis where the ratepayers will be encouraged to pay their taxes, knowing that the adjustment of the debenture burden is within their reach. It is possible that the difficulties of Scott and Humboldt may be settled in a similar manner before the expiration of many months.

“Section 22 of *The Arrears of Taxes Act* was then introduced as a topic, and a lengthy discussion thereon resulted. This portion of the said statute provides that a municipality may issue debentures to secure funds wherewith to pay school taxes on lands for which the municipality may be securing title under *The Arrears of Taxes Act*. The objection to the method is that the direct security on which the debentures are based is arrears of taxes, although as a matter of course the entire municipality is responsible for the debt thus undertaken. The principle of recognising arrears of taxes as a security against which debentures may be issued was criticised adversely by all members present, and it was unanimously agreed that, since the legislation was of an emergency nature, and enacted six or seven years ago to tide over the results of a war period, it might better disappear from the municipal legislation of the province, if it had served its reasonable usefulness. It was pointed out during the discussion that only once in the last two years had any municipality taken advantage of the legislation. Provision is now made in our statutes whereby a municipality which collects taxes for a school district may have the amount of uncollected school taxes compromised, and the municipality thus held for only that amount which would appear to be reasonably within its power to collect and pay over. Such compromise, it was pointed out, was usually in connection with taxes levied on unproductive subdivisions. As the method of financing provided for by section 22 of *The Arrears of Taxes Act* rather reflects on general municipal legislation, it was agreed that it might properly be deleted from the statutes.

“The question as to whether or not the Local Government Board should control the sale of securities in the sinking funds of cities and towns, as well as the investment of such sinking funds, was next discussed at some length. It was mentioned that by virtue of subsection 5 of section 358 of *The City Act*, and subsection 5 of section 336 of *The Town Act*, the Local Government Board approves of the purchase of securities from the sinking funds standing to the credit of a city or town. No such control, however, exists as to the sale by any of the municipalities mentioned of securities which may be in the sinking fund. Thus only a part of this important branch of financing the cities and towns is brought to the attention of the Local Government Board. It was pointed out that there has been a tendency to regard the sinking fund not in the light of a permanent investment, but as a means for reinvestment with a view to securing profits as a result of the sales of securities already in the fund, and the reinvestment of the proceeds. In order to give more stability to sinking funds, it was mentioned that practices of the kind should be restricted, and that when a sinking fund is invested in a reliable security, at a fair rate, it should be undisturbed until the maturity of the investment con-

cerned, solid investment being the object. It was mentioned by the representative of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities that possibly the incentive to trading with sinking fund securities is to obtain excess profits, as referred to in section 353 of *The City Act*. He also intimated that the desired remedy might be secured by changing the last mentioned portion of the statute to provide that excess interest earnings only would be available for current expenditure, and that profits be used for the redemption of outstanding securities of the municipality concerned. It was mentioned incidentally that any legislation to allow excess interest earnings or profits of a sinking fund is quite exceptional.

"Certain sections of the city and town Act relating to frontage assessments, and the creating of local improvements thereunder, formed the next topic. While time did not permit going into each section in detail, the general nature of these sections was brought under review. The equitability of special frontage assessments in the larger urban municipalities was agreed upon.

"Evidences of oil and gas on lands within the limits of one of the cities of the province was brought up for comment; also the length to which a city should be allowed to go in endeavouring to develop possible mineral resources within its limits. It was unanimously agreed that the issuing of debentures should not be allowed for proposals of the kind, and that it would be the exceptional city that could afford to endanger its finances to the extent of learning whether portions of the earth several hundred or several thousands of feet beneath the surface could produce oil and gas, no matter how favourable surface indications might be.

"The policy of the board under *The Sale of Shares Act* relative to the granting of authority to sell development stock under section 23 of the said Act was next discussed. An instance was cited where a company desired to sell its shares when the object of the company was to bore for oil and gas, surface indications having been found. In this case some drilling had been done, but no log had been kept, so that the promoters of the company were dependent upon the memory of the driller as to the nature of the strata through which the drill had passed. Salt water had been struck which flowed freely from the opening, bringing up with it some gas which could be ignited, and which would burn until the wind extinguished it. It was decided that, while risks must be undertaken by companies in the development of natural resources, yet in a case of the kind, where particulars were so meagre, and the possibility of gas simply coming from a pocket, it would be hardly fair to the public to indorse the selling of even development stock to be issued by a company dealing in speculative work of the kind."

AUTHORISATION OF THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

During the year 372 applications for permission to borrow by way of debenture were received, as compared with 321 last year. There was also a small increase in the amount, which totalled \$1,792,101.82, as against \$1,676,499.84 in 1924.

Cities.

Compared with 1924, the applications from cities in 1925 are less by three in number and by \$336,917.62 in amount. A total of 38 applications was received, aggregating \$511,121.82, of which three, amounting to \$30,567.60, were refused and reductions were made in one, of \$6,779.13. The authorisations granted are shown in the following table:

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Concrete sidewalks.....	4	\$31,198.87
Boulevards.....	1	12,852.60
Plank sidewalks.....	3	35,972.15
Street paving.....	1	172,517.72
Street railways.....	1	6,000.00
Sewer extensions.....	4	22,184.28
Water extensions.....	7	47,826.60
Sewer house connections.....	3	13,334.22
Water house connections.....	3	29,388.78
Water filters.....	1	12,000.00
Water meters.....	1	3,500.00
Electric light extensions.....	1	25,000.00
War memorial.....	1	25,000.00
Hospitals.....	2	8,000.00
Children's shelter.....	1	20,000.00
Bridge.....	1	9,000.00
	35	\$473,775.22

For details see Schedule A.

Towns.

Twelve applications were received from town municipalities, of which 11 amounting to \$121,710.00 were authorised, after making reductions in three, totalling \$5,525.00. One application amounting to \$825.00 was refused. Authorisations were granted for the following purposes:

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Water works extension.....	2	\$50,500.00
Fire protection.....	2	3,000.00
Drainage.....	1	525.00
Town hall repairs.....	1	525.00
Cement walks.....	2	7,500.00
Electric lights.....	2	38,160.00
Sewerage.....	1	21,500.00
	11	\$121,710.00

Details of above are set out in Schedule B.

In 1924, 10 authorisations amounting to \$86,600.00 were granted.

Villages.

Schedule C is a list of authorisations granted to villages. It shows 23 applications, totalling \$58,700.00, as against 26, amounting to \$50,450.00, in 1924. Five amounting to \$16,400.00 were refused. Reductions of \$1,100.00 were made in two, the net authorisations being 18, aggregating \$41,200.00. Twenty-three applications were granted in 1924 to the amount of \$41,250.00.

The 1925 authorisations are classified as follows:

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Electric light.....	1	\$ 7,500.00
Municipal halls.....	5	10,500.00
Fire protection.....	3	2,900.00
Cement walks.....	4	10,000.00
Water supply.....	2	2,600.00
Skating and curling rink.....	1	4,000.00
Street grading.....	1	1,500.00
Recreation grounds.....	1	2,200.00
	18	\$41,200.00

Rural Municipalities.

Five applications totalling \$22,000.00 were received from rural municipalities, of which one of \$1,000.00 was refused, the remainder being granted. Details are given in Schedule D.

Authorisations granted are classified as follows:

	Number of authorisations	Amount
Road equipment.....	1	\$8,000.00
Municipal offices.....	2	10,000.00
Red Cross Outpost.....	1	3,000.00
	4	\$21,000.00

In 1924, three authorisations, totalling \$16,940.00, were granted.

School Districts.

Net authorisations for the issue of debentures by school districts increased over last year by approximately 26 per cent. in number and 81 per cent. in amount, the figures being 148—\$441,125.00 in 1924, and 187—\$798,670.00 in 1925. The increase is due largely to the necessity which arose for extended accommodation in older districts, in the way of larger and more permanent buildings, and extensions and alterations to those already in existence.

Following is a summary of applications received for the purposes set out therein, details of which are given in Schedule E:

	1925				1924			
	No.	Amount	Defeated by ratepayers		No.	Amount	Defeated by ratepayers	
			No.	Amount			No.	Amount
New schools	129	\$708,450	13	\$41,500	112	\$421,600	21	\$95,500
New schools and teachers' residences					2	7,600		
Additions to buildings	29	92,150	5	15,950	25	100,400	3	23,500
Teachers' residences	9	7,535	1	1,000	9	7,900		
Alterations to schools	32	53,835	3	4,300	23	34,200		
New schools and stables	5	21,000			8	25,400	2	6,000
Heating plant and equipment					1	4,000	1	4,000
School equipment					1	500		
Addition and heating plant					1	3,500		
Barn and closets					1	600		
Sanitary system	1	1,200			1	1,000		
School and vans					1	17,000		
Alterations and equipment	5	6,750			1	2,000	1	2,000
Stables	3	1,350	1	500				
Heating plant	1	2,000						
Alterations and teachers' residences	1	1,600						
Less defeated by ratepayers	215	\$895,870	23	\$63,250	186	\$625,700	28	\$131,000
	23	63,250			28	131,000		
	192	\$832,620			158	\$494,700		

Five applications, amounting to \$22,700.00, were refused. Reductions, amounting to \$11,250.00, were made in 27, leaving 210, totalling \$861,920.00. Of these, 23 amounting to \$63,250.00, were rejected by the ratepayers, making net authorisations 187, \$798,670.00, as against 148, \$441,625.00, in 1924.

Rural Telephone Companies.

Authorisations of the issue of debentures by rural telephone companies are listed in Schedule F.

In 1923 and 1924 there was a marked reduction in the number and amount of issues of this class. The following statement shows that in 1925 they increased over last year approximately 41 per cent. in number of issues and 84 per cent. in amount, made up principally of extensions to existing telephone systems:

	1925				1924			
	Applications		Authorisations		Applications		Authorisations	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
New companies.....	3	\$9,610	3	\$9,610	1	\$16,000	1	\$16,000
Extensions to existing companies.....	61	122,260	60	116,810	46	51,417	45	48,517
Central office buildings....	4	3,375	4	3,375	4	5,800	4	5,800
Automatic phones.....	1	780	1	780	1	1,300	1	1,300
Central buildings and extensions.....	1	1,775	1	1,775	2	10,000	2	3,000
Reconstruction of existing systems.....	6	5,050	6	5,050	..	.....	..	.....
	76	\$142,850	75	\$137,400	54	\$84,517	53	\$74,617

One of \$250.00 was refused and reductions, amounting to \$5,200.00, made in four.

Union Hospital Districts.

Three applications, totalling \$33,500.00, were received from union hospital districts, all of which were granted.

Details are shown in Schedule G.

SALE OF DEBENTURES.

During the year 288 issues of debentures of all classes, aggregating \$1,460,811.20, have been sold as follows:

	Sold to dealers in Saskatchewan	Sold to dealers outside Saskatchewan	Sold direct to Saskatchewan investors	Sold direct to investors outside Saskatchewan	Sold direct to Saskatchewan sinking funds
Cities.....	\$9,023	\$315,505	\$3,217.20	.....	\$65,000
Towns.....	107,800	27,300	6,356.00	.....	.....
Villages.....	30,300	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Rural municipalities.....	18,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union hospital districts....	33,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural telephone companies	98,320	.....	27,050.00	.....	10,455
Rural and village schools.	423,935	.....	60,100.00	3,800	75,600
Town and city schools....	51,050	93,000	.....	.....	.....
Total in 1925.....	\$772,428	\$435,805	\$97,723.20	\$3,800	\$151,055
Total in 1924.....	\$531,345	\$423,590	\$126,375.00	\$23,900	\$76,709

In addition to above, a number of debentures owned principally in Eastern Canada have been returned to Saskatchewan and sold. Of such transactions, the board has obtained information of the following:

Rural telephones	12	issues.....	\$43,783.19
School districts	4	"	7,032.35
	16	"	\$50,815.54

It is significant that in 1924 sales of this nature were much more numerous, the figures for that year being,—

Rural telephones	48	issues.....	\$228,940.67
School districts	6	"	26,582.61
	54	"	\$255,523.28

The following tables are compiled with the object of showing the distribution of sales throughout the year, and the highest, lowest and average interest rates paid. Examination of them, and comparison with previous reports, will show that the interest rates generally are much more favourable to the issuing local authorities than they have been for some time past:

	1925			Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average rate	1924		
	Number of issues sold	Amount					Number of issues sold	Amount	Average rate
<i>Cities—</i>									
January.....	6	\$246,000.00	6.	5.125	5.356	1	\$6,546.41	6.12	
May.....	10	134,505.00	6.015	5.139	5.752	11	154,860.09	5.772	
July.....	3	12,240.20	6.039	5.50	5.844	11	244,200.00	6.023	
October.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7,325.00	5.75
November.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
	19	\$392,745.20	.....	.....	.....	25	\$412,931.50	.....
<i>Towns—</i>									
February.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	\$33,000.00	7.114
March.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6,000.00	8.
April.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33,000.00	6.422
May.....	1	\$11,800.00	7.798	7.798	7.798	..	.....	.....
July.....	3	18,500.00	7.194	6.25	6.402	..	.....	.....
August.....	2	28,800.00	7.192	6.50	7.156	1	10,000.00	7.104	
September.....	2	22,500.00	6.50	6.431	6.435	1	25,500.00	6.50	
November.....	1	21,500.00	6.431	6.431	6.431	2	6,500.00	7.461	
December.....	2	38,356.00	6.50	6.194	6.220	2	7,300.00	6.616	
	11	\$141,456.00	.....	.....	.....	10	\$121,300.00	.....

	1925			Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average rate	1924		
	Number of issues sold	Amount					Number of issues sold	Amount	Average rate
<i>Villages—</i>									
January.....	1	\$1,500.00	7.437	7.437	7.437	..	.....	.....	.....
February.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$1,800.00	7.786	.....
April.....	1	800.00	7.30	7.30	7.30	1	4,800.00	7.701	.....
May.....	1	3,500.00	7.142	7.142	7.142	..	.....	.....	.....
June.....	2	7,100.00	7.312	6.925	7.224	2	2,000.00	7.496	.....
July.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,900.00	7.095	.....
August.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,600.00	7.124	.....
September.....	4	5,500.00	7.	6.50	6.692	1	1,000.00	7.125	.....
October.....	3	5,400.00	6.952	6.50	6.598	..	.....	.....	.....
December.....	1	7,500.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	4	8,550.00	7.50	.....
	13	\$31,300.00	.....	.....	.....	15	\$28,650.00	.....	.....
<i>Rural Municipalities—</i>									
February.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$2,600.00	6.25	.....
May.....	1	\$3,500.00	6.039	6.039	6.039	..	.....	.....	.....
August.....	1	8,000.00	5.943	5.943	5.943	..	.....	.....	.....
September.....	1	4,000.00	5.674	5.674	5.674	..	.....	.....	.....
October.....	1	3,000.00	6.088	6.088	6.088	..	.....	.....	.....
	4	\$18,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	\$2,600.00	.....	.....

	1925			1924				
	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average rate	Number of issues sold	Amount	Average rate
<i>Rural Telephone Companies—</i>								
January.....	6	\$6,750.00	6.966	6.	6.482	8	\$17,492.00	7.216
February.....	8	13,400.00	7.	6.	6.490	6	11,116.00	6.538
March.....	2	8,350.00	6.429	6.217	6.251	6	3,325.00	6.816
April.....	4	3,350.00	6.75	6.	6.258	2	3,350.00	6.934
May.....	8	8,925.00	8.	5.875	6.391	3	2,850.00	6.775
June.....	4	11,800.00	7.	6.	6.529	5	7,590.00	6.398
July.....	7	9,200.00	7.50	6.064	6.213	5	19,700.00	6.487
August.....	13	25,325.00	7.	6.	6.098	6	9,100.00	6.496
September.....	3	1,150.00	7.437	6.	6.766	3	3,300.00	6.809
October.....	6	28,925.00	7.	5.951	6.	4	2,440.00	6.960
November.....	7	5,930.00	7.250	6.	6.603	3	1,975.00	6.789
December.....	6	12,720.00	6.50	5.923	6.036	2	500.00	7.228
	74	\$135,825.00	.....	.....	.....	53	\$82,648.00	.....

	1925			1924				
	Number of issues sold	Amount	Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average rate	Number of issues sold	Amount	Average rate
<i>Village and Rural Schools—</i>								
January.....	5	\$14,400.00	6.50	6.197	6.431	4	\$9,600.00	6.919
February.....	1	1,500.00	7.	7.	7.	7	38,765.00	6.466
March.....	1	2,500.00	6.672	6.672	6.672	2	5,100.00	6.706
April.....	9	16,300.00	7.	6.	6.379	9	51,100.00	6.397
May.....	16	65,100.00	7.	5.875	6.179	7	25,500.00	6.768
June.....	18	80,150.00	6.689	5.50	6.054	21	68,750.00	6.467
July.....	27	89,950.00	6.625	5.50	6.289	22	62,350.00	6.622
August.....	30	97,735.00	7.445	5.875	6.103	22	55,700.00	6.726
September.....	18	68,700.00	7.045	5.926	6.021	15	32,375.00	6.480
October.....	19	74,600.00	6.25	5.921	6.097	11	37,450.00	6.590
November.....	8	30,800.00	6.50	5.927	6.049	6	19,900.00	7.552
December.....	9	21,700.00	6.50	5.943	6.288	6	13,900.00	6.619
	161	\$563,435.00	.....	.....	.....	132	\$420,490.00	.....

	1925			Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average rate	1924		
	Number of issues sold	Amount					Number of issues sold	Amount	Average rate
<i>City and Town Schools—</i>									
January.....	..		.....	.....	.....	2	\$33,300.00	6.50
June.....	1	\$50,000.00	5.983	5.983	5.983	2	49,000.00	6.330	
July.....	..		.....	.....	.....	1	20,000.00	6.445
August.....	1	93,000.00	5.408	5.408	5.408	..	.....	.....
September.....	1	1,050.00	6.	6.	6.	..	.....	.....
	3	\$144,050.00	.....	.....	.....	5	\$102,300.00	.....
<i>Union Hospitals—</i>									
January.....	..		.....	.....	.....	1	\$11,000.00	6.47
July.....	1	\$6,500.00	6.060	6.060	6.060	..	.....	.....
October.....	2	27,000.00	6.048	6.048	6.048	..	.....	.....
	3	\$33,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1	\$11,000.00	.....

SINKING FUNDS.

The following local authorities maintain sinking funds in which are accumulated certain fixed amounts deposited annually, which, capitalised at 4 per cent., are calculated to extinguish the debenture indebtedness to which they respectively relate at their maturity:

All of the seven cities.

The towns of Francis, Indian Head, Melfort, Sutherland, Duck Lake, Biggar, Rosetown, Arcola, Battleford and Saskatoon, and Regina Public School Districts.

All of the investments made for the benefit of these funds require the approval of the Local Government Board.

In the year 1925 the board approved of 208 investments, classified as follows:

	Face value	Purchase value
Dominion of Canada bonds.....	\$ 128,500.00	\$ 134,189.25
Province of Saskatchewan bonds.....	1,282,533.96	1,260,207.21
Province of Alberta bonds.....	34,000.00	34,934.00
Province of British Columbia bonds.....	33,000.00	36,137.25
Saskatchewan school district debentures.....	253,211.45	257,582.60
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures.....	79,134.05	87,273.87
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures.....	2,160.00	2,280.96
Saskatchewan city debentures.....	171,879.12	164,024.87
Saskatchewan town debentures.....	13,438.04	13,586.95
Saskatchewan village debentures.....	5,500.00	5,439.50
	\$2,003,356.62	\$1,995,656.46

In 1924, 183 investments were approved, aggregating \$1,767,919.65.

The following statements show in detail the sinking fund investments made in 1925 by each local authority, the interest return and average yield:

Nature of investment	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of Regina—</i>				
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1944.	9	\$235,000.00	\$234,865.50	5.001
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1942.	1	3,000.00	3,000.00	5.
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1938.	1	50,000.00	54,355.00	5.10
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1954	1	5,450.67	5,114.91	4.90
Province of Saskatchewan 5½% bonds, 1946	2	7,000.00	7,522.80	4.983
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1938.	1	1,500.00	1,638.10	5.
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1943.	1	16,000.00	16,000.00	5.
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1944	1	4,000.00	3,770.00	4.98
Province of Saskatchewan 4% bonds, 1949.	2	9,733.29	8,457.39	4.95
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1945	3	272,000.00	260,129.70	4.922
Province of Alberta 6% bonds, 1936.....	1	6,000.00	6,444.00	5.08
Province of British Columbia 6% bonds, 1946.....	1	2,000.00	2,250.00	5.05
Province of British Columbia 6% bonds, 1941.....	1	2,000.00	2,205.00	5.06
Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds, 5½%, 1934.....	2	105,000.00	109,822.50	4.911
City of Regina debentures.....	5	58,445.32	58,241.18	5.192
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	35	119,874.93	123,279.22	5.871
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	13	63,755.98	71,638.75	5.812
Saskatchewan town debentures.....	1	3,438.04	3,678.95	6.
	S1	\$964,198.23	\$972,413.00	Average 5.161%
<i>City of Moose Jaw—</i>				
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1943.	3	\$47,000.00	\$47,052.50	4.99
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1936.	5	58,000.00	62,633.22	5.064
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1944.	4	34,000.00	34,152.50	4.971
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1932.	2	4,000.00	4,010.00	4.962
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1940.	2	52,500.00	57,752.57	5.079
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1944	1	15,000.00	14,175.00	4.95
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1942.	1	10,000.00	10,062.00	4.95
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1945	1	324,000.00	305,953.20	4.97
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1938.	1	4,500.00	4,926.60	5.
Province of Saskatchewan 5½% bonds, 1946.	1	4,000.00	4,261.60	4.99
Province of Saskatchewan 5% Farm Loan Bonds, 1927.....	1	3,200.00	3,208.00	4.90
Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds, 5½%, 1934.....	1	6,000.00	6,246.00	4.95
Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds, 5½%, 1932.....	2	16,000.00	16,662.00	4.932
City of Moose Jaw Debentures.....	8	20,697.60	16,398.40	5.651
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	3	23,000.00	23,484.68	5.79
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	1	3,050.00	3,130.52	6.
Saskatchewan village debentures.....	1	5,500.00	5,439.50	6.25
	38	\$630,447.60	\$619,548.29	Average 5.0547%

Nature of Investment	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Interest yield per cent.
<i>City of Saskatoon—</i>				
Province of British Columbia 6% bonds, 1941.....	1	\$29,000.00	\$31,682.25	5.16
City of Saskatoon 4½% bonds, 1952.....	1	27,736.20	24,385.29	5.65
Province of Alberta 5½% bonds, 1941.....	1	8,000.00	8,520.00	5.05
	3	\$64,736.20	\$64,587.54	Average 5.332%
<i>City of North Battleford—</i>				
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1944	1	\$26,000.00	\$24,392.52	5.
<i>City of Prince Albert—</i>				
City of Prince Albert debentures.....	1	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	6.
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1944	1	3,000.00	2,865.00	4.877
	2	\$68,000.00	\$67,865.00	5.952%
<i>City of Weyburn—</i>				
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1954.	1	\$1,250.00	\$1,262.50	4.95
Province of Saskatchewan 6% bonds, 1940.	1	1,000.00	1,105.00	5.02
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1944.	1	2,000.00	2,020.00	4.96
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1934.	1	2,000.00	2,020.00	4.90
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1945	1	56,000.00	52,920.00	4.97
Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, 1946.	2	6,000.00	6,392.00	4.998
Province of Saskatchewan 5½% Farm Loan Bonds, 1950.....	1	400.00	464.60	4.95
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	4	21,400.00	21,693.23	5.898
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	2	1,686.11	1,763.81	6.
	14	\$91,736.11	\$89,641.14	Average 5.215%
<i>*Town of Melfort—</i>				
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	6	\$7,150.00	\$7,155.00	6.015
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	2	2,750.00	2,751.00	6.328
	8	\$9,900.00	\$9,906.00	Average 6.102%
<i>Town of Davidson—</i>				
Dominion of Canada 4½% bonds, 1940...	1	\$1,500.00	\$1,458.75	4.75
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	1	200.00	200.00	6.50
	2	\$1,700.00	\$1,658.75	Average 4.961%
<i>*Town of Duck Lake—</i>				
Saskatchewan school district debentures...	1	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	6.
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	1	225.00	225.00	7.
	2	\$1,325.00	\$1,325.00	Average 6.169%

*Administered by the Local Government Board.

Nature of Investment	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Interest yield per cent.
<i>*Town of Rosetown—</i> Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	3	\$1,225.00	\$1,225.00	6.423%
<i>*Town of Biggar—</i> Saskatchewan school district debentures...	2	\$5,200.00	\$5,205.00	6.081
Town of Biggar debentures.....	1	10,000.00	9,908.00	6.
	3	\$15,200.00	\$15,113.00	Average 6.026
<i>Town of Francis—</i> Saskatchewan school district debentures...	1	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	6.
<i>*Regina Public School District No. 4—</i> Saskatchewan school district debentures...	40	\$73,986.52	\$74,165.47	5.989
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures..	6	6,241.96	6,339.79	6.146
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	2	2,160.00	2,280.96	5.750
	48	\$82,388.48	\$82,786.22	Average 5.995%
<i>Saskatoon Public School District No. 13—</i> Province of Alberta 5% bonds, 1943.....	1	\$20,000.00	\$19,970.00	5.02
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, 1945	1	25,000.00	23,725.00	4.90
	2	\$45,000.00	\$43,695.00	Average 4.955%

RECAPITULATION

	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Average interest yield 1925-%	Average interest yield 1924-%
City of Regina.....	81	\$964,198.23	\$972,413.00	5.161	5.732
City of Moose Jaw.....	38	630,447.60	619,548.29	5.0547	5.482
City of Saskatoon.....	3	64,736.20	64,587.54	5.332	5.203
City of North Battleford..	1	26,000.00	24,392.52	5.	5.029
City of Prince Albert.....	2	68,000.00	67,865.00	5.9529	.....
City of Weyburn.....	14	91,736.11	89,641.14	5.215	5.24
*Town of Melfort.....	8	9,900.00	9,906.00	6.102	6.576
Town of Davidson.....	2	1,700.00	1,658.75	4.961	5.011
*Town of Duck Lake.....	2	1,325.00	1,325.00	6.169	6.29
*Town of Rosetown.....	3	1,225.00	1,225.00	6.423	6.50
*Town of Biggar.....	3	15,200.00	15,113.00	6.026	6.353
Town of Francis.....	1	1,500.00	1,500.00	6.	.....
*Regina Public School District No. 4.....	48	82,388.48	82,786.22	5.995	6.299
Saskatoon Public School District No. 13.....	2	45,000.00	43,695.00	4.955	5.287
	208	\$2,003,356.62	\$1,995,656.46		

*Administered by the Local Government Board.

It will be observed that four of the cities have made investments in their own securities. Except in one instance, where the investment was made under the provisions of a special agreement with the creditors of the city of Prince Albert, these transactions practically represented redemptions, and in view of this the board's approval was given.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS EARNINGS.

Under sections 353 of *The City Act*, 328 of *The Town Act* and 166a of *The School Act*, the board approved of the use of a portion of the surplus interest earnings of the sinking funds for current or other expenditures, as follows:

City of Saskatoon.....	\$ 45,000
City of Regina.....	55,000
City of Moose Jaw.....	20,000
Town of Davidson.....	2,000
Regina Public School District No. 4.....	5,000

Notwithstanding this, the sinking funds mentioned still maintain substantial surpluses by way of reserves.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SPECIAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.

The following orders were made under *The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922*:

- February 2:* Authorising distribution by the town of Canora of
 (a) \$1,000 on account of Union Bank loan; and
 (b) \$5,000 on account of 1923 overdue coupons.
- February 10:* Revising and finally approving the estimates of the town of Sutherland and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.
- February 21:* Revising and finally approving the estimates of the town of Humboldt and Humboldt School District No. 1529, and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.
- February 27:* Extending time for the depositing of debentures of and passing of bylaws by the town of Melville under the refunding order made by the board respecting this town from the 16th of March to the 30th of May, 1925.
- March 23:* Recommending to the Master of Titles cancellation of plans of subdivision of lots 1 to 11 in block 1,
 lots 1 to 11 in block 2,
 lots 1 to 11 in block 3,
 lots 1 to 11 in block 4,
 in the townsite of Sutherland.
- April 25:* Revising and finally approving the estimates of the town of Melville and Melville School District No. 2187, and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.

- May 6:* Revising and finally approving the estimates of the town of Canora and Canora School District No. 1152, and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.
- June 18:* Altering and varying the order of the board in respect of the town of Sutherland to extend the time for the expiration of the same from the 30th of June to the 30th of November, 1925.
- July 7:* Revising and approving the estimates of the town of Watrous and Watrous School District No. 1334, and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.
- September 3:* Approving of a compromise of taxes on certain lands by the Grand Trunk Development Company in the town of Battleford.
- September 11:* Revising and finally approving the estimates of the town of Scott and Champagne School District No. 2255, and fixing the tax rates for the year 1925.
- September 28:* Authorising distribution by the town of Canora of \$3,500 on account of 1923 overdue coupons.
- November 10:* Altering and varying the order of the board in respect of the town of Sutherland by further extending the time for the expiration of the same from the 30th of November, 1925, to the 31st of March, 1926.

Recommendations were made as listed below under sections 16 and 22 of *The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922*, in connection with applications for tax sale titles to certain lands for (a) remission of public revenue taxes;

- (b) services at land titles office without payment of fees; and
- (c) issue of titles without payment of school taxes:

Town of Canora, November 30, section 22.
 Town of Battleford, August 27, sections 16 (1), 16 (2) and 22.
 Town of Sutherland, October 12, sections 16 (1), 16 (2) and 22.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Appeals against decisions of Courts of Revision in cities are still heard by the Local Government Board.

Appeals were heard as follows:

City of Moose Jaw, March 31.
 City of North Battleford, April 8.
 City of Saskatoon, April 9.
 City of Prince Albert, August 24.
 Oral decisions were given in each case.

SALE OF SHARES ACT.

Reports are constantly coming to the board of companies operating under Dominion charters offering their shares for sale in this province. Doubtless, some of these companies are *bona fide*, availing themselves of Dominion registration as more suitable to the nature of their business, but, on the other hand, there is every indication that many of them avail themselves of the Dominion charter as an expedient for escaping the necessity of submitting their affairs to the scrutiny of the Local Government Board for the purpose of obtaining a certificate under *Saskatchewan's Sale of Shares Act*.

Information has come to the board that many companies in the latter category are in the habit of making extravagant representations to prospective investors, a concrete example of which is the case of a Vancouver firm, fiscal agents for a mining company, who are offering 8 per cent. first mortgage bonds, carrying a bonus of \$25.00 common stock per \$100.00, on which an annual dividend of 500 per cent. is promised.

It is not an infrequent occurrence for persons who have succumbed to the blandishments of high pressure salesmen to apply to the Local Government Board for relief, but unfortunately it has no means of combatting the evil, as these salesmen by virtue of the Dominion charter held by the companies which they represent are exempt from the restrictions of *The Sales of Shares Act*, and as a result, there is no doubt that the public, deprived of the protection the Act was intended to afford, are being victimised to the extent of thousands of dollars annually.

To this regrettable state of affairs may be ascribed the fact that applications for certificates under *The Sale of Shares Act* are steadily decreasing.

In 1923, 30 applications were received. In 1924 the number fell to 15; while in 1925 only 14 applications were made, as per the following list:

Statement showing applications for certificates received in 1924, and how dealt with:—

Name of company	Head office	Authorised capital	Certificate granted	Certificate refused	Remarks
Cameron Securities, Ltd.	Saskatoon.	100,000	June 22	.....	500 shares @\$100.
West End Grocers, Ltd.	Moose Jaw	40,000	Feb. 2	.....	200 shares @ \$50.
Blue Ribbon Milling Co., Ltd.	Ponteix...	30,000	Mar. 12	.....	800 shares @ \$30.
Western Petrifying Products, Ltd.	Saskatoon.	75,000	May 4	.....	423 shares @ \$50.
Kellihier Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.	Kellihier...	25,000	Jan. 15	.....	350 shares @ \$50.
Bruno Clay Works, Ltd.	Bruno.....	200,000	.....	.....	Pending.
Bright Water Beach, Ltd.	Hanley....	25,000	.....	June 1	.....
Consumers' Trading Co., Ltd.	Davidson..	25,000	Nov. 5	.....	720 shares @ \$25.
Ruby Glow Coal Co., Ltd.	Stetler, Alta	50,000	.....	July 15	.....
International Clay Products, Ltd.	Estevan...	150,000	July 27	.....	5,000 shares @ \$10.
Crescent Securities, Ltd.	Regina....	20,000	.....	.....	Pending.
Riverhurst Oil, Gas and Development Co., Ltd.	Riverhurst.	50,000	.....	.....	Pending.
David J. Dyson, Ltd.	Winnipeg..	200,000	.....	.....	Pending.
Retailers Trust Co., Ltd.	Saskatoon.	50,000	Dec. 16	.....	500 shares @ \$100

CERTIFICATES REVOKED

The following certificates were revoked during the year:

	Date of revocation	Remarks
British Western Trust Corporation....	July 31	At company's request.
Hanley Development Co.....	Feb. 9	Failure to file annual statement.
Saskatchewan Creamery Co. of Moose Jaw, Ltd.....	Nov. 17	Absorbed by Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Co. with Dominion charter.
Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Ltd.....	Nov. 20	No further shares being sold.
Great West Finance Co., Ltd.....	Nov. 20	No shares being offered for sale.
The Weyburn Arena Rink Co., Ltd....	Nov. 30	Impairment of capital.

APPLICATIONS AWAITING FINAL DECISION BY THE BOARD AS AT
31ST OF DECEMBER, 1925.

Wonder Plow Facing Co., Ltd., Regina.
Northern Refineries Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw.
Bruno Clay Works, Ltd., Bruno.
Crescent Securities, Ltd., Regina.
Riverhurst Oil, Gas and Development Co., Ltd., Riverhurst.
David J. Dyson, Limited, Winnipeg.

- May 20:* An order was made approving amendments to the bylaws of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
- July 7:* An order was made giving directions for distribution of 400 shares of the Regina Silver Black Fox Co., Limited, held in trust by the Saskatchewan General Trust Corporation, Limited.

Following is a list of companies holding the board's certificate at December 31, 1925:

File No.		Paid up capital	Date of last statement
9107	Debenture Co. of Canada, Ltd.....	\$ 223,658.26	Nov. 30, 1924
9113	International Loan Co.....	551,298.06	Dec. 31, 1924
9115	Agricultural Insurance Co.....	45,187.50	Dec. 31, 1924
9129	Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada..	104,113.25	Dec. 31, 1924
9167	Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries.....	3,530,178.05	Dec. 31, 1924
9177	Saskatchewan General Trust Corp'n., Ltd...	175,914.61	Dec. 31, 1924
9183	Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co....	2,396,633.00	July 31, 1925
9189	United Grain Growers, Ltd.....	5,519,539.19	Aug. 31, 1925
9210	Western Debenture Co., Ltd.....	29,659.27	Dec. 31, 1924
9212	Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Ltd.....	69,266.67	April 30, 1925
9216	Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibi- tion Association.....	1,860.00	Sept. 30, 1924
9219	Yorkton Skating and Curling Rink Co., Ltd.	20,000.00	April 30, 1923
9221	Regina Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.....	150,000.00	Nov. 30, 1924
9224	Weyburn Arena Rink Co., Ltd.....	21,195.00	Oct. 15, 1925
9242	Pelly Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.....	6,950.00	Dec. 31, 1923
9244	Scottish Provincial Investment Co., Ltd....	125,525.84	Dec. 31, 1924
9253	Stirling Securities Corporation, Ltd.....	342,640.38	April 28, 1925
9263	Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers.....	91,444.90	Mar. 31, 1925
9265	W. E. Mason Discount Co., Ltd.....	114,500.00	Dec. 31, 1924
9267	Great Western Garment Co., Ltd.....	333,036.56	Dec. 23, 1924
9271	Monarch Investment Co., Ltd.....	.....	April 4, 1924
9292	Sask. Mortgage and Trust Corp'n., Ltd....	832,875.48	Dec. 31, 1924
9298	Indemnity Agencies, Ltd.....	22,500.00	Dec. 31, 1923
9312	Cameron Securities, Ltd.....	48,160.00	May 23, 1925
9314	Cowell's New Method Harness Co., Ltd....	140,852.62	May 31, 1925
9317	Pine River Lumber Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9318	Western Homes, Ltd.....	799,556.12	Dec. 31, 1924
9320	Regina Films, Ltd.....	18,700.00	Aug. 31, 1924
9322	Provincial Gas and Oil Co., Ltd.....	40,075.00	Mar. 31, 1924
9321	P. Burns Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9323	Machinery Manufacturers, Ltd.....	33,436.25	Mar. 15, 1925
9325	Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9329	Bay Sulphite Company.....	.....	.....
9330	Rosthern Creamery and Produce Co., Ltd...	25,000.00	Dec. 31, 1924
9332	Weyburn Bottling Works, Ltd.....	43,100.00	Dec. 31, 1923
9334	Belgo Canadian Paper Co.....	.....	.....
9336	Scandinavian Silver Fox Co., Ltd.....	25,687.07	Jan. 22, 1925
9340	Guardian Insurance Co., Ltd.....	6,072.32	Dec. 31, 1924
9342	West End Grocers, Ltd.....	10,055.00	Dec. 31, 1924
9343	Blue Ribbon Milling Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9347	Big Lump Coal Co., Ltd.....	20,200.00	May 10, 1924
9349	Sunrise Milling Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9351	Citizens Rink Co., Ltd.....	12,650.00	Aug. 15, 1925
9353	Western Petrifying Products, Ltd.....	.....	.....
9355	Kelliher Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9358	Consumers' Trading Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....
9360	International Clay Products, Ltd.....	.....	.....
9364	Retailers Trust Co., Ltd.....	.....	.....

THE UNION HOSPITAL ACT.

The following orders were made under *The Union Hospital Act*:
Kindersley Union Hospital District—

Estimated cost of hospital, \$15,000.

May 21: Order allocating cost to contributing units as follows:

R. M. of Kindersley No. 290.....	46.355%
R. M. of Elma No. 291.....	31.250%
Part of R. M. of Newcombe No. 260.....	11.634%
Town of Kindersley.....	10.761%

Eatonia Union Hospital District—

Estimated cost of hospital, \$12,000.

June 26: Order allocating cost to contributing units as follows:

Part of R. M. of Newcombe No. 260.....	23.513%
R. M. of Royal Canadian No. 261.....	52.537%
Part of R. M. of Mantario No. 262.....	20.526%
Village of Eatonia.....	2.669%
Village of Mantario.....	.755%

Eston Union Hospital District—

November 2: Approving new hospital scheme by change from Part I of *The Union Hospital Act* to Part II thereof, including the following units, and allocating liabilities of the old Union Hospital Board to them, as follows:

Village of Eston.....	5%
R. M. of Snipe Lake No. 259.....	68.61%
Part of R. M. of Newcombe No. 260.....	26.39%

Herbert Union Hospital District—

Estimated cost of hospital, \$30,000.

November 23: Order allocating cost to contributing units as follows:

Town of Herbert.....	9%
Part of R. M. of Morse No. 165.....	32%
Part of R. M. of Excelsior No. 166.....	45½%
Part of R. M. of Vermilion Hills No. 195..	13½%

The Herbert Union Hospital scheme was rejected by the ratepayers.

MISCELLANEOUS

The following orders were made under section 317 of *The City Act*:

- June 6:* City of Regina: Changing rate of interest on debentures issued under Bylaw No. 1265 from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.
- August 18:* City of Moose Jaw: Changing rate of interest on debentures issued under Bylaws Nos. 1169 and 1170 from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.

Under section 52 of *The School Act*:

Approving school site for Moose Jaw School District No. 1, comprising block 1, Plan Old 96, Moose Jaw.

Under chapter 57, 1924-25:

- June 14:* Extending the time for deposit of debentures of North Battleford Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 16 with the Local Government Board, pursuant to an agreement between the said school district and its creditors, from the 15th of January to the 28th of February, 1925.
Under section 267 of *The Town Act*:
- October 12:* Extending the time for final passing of the town of Kamsack of a bylaw authorising the issue of debentures, \$10,860, for paying part of the cost of an electric light unit, to the 21st of October, 1925.
- November 3:* Consenting to the use by the town of Kamsack of moneys at the credit of its electric light depreciation fund for paying in part the cost of a new electric light unit.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHEDULES A, B, C, D, E, F AND G, TO REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925.

	Total number of applications	Amount	Number refused	Amount	Number reduced	Amount	Number authorised	Amount
Cities (Schedule A)	38	\$511,121.82	3	\$30,567.60	1	\$6,779	35	\$473,775.22
Towns (Schedule B)	12	128,060.00	1	825.00	3	5,525	11	121,710.00
Villages (Schedule C)	23	58,700.00	5	16,400.00	2	1,100	18	41,200.00
Rural Municipalities (Schedule D)	5	22,000.00	1	1,000.00	..	.....	4	21,000.00
Schools (Schedule E)	215	895,870.00	5	22,700.00	27	11,250	210	861,920.00
Rural Telephones (Schedule F)	76	142,850.00	1	250.00	4	5,200	75	137,400.00
Union Hospitals (Schedule G)	3	33,500.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	33,500.00
	372	\$1,792,101.82	16	\$71,742.60	37	\$29,854	356	\$1,690,505.22

SUMMARY OF AUTHORISATIONS GRANTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1925,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1925, AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD
LAST YEAR.

	1925		1924	
	Number of authorisations	Amount	Number of authorisations	Amount
Cities.....	35	\$ 473,775.22	41	\$ 773,488.25
Towns.....	11	121,710.00	10	86,600.00
Villages.....	18	41,200.00	23	41,250.00
Rural Municipalities.....	4	21,000.00	3	16,940.00
Schools.....	210	861,920.00	176	572,625.00
Rural Telephones.....	75	137,400.00	53	74,617.00
Union Hospitals.....	3	33,500.00	..	.....
	356	\$1,690,505.22	306	\$1,565,520.25

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Cities.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Regina.....	\$18,400.00	Water connections.....			\$18,400.00	July 27
	6,000.00	Sewers.....			6,000.00	July 27
	25,000.00	War memorial.....			25,000.00	.....
	4,956.55	Plank Walks.....			4,956.55	July 27 (\$4,700)
	1,239.75	Domestic sewers.....			1,239.75	.....
	172,517.72	Pavements.....			172,517.72	.....
	25,479.38	Concrete walks.....			25,479.38	.....
	12,852.60	Boulevards.....			12,852.60	.....
	9,051.13	Domestic sewers.....			9,051.13	.....
	855.00	Water mains.....			855.00	.....
	11,250.00	Water mains.....			11,250.00	.....
	2,232.49	Concrete walks.....			2,232.49	.....
	11,718.75	Plank walks.....			11,718.75	.....
	\$301,553.37				\$301,553.37	
Moose Jaw.....	\$2,100.00	Concrete walks.....			\$2,100.00	
	7,468.00	Sewer and water mains.....	\$7,468.00			
	5,366.40	Sewer extensions.....			5,366.40	
	6,527.00	Sewers.....			6,527.00	
	8,049.60	Water extensions.....			8,049.60	
	4,960.00	Water main extensions.....			4,960.00	
	1,334.22	Sewer house connections.....			1,334.22	
	1,988.78	Water house connections.....			1,988.78	
	1,387.00	Cement walks.....			1,387.00	
	7,712.00	Water main extensions.....			7,712.00	
	3,099.60	Cement walks.....	3,099.60			
	\$49,992.60		\$10,567.60		\$39,425.00	

SCHEDULE A—*Cities*—Continued.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Saskatoon.....	\$9,000.00	Water connections.....			\$9,000.00	
	6,000.00	Sewer connections.....			6,000.00	
	10,000.00	Water main extensions.....			10,000.00	
	3,500.00	Water meters.....			3,500.00	
	25,000.00	Electric light extensions.....			25,000.00	
	9,000.00	Traffic bridge 19th St.....			9,000.00	
	5,500.00	Municipal hospital.....			5,500.00	
	6,000.00	Street railway extensions.....			6,000.00	
	26,075.85	Plank walks.....		\$6,779.00	19,296.85	
	2,500.00	Municipal hospital.....			2,500.00	
20,000.00	Children's Shelter.....			20,000.00		
	\$127,575.85			\$6,779.00	\$120,796.85	
Prince Albert.....	\$12,000.00	Water works extension.....			\$12,000.00	
	20,000.00	Pavements.....	\$20,000.00			
	\$32,000.00		\$20,000.00		\$12,000.00	

Summary.

Applica- tions	Amount	Number	Refused	Number	Reduced	Number	Authorised
13	\$301,553.37	..	.....	..	.....	13	\$301,553.37
11	49,992.60	2	\$10,567.60	..	.....	9	39,425.00
12	127,575.85	..	.....	1	\$6,779.00	12	120,796.85
2	32,000.00	1	20,000.00	..	.....	1	12,000.00
38	\$511,121.82	3	\$30,567.60	1	\$6,779.00	35	\$473,775.22

SCHEDULE B.

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Towns.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Assiniboia.....	\$35,000.00	Water works extension.....			\$35,000.00	Dec. 17
Biggar.....	17,900.00	Water works extension.....		\$2,400.00	15,500.00	July 16
Biggar.....	5,000.00	Fire protection.....		2,500.00	2,500.00	July 16
Delisle.....	525.00	Drainage.....			525.00	
Delisle.....	1,150.00	Town hall repairs.....		625.00	525.00	
Delisle.....	500.00	Fire hall.....			500.00	
Delisle.....	825.00	Rink and general equipment.....	\$825.00			
Govan.....	1,500.00	Cement walks.....			1,500.00	Aug. 4
Kamsack.....	10,860.00	Electric light.....			10,860.00	
Shaunavon.....	21,500.00	Sewers.....			21,500.00	Nov. 3
Wilkie.....	6,000.00	Cement walks.....			6,000.00	Dec. 23
Wynyard.....	27,300.00	Electric light.....			27,300.00	(\$3,356) Aug. 17
	\$128,060.00		\$825.00	\$5,525.00	\$121,710.00	

Summary.

12 Applications.....	\$128,060
11 Authorisations.....	121,710
1 Refused.....	825
3 Reduced.....	5,525

SCHEDULE C.

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Villages.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debentures	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Beatty.....	\$2,000.00	Municipal hall.....			\$2,000.00	June 25
Bounty.....	1,800.00	Municipal hall.....	\$1,800.00			
Birsay.....	900.00	Fire protection.....			900.00	Oct. 2
Ceylon.....	1,500.00	Electric light.....	1,500.00			
Dysart.....	1,500.00	Municipal hall.....			1,500.00	Sept. 30
Dysart.....	3,500.00	Cement walks.....			3,500.00	Oct. 30
Elfros.....	7,500.00	Electric light.....			7,500.00	Dec. 17
Fenwood.....	2,100.00	Recreation ground.....	2,100.00			
Instow.....	1,000.00	Fire equipment.....			1,000.00	
Kinistino.....	4,000.00	Cement walks.....			4,000.00	
Kipling.....	2,200.00	Recreation ground.....			2,200.00	
McNutt.....	1,200.00	Cement walks.....		\$200.00	1,000.00	Sept. 8
Prelate.....	1,500.00	Street grading.....			1,500.00	
Pelly.....	7,000.00	Electric light.....	7,000.00			
Strongfield.....	1,600.00	Water supply.....			1,600.00	June 13
Spy Hill.....	2,400.00	Cement walks.....		900.00	1,500.00	Bylaw defeated
Stenen.....	3,000.00	Municipal hall.....			3,000.00	
Turtleford.....	1,000.00	Water supply.....			1,000.00	Sept. 24
Willowbrook.....	4,000.00	Village hall.....	4,000.00			
Willowbrook.....	2,000.00	Municipal hall.....			2,000.00	Sept. 7
Wilcox.....	4,000.00	Skating rink.....			4,000.00	Bylaw defeated
Vanguard.....	1,000.00	Fire protection.....			1,000.00	
Vidora.....	2,000.00	Municipal hall.....			2,000.00	
	\$58,700.00		\$16,400.00	\$1,100.00	\$41,200.00	

Summary.

23 Applications.....	\$58,700.00
18 Authorisations.....	41,200.00
5 Refused.....	16,400.00
2 Reduced.....	1,100.00

SCHEDULE D.

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1925.

Rural Municipalities.

Name	Amount	Purpose of debenture	How disposed of			Date debentures sold
			Refused	Reduced	Authorised	
Barrier Valley No. 397.....	\$8,000.00	Road equipment.....			\$8,000.00	Aug. 19
Barrier Valley No. 397.....	1,000.00	Municipal office.....	\$1,000.00			.....
Cut Knife No. 439.....	3,000.00	Red Cross outposts.....			3,000.00	Oct. 7
Fillmore No. 96.....	4,000.00	Municipal hall.....			4,000.00	Sept. 10
Round Valley No. 410.....	6,000.00	Municipal hall.....			6,000.00	.....
	\$22,000.00		\$1,000.00		\$21,000.00	.....

Summary.

5 Applications.....	\$22,000.00
4 Authorisations.....	21,000.00
1 Refused.....	1,000.00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18.

(In Part)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1924.

REGINA, SASK., February 2, 1925.

TO THE HONOURABLE CHARLES A. DUNNING,
Premier and Provincial Treasurer.

SIR,—We have the honour of transmitting herewith our Report concerning the work of the board for the year ended December 31, 1924, as provided by section 28 of *The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act*, being chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

Applications for loans were received during the year to the number of 542 for an aggregate amount of \$1,604,900.00.

As the amount to be advanced to the board was limited by the Legislature to \$500,000 for the year and as the board was requested to make advances for seed grain, hail insurance premiums and fire insurance premiums for a large number of borrowers, the board preferred to use its funds for assisting our present borrowers and for the protection of our existing securities, and as the amount required for these purposes was uncertain the board considered it advisable to curtail its loaning and only 77 loans were paid out for an aggregate amount of \$281,000.

The matter of collections has had unremitting attention from the board and the staff throughout the year. The inspectors were kept on collection work practically all the year. The total amount of cash collected by the board and remitted to the Provincial Treasurer for the past four years was as follows:

1921.....	\$ 335,743 00
1922.....	657,263 00
1923.....	824,497 00
1924.....	1,082,867 00

exclusive of principal of mortgages paid in full.

With regard to the money advanced by the board to its borrowers for seed grain, for taxes and for hail insurance premiums, it is interesting to note that on December 31, 1923, the board was indebted to the Provincial Treasurer for these items as follows:

Seed grain.....	\$ 37,029 65
Taxes.....	159,906 74
Hail Insurance Premiums.....	21,550 76
A total of.....	\$ 218,487 15

and that advances were made during 1924, as follows:

Seed grain.....	\$ 11,362 31
Taxes.....	128,778 88
Hail Insurance Premiums.....	32,060 15
A total of.....	\$ 172,201 34

and that on December 31, 1924, the board was indebted to the Provincial Treasurer in respect of these items as follows:

Seed grain.....	\$	20,867 51
Taxes.....		167,648 32
Hail Insurance Premiums.....		14,027 21
A total of.....	\$	202,543 04

or \$15,944.11 less than a year ago notwithstanding the \$172,201.34 paid out during the year.

In the matter of interest on advances for working capital the board owed the Provincial Treasurer on December 31, 1923, the sum of \$302,316.87, and on December 31, 1924, only \$198,229.16, although the Provincial Treasurer had charged the board for interest during 1924, to the amount of \$447,401.10, showing a net improvement over 1923 of \$104,087.71.

On the four major items, seed grain, taxes, hail insurance premiums, and interest, there is a betterment of \$120,031.82 over the preceding year.

At the end of the preceding year the board was holding considerable grain for borrowers who wished to hold for sale in the spring. In addition to holding considerable grain this season, the board is holding growers' certificates for over 70,000 bushels of wheat sent in by borrowers who have joined the Wheat Pool.

While our collections show some improvement over the preceding year, the board is still far from satisfied with the spirit manifested by some of our borrowers.

It seems difficult or impossible for some of them to realise that the board was established without any funds of its own and that in order to make a loan to an applicant the board has first to borrow the money for the applicant and has to undertake to pay interest on the money so borrowed, and that the board has no means of paying interest on the money borrowed for an applicant excepting from the money to be paid by the applicant himself to the board; and that if he defaults in payment to the board he compels the board to default in payment of interest on the money borrowed for him, and that by so doing, he is injuring the credit of the board and making it more difficult for the board to secure the necessary funds to make loans at 6½ per cent. to the thousands of other farmers who are still paying from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. on their mortgage indebtedness.

Every effort is being put forth to impress upon the borrowers the necessity of dealing fairly with the board and to respect its rights as first mortgagee, and to deal fairly with their fellow farmers who are still waiting to secure 6½ per cent. money, and it is gratifying to note that there has been some improvement.

Prior to 1924 the board had acquired title to 59 farms. More borrowers abandoned their farms during 1924 and title was acquired by the board to 72 additional farms and ten farms were sold during the year. Many of the farms now on hand are rented on a share crop basis.

There are signs of improvement in the demand for farm lands and the outlook for future sales at better prices is distinctly encouraging.

The revenue for the year covered all operating expenses and depreciation and left a surplus of \$64,041.92. Of this sum, \$30,000 was transferred to Real Estate Reserve, bringing that account up to \$50,375.95, leaving a net surplus for the year of \$34,041.92. The surplus carried forward from the previous year amounts to \$208,946.23 and the net surplus carried forward to the year 1925 stands at \$242,988.15, exclusive of the Real Estate Reserve.

Last spring the board was again requested in a number of cases to make advances for the purchase of seed grain to some of its borrowers. An aggregate amount of \$11,362.31 was advanced for this purpose. Applications for seed grain were refused whenever it appeared that the borrower had had a fair crop and had disposed of his seed grain for other purposes.

The board has many hundreds of applications for loans in hand which it is unable to consider for lack of funds.

During the year 28 loans were paid off for an aggregate amount of \$40,891.40 of principal, and no notice nor bonus was required by the board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COLIN FRASER,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. O. HETTLER,
Member.

(Signed) J. H. GRAYSON,
Member.

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1924.

LIABILITIES

UNION BANK—		
Overdraft.....	\$	116,241.42
GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN—		
For Working Capital.....	\$9,344,550.00	
Less repayments.....	1,447,668.72	\$7,896,881.28
For Seed Grain.....	192,200.72	
Less repayments.....	171,333.21	20,867.51
For Taxes.....	515,253.32	
Less repayments.....	453,129.21	62,124.11
For Hail Insurance.....	150,699.43	
Less repayments.....	136,672.22	14,027.21
For Foreclosed Loans.....	425,077.99	
Less repayments.....	28,817.60	396,260.39
For Tax Sale Certificates Purchased.....	107,994.03	
Less repayments.....	2,469.82	105,524.21
For Administration.....		269,000.00
For Interest on Working Capital including all other mortgage charge advances:		
Accrued.....	2,137,042.64	
Less paid.....	1,938,813.48	198,229.16
SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.....		681.30
WAWANESA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.....		85.65

ASSETS

CASH.....	\$	82,357.58
INVESTMENTS AND ACCRUALS—		
First Mortgages on land.....	\$9,345,604.15	
Less repayments.....	1,447,668.72	7,897,935.43
Seed Grain advances.....	192,200.72	
Less repayments.....	171,333.21	20,867.51
Taxes advances.....	515,253.32	
Less repayments.....	453,129.21	62,124.11
Hail Insurance advances.....	150,699.43	
Less repayments.....	136,672.22	14,027.21
Foreclosed Loans (Titles).....	425,077.99	
Less repayments.....	28,817.60	396,260.39
Tax Sale Certificates Purchased.....	107,994.03	
Less redemptions.....	2,469.82	105,524.21
Interest on loans, accrued to Oct. 31, 1924, due Nov. 1, 1924.....	2,607,849.47	
Interest on Foreclosed Loans added.....	\$2,609,014.27	1,164.80
Less Interest payments and foreclosed loans interest payments....	\$1,938,613.48	1,937,648.68
		1,164.80
Interest on loans accrued for Nov. and Dec., 1924, not due till Nov. 1, 1925.....		670,200.79
		91,269.80

FARM LOAN BOARD

Speech delivered by
MR. T. C. DAVIS, M.L.A.
(*Prince Albert*)
in the
DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH
FROM THE THRONE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Monday, December 7, 1925.

Mr. T. C. Davis, in moving that an Humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Honour for his gracious Speech which His Honour had addressed to the Assembly at the opening of the Session, said:

Mr. Speaker, at the outset I must say that I appreciate to the full the honour which has been conferred upon me by giving me this opportunity of moving the Reply to the Address from the Throne. Naturally it is with a great deal of diffidence that I rise to speak, because it is rather hard to adjust oneself to such entirely new surroundings. If the House consisted of new members, the task would not be so difficult because I could feel that they did not know any more about it than I do, but when you realise that there are only twenty new members to whom I speak and about forty old ones, it is much more difficult. The old member, no doubt, becomes a cynic and is hard to talk to. Still, if he seeks parliamentary honours he must take the good with the bad and must bear the affliction of my few remarks today.

I am, however, in a somewhat different position than many new members today in that I have spoken in this Chamber before. I had an opportunity some few years ago of seconding a motion in this Chamber and speaking to it. That motion was that the Honourable Mr. Dunning be selected as Leader of the Liberal Party in this Province in the place and stead of Mr. Justice Martin, who had been Premier of this Province up until that time. That motion, fortunately for the Liberal Party in this Province, and fortunately for Saskatchewan and for Western Canada, carried without a dissenting voice. It gave the Prime Minister an opportunity of showing that he had that ability which has thrown him to the very top of the national life of Canada. Not only that, but at that time we were passing through the post-war period of depression and unrest. It seemed to be the main object of everyone to grasp at all sorts of economic remedies and to run helter skelter in all directions seeking cures for our ills. It required a strong hand at the helm to maintain a steady course. Fortunately for this

Province we had such a man and such a Government, and we therefore emerge from the most difficult position that this province has ever experienced in the best condition that this province has ever been. We are today better equipped to take advantage of the good times which are immediately ahead of us than any other province in Canada.

Not only has this Government been a steadying influence in this province, but it has had a steadying effect upon the whole of the west and upon the whole of Canada.

I note that the Speech from the Throne makes mention of the great regret that we all feel upon the death of the Queen Mother. To most of us in this country we still thought of her as our Queen because throughout all our impressionable years she was our Queen, and the memory of her as such always lingers with us. Therefore it is with extreme regret that we meet at this Session under the shadow of her death.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon your selection as Speaker of this House. As a new member I was very much interested on Thursday in the ceremony which elevated you to the Speaker's chair. It is a position which I feel must be a most difficult one at times, when things are inclined to get a little warm and an arbitrator or umpire is not any too popular. However, I feel, and I know that all members of this House feel, that you will fill your office with credit to yourself and distinction to this Legislature.

We are met here this year under entirely different circumstances than those under which you have assembled in the last few years. We are emerging from the period of depression from which we have suffered into an era of better times. For the last few years we have been advised that we were just at the turn and that the era of better times was just around the corner. Those of us who were in business knew and felt that the corner was still a long way off, and that these remarks were largely made for the purpose of keeping up our morale, as a man whistles to keep his courage up. There has never been in the last few years any combination of circumstances which could make for better times. In the years of good and great production we had no price for our products and in the years of fair prices we had practically no products. This year we are blessed with a great crop and good prices and the effect has been electrical at least in our part of the country. The change in the spirit of the people, the change in the business outlook, and the change in actual business has been absolutely marvellous. It draws more forcibly than ever to your attention the inherent strength of this country. The power to "Come back" is simply wonderful. Picture to yourself the condition of things in this country at this time last year and look at them today and visualise the wonderful recuperative power of this province and anyone who is not proud and glad to be a citizen should be examined as to his sanity.

The Government, during these years of depression through which we have just passed, has been pursuing a wise course in cutting out all unnecessary capital expenditure and pursuing a quiet and steady course. We are today, however, in my opinion, on the eve of another great period of development in Canada. We had that great period from 1896 to 1912 and 1913. Then we had the reaction from that period and we are now, in my opinion, away to another great era of development.

We hear a great deal about the necessity for a large increase in population and with this we all agree. The whole country is agitated with suggestions as to how to get the necessary flow of people to our shores and rightly so. If, however, you look back over the movement of people to our country, you will find that emigration has ebbed and flowed with conditions. At the peak of good times we have had our greatest emigration and at the lowest period of depression we have had our lowest number of emigrants. To my mind, therefore, the answer to the emigration problem is largely to so conduct our own affairs in Canada that the people of Canada will enjoy reasonable prosperity and we will get the necessary flow of people to this land.

As the years go by we hear more and more about the differences between the East and West and these differences are particularly to the fore at election times. There is no doubt that differences do exist between Eastern Canada and Western Canada, largely by reason of the fact that conditions are so different in the two. The physical characteristics of the two parts are different and the economic conditions are very, very different. In the East they have as the predominant industry, that of manufacturing, and here in the West we have as a predominant industry that of agriculture. What appears to be good for the one does not seem to be good for the other. The solution, of course, lies in unselfish action by both parties. A little give and take and meeting half way and a national policy to fit the nation can be evolved which will preserve our Canadian unity.

As I have said this difference between the East and West does exist and particularly today I want to draw to your attention the fact that unless great care is exercised a cleavage on a smaller scale is going to happen right here in the province of Saskatchewan, that is, a cleavage between the North and the South. Just as the East and West are different physically and economically, so are the North and South of this province different, physically and economically. The centre of this province is north of the North Saskatchewan river. Up to a point roughly, say, 100 miles north of the North Saskatchewan river we have a country whose prime industry will always be that of agriculture. North of that point we have a country with small exceptions totally unfitted for agriculture. We have, therefore, a distinct difference between the North and South in physical characteristics and this carries with it a distinct difference in economic conditions.

I have warned you of the cleavage between the East and West and of a similar condition existing in our own province between

the North and South. The great reason for the differences which exist between the East and the West is a lack of understanding, because we do not mingle with one another to a great enough extent. The cleavage between the North and South in this province can be avoided by the people of the South getting acquainted with the people and the conditions of the north and the people of the north getting acquainted with the south. Through force of circumstances, we of the north are acquainted more or less with you and your conditions because the Capital is here and the larger centres are here and we are required to come here. In the other case, however, you are not forced to visit us and the result is that you do not do so. I venture to say that ninety per cent. of the members of this House have never set a foot north of the North Saskatchewan river and I might with safety shift this down to South Saskatchewan river. You sit down here in an agricultural community totally at peace with yourselves and absolutely oblivious to the fact that the North does exist and that agriculture is not our only resource.

It is only natural that the South of this province should have been developed first because the south first received railway communication from the outside world. Then the easiest resource to develop was that of agriculture. There was not a place in the whole world where as good a farm could be made so quickly as upon these great prairies in the South. You have developed wonderfully and we are proud of it but we of the North feel that while the last 20 years belonged to you the next 20 belong to us.

The result of the development of the south without a corresponding development of the north has created a somewhat lop-sided province. Generally speaking for those who do not wish to farm, there is very little to do. We maintain systems of higher education which result in our boys and girls wanting to get into other branches of life than the farm and when they are through we have nothing for them to do. We are producing a commodity for which we have no market in this province. This market must be developed and the only way to do so is by creating and fostering great industries and this can best be done by the development of our natural resources.

Now, I want to describe shortly to you that part of Saskatchewan which we will refer to as the north, meaning that part which is unfitted for agriculture. Most of you have been through northern Ontario and know that country. Our north is very much similar. It is a rocky land, absolutely filled with lakes and rivers—lakes both great and small and rivers both great and small. It is a timbered land and everywhere is timber of one kind or another. Until you visit that country you have no idea of the immensity of it or the size of its lakes and rivers. I have been privileged in covering a great deal of it upon many trips in the years gone by. I have been down the mighty Churchill river with its great undeveloped water powers. I have been up Reindeer lake with its great wealth of fish. That lake alone is 175 miles long. Until you get into that country you have absolutely no idea of the vastness of it.

Up and until a few years ago the common idea was that any country or land which was not capable of cultivation for agricultural purposes, was absolutely worthless and a barren waste of rocks. This common idea has been rapidly changed. At one time northern Ontario was looked upon as a barren wilderness incapable of producing any wealth. Today you find this part of Ontario rapidly forging to the fore as the greatest part of that great province. You cannot pick up a mining paper now-a-days and not see reference to new discoveries in that great country. The Hollinger mine alone is now producing between thirteen and sixteen million dollars' worth of gold a year.

This mining development is steadily pushing westward across Canada. It is into the province of Manitoba and will be with us within the next decade if we look about us. I am told that we have the same rock formation in our north as they have in the Cobalt country and I am convinced that the time will come when our north will, like northern Ontario, become the greatest producing part of our province. I remember many years ago being through our north country and as we went along we gathered samples of quartz which looked promising. Many of these were secured from the Indians. They were all tagged and marked with particulars of their location. Unfortunately, all these tags were destroyed and all that was left was a large number of samples with place of origin unknown. These samples were analysed and some of them proved to be samples of gold ore as rich as any ever discovered.

This brings me down to the question of our natural resources. As we all know these resources are held by the Government of Canada and in lieu thereof we get an annual subsidy from the Government. At election time we hear the old familiar cry that we demand our natural resources. It sounds very nice, but requires a little examination. If we get our natural resources, then we must relinquish our subsidy and, to my mind, it is not good business to exchange something the value of which is known for something the value of which is unknown. And, therefore, I am absolutely opposed to the taking over of our natural resources until we have an intelligent idea of what these resources are.

I think that we can all agree that there will never be any great development of these resources until they are placed in the hands of the province. We want to develop them and I feel that I cannot urge too strongly upon the members of this Assembly the absolute necessity for prompt and immediate action in taking stock of these resources and I have some practical suggestions to make as to their development and discovery.

First of all, it is needless for me to remark that it is only by getting people into that country that we can discover its resources. Irrespective of its value for any other purpose, we have in that country one of the greatest playgrounds in Canada. It is without question one of the greatest game countries in the world and it is also one of the greatest fishing grounds in Canada. We are becoming like our friends to the south, a nation on wheels. During the summer time we are away seeking beautiful spots to visit.

We go to Banff and Jasper Park and Yellowstone National Park and to the Lake of the Woods and Muskoka, and leave right here in our own province, a country which rivals them all to great advantage in point of natural beauty. We want first of all to get you to know that great country and we best do this by inducing you to go there on pleasure bent. This means that we want good roads into that country, and I am pleased to be able to state that the Government recognised this and is starting to give us the roads into the north which are so urgently required.

Then we want as soon as possible railway communication into the north country. A road to the head of navigation across the height of land would immediately open up that country, as easy means of transportation would immediately be at hand, and this more than anything else would open our north for us.

Those are two suggestions I have to offer. The third is that a separate department should be created whose sole duty it would be to take steps to develop our natural resources. I do not think it would warrant at this time a separate ministerial head, but a departmental head who would have nothing else to do but interest himself and his department in the development of the latent resources of the province. We should have under him a northern commissioner residing right in the north who would work with him in trying to get a good idea of what our resources really are. And lastly, and to my mind, the most important suggestion of all is that a more energetic policy of sending exploration parties into that field should be carried on. In 1920 and 1921 the policy was adopted and parties were sent in there with untold benefit to the province. For the next few years at least half a dozen parties should be sent in each year. If this were done, then in a very few years we would know something of our natural resources and we could then intelligently discuss the question as to whether or not it is good business to relinquish our annual subsidy and take over these resources.

The difficulty with exploration work of this kind now is that the northern season is very short and distances great. Travel by canoe is very slow and the result is that an exploration party spends most of its time in getting into the country and getting out. Means must therefore be found of getting them in and out more quickly and the answer to this is the operation by the suggested department of a hydroplane service just as the Dominion Branch does today. I was up in the north one year ago on a treaty party (that is an Indian treaty party) and we were gone between four and five months. A few years ago a hydroplane covered the same ground and stopped at the same places that we did in two days. This is hard to believe but is the truth.

I do not wish to take up too much time of the House, but I want to point out to you some of the resources which we do know exist in the north. For instance, take the matter of timber and pulp. It is estimated that we have in this province about 50,000 square miles of timber land. These are figures from the Canadian Forestry Branch and are reliable. Of this there are 2,500 miles which is capable of producing from the timber now growing there

about 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber. There is 22,500 square miles of pulpwood land upon which there is at present, at a reasonable estimate, about 90,000,000 cords of pulpwood and fuel wood. The rest of the area is presently growing saplings and reproducing.

Then take the matter of fish. You perhaps do not realise that this province last year produced about 10,000,000 pounds of fish. The greatest part of this production was by commercial fishermen. If you could visit the town of Big River or the city of Prince Albert in the winter time you would realise the asset that we have here. Carload after carload of fish is shipped out each winter from this province to the U.S.A. and particularly to Chicago. Our lakes have only been touched and we have a wonderful known asset here.

Then there is our fur production. You will be surprised to know that last year this province produced raw furs to the value of about \$2,000,000, most of this from the north. Domestic fur farming is in a short time going to be a great industry. In this province in common with the other provinces, fox farming had been for some years carried on to advantage. Within the last year or so it has been proven that muskrat farming can be carried on at a splendid profit. In a few years fur farming will be a great industry in this province. This is being held up now for want of regulations for the use of Crown lands for fur farming purposes.

These are only a few of the diversified resources of this part of the province.

There is one matter mentioned in the address to which I would like shortly to refer. That is the suggested investigation of our water power and power resources. The Premier in his election manifesto issued last May referred to the fact that electrical development in this province was to be a matter of immediate investigation if he were returned to power. I am, therefore, pleased indeed to note that steps will be taken in this regard. We, in the north, are vitally interested in this matter of hydro-electric development, as all these projects lie in the north. There is of course no use providing a lot of power even if it is cheap until you at the same time make some reasonable provision for the use of the power when it is produced. Therefore, it should be the duty of any body investigating power possibilities to investigate at the same time the possible uses to which it could be turned. To those of us who are familiar with the Province of Ontario we readily recognise the wonderful factor cheap power has been in the development of that great province. Ontario is today the most highly electrified province or state in the world and with the growth of power development has grown the wealth of the province. It took a man of vision like the late Sir Adam Beck to realise the importance of cheap electrical energy and to bring it to the people. In Ontario the demand for power has grown with the increase of production. You cannot begin to realise what electricity has done for Ontario until you go through that province. The annual output there is simply tremendous. I have had the opportunity of going through

the Chippewa plant at Niagara and it absolutely stuns your imagination to know that those machines in that great plant are developing over half a million horse power.

Here, in the Province of Saskatchewan, we are a little behind the other provinces of Canada in that we have not one hydraulic development in the whole province. There are developments of this kind in every province of Canada with the exception of Saskatchewan and, possibly, Prince Edward Island.

The time is therefore ripe for investigation into our power possibilities. We have in this province two great sources of power. One is by steam production from a power plant at the Estevan fields and the other is the water powers of the north. Estevan coal is being used here in the power house for the city of Regina, and notwithstanding the haul for this coal, power is being produced in this city more cheaply, I think I am safe in saying, than in any other power plant in Western Canada. It even compares very favourably with the cost of hydraulic production in the East. This shows you the potentialities of this great field of coal. The other source of power with which I am more intimately acquainted is the water power of the north. It is estimated that there is undeveloped in the north at least 1,300,000 horse power. I am told that this is a conservative estimate at low water periods.

The difficulty used to be that it was impossible to transmit power to advantage any great distance. Rapid progress has been made in this regard in the last few years and power is now being transmitted on a commercial basis in the State of California for a distance of 300 miles. When one considers that 300 miles from some of these powers will bring power to a distance nearly half way between Saskatoon and Regina, you will realise that right now the transmission of this power is a commercial possibility. I am told by electrical engineers that at the rate of increase of mileage in the transmission of power within another 10 or 15 years, based on the experience of the last similar period of time, power can be commercially transmitted all over this province from these northern powers.

There is another matter I want to touch on shortly today, and that is the announced sale of that great ore body, the Flin Flon Mine. It was recently reported that this property was sold to large American mining interests. I trust that it is necessary under the agreement for sale that this property be developed at once. Often it is in the best interests of great mining corporations that properties such as this be purchased and not operated so that they shall not come into conflict with similar properties owned by the same men. It would be disastrous for the future development of this province if any such thing should happen here. This Flin Flon property, as you know, lies right alongside the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan within the Province of Manitoba. Part of it is in our province. If this property is developed in the immediate future it will give the greatest impetus possible to dis-

covery within our own province. If a great mining camp is established there then the mining fraternity from the world over will be attracted to our north.

A railroad is to be built into this property in the near future and it is suggested this road should be built from The Pas in Manitoba to this field. It strikes me that the logical road to tap this field is the C.P.R. from Nipawin on the North Saskatchewan river, and no effort should be spared to see that this line is built. We want the flow of this natural wealth through the Province of Saskatchewan. If great smelters are erected there, then the natural flow of coal will be from Alberta through this province. Perhaps the Estevan coal field could be used to advantage up there for smelting purposes. The announced sale of this property to my mind is the most important thing which has happened to this province in its history, if the development proceeds on a large scale at once. We must, therefore, be sure that we get any advantage which may accrue from it.

Speech delivered by
MR. CHARLES E. TRAN, M.L.A.
(*Pelly*)
on the
DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH
FROM THE THRONE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Monday, December 7, 1925.

Mr. Tran, in speaking during the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr. Speaker, I am sure I wish to congratulate you on the high office to which you have been appointed. I trust that the Progressive members of this House will always assist you in upholding the dignity of your office. Although at times, due to lack of experience, we may inadvertently deviate from the regular course, I trust your good judgment will pardon us when we do things through ignorance.

We, in this part of the House, feel numerically insignificant. Judging from our numbers it must needs be that way but I assure you I hope we will be able to demonstrate that the ability and integrity of this party will more than compensate for the diminutiveness of its size. We feel to a certain extent, looking across the House at so many on the government benches, rather insignificant. But we contend that stability of purpose is not always measured by numbers and feel satisfied that our deliberations from time to time when crystallised into action will have an important bearing on the legislation of this province.

I congratulate the Honourable the Premier upon being returned to power with a magnificent majority. It must needs be that these things happen and although in times past conditions have been peculiar in this country we, always in the minority, bow more or less to the will of the majority. I assure you it is not the intention of the members of this small party to in any way embarrass the Government or to make their work difficult in any particular. We shall always be ready to co-operate with them in matters of policy and principle that pertain to better government and the execution of proper policies for this country.

We will endeavor from time to time to obtain information and will ask questions because, after all, that is the only way of obtaining information. I trust these questions will be received in good part by the Government. These may, at times, involve controversy, but I have every reason to believe that the members of the Govern-

ment will be just and fair in their manner of debate. I do not intend upon any occasion to ask questions or to make any statements until I have found that they are necessary in order to get information and in close co-operation with the policies we represent. I do not intend to take up the time of the House asking unnecessary questions or bringing up unnecessary matters and I trust that the questions coming before the Government will be received with consideration. It will be our desire to make these questions and proposals respectfully.

I am sure the Premier has expressed the sentiments of the Progressive party in dispatching to His Majesty the King the heartfelt sympathy of the people of Saskatchewan regarding the death of the late beloved Queen Mother. We revere the symbols of British unity, and the honoured president of our greater democracy—His Majesty the King.

We have listened with a good deal of interest to the honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) and in practically all he said I give sincere concurrence. I think he has travelled largely over the lines we will advocate from this side of the House.

I have studied with a great deal of interest the Speech from the Throne and I think it is conspicuous by the absence of forecast of any legislation. I concur in practically every feature pertaining to that Address with the possible exception of the last.

We are pleased to know that the harvest has been abundant. We are pleased we are on the turn from despair to better conditions in this country. We are pleased the farmers are prosperous, although we regret that the inclemency of the elements has been such as not to enable them to complete their threshing operations successfully but we have no power to change that. Due to this inclemency the farmers have lost a great deal of their crop this year. I trust the advance in price will compensate them in a great measure.

We exult over the success of Saskatchewan exhibitors in our own country and in the U.S.A. Our exultation suffers no diminution because the U.S.A. has been an exhibitor. We esteem our University highly both as being the apex of our educational pyramid and also as being the progenitor of the future activities in the basic industry of this province.

We learn with pleasure the attitude of the Government in regard to freight rates. We were very much pleased with the result. Whether this Government had very much to do with the matter makes no difference. The fact that it has been accomplished is satisfactory and we concur in the attitude of the Government in endeavoring to bring about a more uniform arrangement with regard to the different principles left in the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. The Government of this province will have no opposition from the Progressives so far as this matter is concerned. We will co-operate in every particular to assist to bring about amicable adjustments so far as this is concerned.

We are delighted also that the surplus moneys from the Canada Wheat Board, 1919, have at last found their proper place and we are

informed they have been distributed to the provinces to whom they belong. We concur in the action of the Government in referring the distribution of Saskatchewan's share to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture for consideration and report. We have every belief that that committee will submit a proper recommendation for the disposal of these moneys.

We are also pleased with the attitude of the Government and the decision of the Privy Council regarding the Manitoba Futures Tax. We are glad it has been brought to a successful conclusion.

With regard to the expenditure of any amount of money in order to ascertain the latent power development possibilities of Saskatchewan, I have a serious objection to the Government spending any great sum. The honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) has pointed out conclusively that these great resources in that country are waiting development: they have been demonstrated. He has spoken emphatically of the water power resources that can be utilised for electrical energy for the benefit of this province. I do not see that it is necessary to spend any great amount of money in employing experts to travel all over this province to ascertain just what we have so far as energy and power is concerned. If the proper departments will interview the Board of Trade in Prince Albert they will be able to obtain a lot of useful information without much cost. There are many channels through which finances can be diverted which will be of much better use than in employing experts to find where our latent powers are. It would not require very much time or energy to ascertain the feasibility of running a power line between here and Estevan. It is practically all prairie, no geographical difficulties. As the honourable member for Prince Albert has stated there are figures available to show what horse power there is in the resources of the north country. The only thing left, if we are not going to rush into this thing speedily, is to harness that power. It is there waiting to be harnessed to supply the power that is necessary. I would not think it would be necessary to spend any great amount of money in order to ascertain the powers we have. I think they are all there and have been demonstrated for many years.

I was much disappointed that the Speech from the Throne did not contain any references to rural credits. That has been a live question in Saskatchewan and the Dominion for many years. Taking into consideration the conditions of the farmers today it is absolutely necessary that some scheme of obtaining cheap money be decided on at once. I live in a rural district. I have had the opportunity of studying conditions so far as that district is concerned and when you take into consideration that many farmers have mortgages on their farms and that about 60 per cent. have mortgages for more than their farms are worth, and that in the rural municipality of Cote alone about two columns of the weekly paper are occupied by giving the names of quarter sections of farm lands sold for taxes, I say that under these conditions (which I believe obtain all over the province today) there is grave necessity of some kind of a scheme whereby the farmers can obtain cheap

money. Dr. H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta was appointed some little time ago, to examine the situation and to bring in a report and it is my opinion that a scheme should be adopted along the lines of his report. I say I was much disappointed that this subject was not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne as we are led to believe that the Speech is a skeleton of the proposed legislation for the Session. I may be able to find out that I am wrong and I hope I will.

I was also surprised and disappointed in not seeing the single transferable ballot mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. I am not going to elaborate on the principles of this form of voting. Everyone knows what it means and how it works. I feel that in this country where we have at many times three or four candidates in the field it is an expression of opinion, and the majority will rule which is the fundamental principle of all ruling bodies today. Under the present system of voting very often you have a minority candidate elected as a member of this House. The minority of the electorate in every constituency are not represented and some are practically, as far as their vote is concerned, disfranchised. I will not go into detail regarding the balloting, but it would be the intention of the Progressive party to bring some resolution down with the idea of having an expression of opinion on that form of voting.

I was also surprised not to find in the Speech anything regarding our natural resources. It seems to me that the age of this province demands that we assert ourselves and our provincial rights. They say a man is of age when he reaches twenty-one years of age and this province is nearly twenty-one years old. I for one believe we have the material in this province and we have the machinery necessary to take care of our own natural resources. It has been a heated question for some length of time. People are wondering just what status we have. What position do we find ourselves in with regard to our natural resources? I was glad that the honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) brought that out clearly. The only point we differ on is whether we should leave it alone for a time. His words pointed out conclusively that all these different factors so far as the northern part of the province is concerned are waiting and ready to be developed. How can we do that without we have some status, without having them under our control? He said he did not think these resources could be developed to the full until such time as the province took them over. I concur in that statement, but I believe the time is now ripe and we should take hold and develop these resources as we are in a better position to do than any department of the Federal Government.

I do not think we should feel that we are subsidiary to any other province of Canada. We are the third largest in point of population and we have reached the stage where we have the machinery and men with stability of character, men of soundness of purpose, men who have sufficient faith and consideration to carry out these things in the best interests of our province. I do not

believe that this province should be subordinate to any other province and at the present time you must realise the condition the three prairie provinces are in. They are the only provinces in the Dominion who do not own their natural resources and I believe we will never be able to assert ourselves and hold up our heads as a province until we have equal rights with other provinces.

There is no use of waiting. We have been waiting for twenty years to have the return of our natural resources. There may be some difficulties arise. I believe there are some technicalities over which we might have some difficulty but this question has to be settled and it is surely not necessary to wait for another twenty years before doing it. Why wait? Why the delay? It has been pointed out by the honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) that these resources are lying inviting the care and the attention of the province of Saskatchewan. He said that. He said they would never be fully developed until the province took control. The fact that we are getting the subsidy in lieu of these resources may be some consideration but are we always going to be content for the next twenty or a hundred years to receive a subsidy and let another body take care of our resources which should be developed by men in our own country? The time is ripe and has long passed when we should assert our rights as a provincial body and take care of our own natural resources and then and only then will we be able to develop these resources to the full and assert ourselves as a provincial unit.

Another point I would like to deal with briefly is the question of the reform of the Senate. I know the Government will say we are delving into Federal matters. It is no more Federal than it is Provincial. It is of vital importance to the three prairie provinces. I admit that resolutions have been sent from this House to Ottawa regarding the situation. I do not know how many but I am sure some overtures have been made.

As we know in 1906 the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of his own volition, without any solicitation from any of the provinces, made the following statement: "For my part I believe this (the abolition of the Senate) would be a mistake and I could not be induced to reconcile myself to such an idea. A second chamber seems to me absolutely indispensable under our system of government. A second chamber has been held to be necessary for two reasons. It is supposed to be a check on hasty legislation. But one consideration which to my mind is absolutely conclusive and paramount is that under our system of government, composed of federated parts, a second chamber is an absolutely needed safeguard for the smaller provinces against a possible invasion of their rights by the larger provinces. But if we were to have a reform I would not be adverse to adopting the system of our neighbours and have each province represented by an equal number of members—whether that province be large or small."

In the Session of 1908-9, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quoted in Hansard as saying: "In the United States Senate the state of New York has two members and the state of Rhode Island has also two members so that while in the House of Representatives each state

speaks according to the numerical strength of its population, in the Senate each state has an equal voice. The representation of the state of New York is 18 times larger in the House of Representatives than is the representation of the State of Rhode Island but in the Senate the state of New York has no more power than has Rhode Island, small as it is. * * * * * The first reform I would suggest would be that we should come to the principle of equal representation of the provinces in our Senate so that each province should be represented by a limited and equal number. At present we have about 86 senators; the province of Ontario is represented by 24, Quebec by 24, the Province of Prince Edward Island by 4, Nova Scotia by 10, New Brunswick by 10, Manitoba by 4, Alberta by 4, Saskatchewan by 4, British Columbia by 3. If I had to offer a reform it would be that all these provinces should be represented on the floor of the Senate by an equal number of senators. There are nine provinces and if each province were represented by, let us say, six senators that would give us a senate of 54 members which would be a pretty strong body, a body sufficiently large and not cumbersome. Our position geographically is such that it is not probable that we shall ever constitute any more new provinces * * * * * If therefore we were to have six members for each of the nine provinces that would give us a body of 54 and in that body so constituted the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec would have no more power than the small province of New Brunswick. * * * * * I would like the House to consider this proposition; that the number of senators ought to be limited to a fixed number and that each province should be represented in the senate by an equal number of senators. I mentioned six but that is not arbitrary; it may be five or it may be seven or it may be eight or it may be ten. I do not care which for the present moment. But what I would insist on is that each province should be represented by an equal number of senators, that each province should stand in the senate on the same footing, and that each province whether it be big or small should have a voice in the legislation, not according to the numerical strength of its population but according to its provincial entity. * * * * * I am not prepared at this moment to suggest any final or definite system, except this, that we should adopt the principle of equal representation for all the provinces and thus reduce the numbers of the Senate. Beyond this and the suggestion that the appointment should not be for life but for a limited period, I would not be prepared to go."

What was the reason that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not prepared to go any further at that time? Because the solicitation of the provinces had never been made. I feel satisfied that the time has come when this proposition should be brought to bear on the Federal Government no matter what trouble there should be. There may be some difficulties arise because the eastern representatives will no doubt stand us off as they have done with our natural resources. But so far as Senate reform is concerned we have the words of the old chieftain Sir Wilfrid Laurier and I concur in his attitude.

What has been the attitude of the Government of Saskatchewan during the last 20 years in this matter? I contend that it is absolutely necessary that we have equal representation in the Senate to assert ourselves as an independent unit. Ontario and Quebec have dominated this western province for years and that domination will continue until such time as we assert our rights and become a province.

I would just like to read an extract from Dr. H. McInnis. In 1923 he published a history of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the concluding chapter we read:

“The tax which has been paid by Western Canada as a result of the particular attitude of Eastern Canada has provoked a movement, the strength of which is difficult to estimate. The rise of the Progressive Party, its increasing strength with increasing population in Western Canada, with its attitude towards the railway-rate problem, toward the Natural Resources question, and toward the tariff will become increasingly significant, but predictions are dangerous. On the whole, important as the movement in Western Canada has become for the future development of the country, the dominance of Eastern Canada over Western Canada seems likely to persist. Western Canada has paid for the development of Canadian Nationality, and it would appear that it must continue to pay. The acquisitiveness of Eastern Canada shows little signs of abatement.”

I consider that along these lines the Progressive party will work until such time as we see some result for our objections.

The Liberal party has been in power ever since provincial autonomy in 1905. They have not been hampered by opposition. I do not suppose they consider themselves hampered very much by opposition at this Session. It is our duty as Progressive members to bring these matters fairly and squarely before the people of this province so that we may point out to them that we are in harmony with the system of government and that we should state that opposition that tends for a betterment of this country and as far as we get out of harmony we will be corrected by our friends the Government but I trust we will be able to make our influence felt.

It has been intimated—I hope it is wrong, and the Government will pardon me making this statement—but it has been spoken of in the provincial election and reiterated from platform to platform, that one of the reasons we have not got these particular measures is on account of the attitude of the Premier of this Province. I have endeavored to study his attitude. I have taken pains and I find he has not on any occasion made any direct statement with regard to this proposition. The question has been asked. Public sentiment demands to know whether the Premier has done all in his power to bring about these reforms. I hope and trust he has done everything he can, that he has not neglected one iota regarding these two principal reforms and that he will be able to say so and I will be glad to take the message to the people who sent me here and convince them that I have received the proper answer

from the proper source. It has been openly stated and remarked for several months, even longer than that, that it is the avowed intention of the Premier of this Province to accept a portfolio in the Federal Government and the reason he has not taken up this offer—I do not make the statement myself but this is what is being said openly—is that he was afraid to prejudice his position. I trust that the Premier has no intention of leaving Saskatchewan to which he owes so much. His work is here. It began here and I trust he will be always with us to make his finish here. I consider the Premier has been a very outstanding figure in this province and there is a whole lot of work that has been commenced that must be finished and we need men with statesmanlike qualities to bring these matters to a successful conclusion.

I am afraid I am taking up a great deal of the time of the House but would like permission to take a little longer to speak on one or two features that—

Premier Dunning: If I may be permitted to make a suggestion. My honourable friend is, of course, a new member of the House and I have noticed that he apparently fears that there might be some objection to him taking all the time he desires to take. I merely wish to say that on an occasion such as this he, or any other member of the House, should not feel under the necessity of shortening their remarks. It is important that full freedom of debate be permitted more especially on this occasion as it is the only occasion on which a wide range of topics may be discussed.

Mr. Tran: I thank the Premier for his suggestion. I had been hurrying a little because I heard a man say some little time ago that new members in the Legislature always suffered from an inferiority complex. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that it is somewhat different—in fact a great deal different—in speaking before an audience such as this than at home in our little constituencies. We all feel more or less nervous but when we get our “stage legs” we will feel a little more at home. Things are new and in bringing these matters before you we are in the opposition. I do not like the term but it is necessary. The term is rather harsh. It is necessary to have an opposition and I happen to be one of them. We are going to do the best we can and to exercise our ability in supporting or objecting to policies as we think in the interests of the province.

I would like to speak for a moment in review of the conditions of this province and the workings of this Government in different departments up to 1924. I have not been able to collect all the data I would like and bring it up to date. The slogan throughout country in the elections was “Vote for the Government and Low Taxation.” I liked that term and examined it very carefully. What is the perplexing problem in the country today? We are essentially an agricultural country and our people are saying are we a low taxed country? Are our taxes getting lower and is our financial burden getting lesser or greater? I have no wish to embarrass the Government by reading these figures. I examined that statement—vote for the Government and low taxation. In 1917 when the Premier came into office the total revenue was \$5,631,000. Today

the salary list totals \$2,439,000 or 42 per cent. of the revenue of 1917. It has been stated that the salary list and number of Government employees have increased faster than any other expenditure. I hope that is not the case.

Premier Dunning: Will my honourable friend take responsibility for that statement?

Mr. Tran: I will not. I will be enlightened I presume from the Government benches. If at any time there is anything that I say which is out of tune and cannot be substantiated I would be pleased if the Government will correct me.

A comparative statement shows that Legislation in 1917-18 cost \$135,000; in 1922-23, \$160,000; the Attorney General's Department, 1917-18, \$887,000; in 1923-24, \$1,242,000; Interest on Public Debt, 1917, \$1,078,000; 1924, \$2,192,000; Public Works, 1917, \$810,000; 1924, \$1,281,000; Highways, 1917, \$391,000; 1924, \$1,177,000. They are still going up, a vast difference from 1917-18.

Premier Dunning: May I ask a question? Will my honourable friend read the further figures relating to Public Health—a very great increase there.

Mr. Tran. I have not got those figures. There has been a great deal said in the last few years regarding education, that we have the best educational policy of any province in Canada today, that it is the cheapest. We will look at the urban centres in our province today, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, \$22.36 per capita; Victoria, B.C., \$13.84; Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, \$20.80; Winnipeg, Manitoba, \$16.15; Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ontario, \$16.60; Quebec, Quebec, \$7.07. Saskatchewan was the largest per capita so far as rural expenditure is concerned of any province in the Dominion. In the matter of direct taxation; Public Revenue, Wild Land Tax, Motor Licenses, Supplementary Revenue; 1922, \$3,706,000; 1923, \$3,900,000; 1924: \$4,341,000.

Is that a decrease? I look at the upkeep of the Parliament Building. I am not speaking disparagingly about this building. I appreciate it very much and it is a credit to the province, but we are talking of economy, and I recall the leader of the Government's statement in his manifesto in 1925, that we must exercise the greatest economy, and it is along these lines I speak. In 1906, \$17,000; 1917, \$73,000; 1924, \$114,000. Most of the buildings constructed by the Government were built of indestructible material, especially this one. I do not see why it should cost that amount of money for upkeep. I hope I will be able to understand before this Session is ended. Under the regime of the leader of the Government for seven years the upkeep of government buildings was \$700,000. Seven years prior to that the cost was \$364,000. I would like to be able to find out if that expenditure is necessary.

Hon. Mr. McNab: We will show you.

Mr. Tran: The Land Titles Office. When the leader of the Government became Provincial Treasurer in 1917, \$415,000 income,

expenditure \$229,000; 1924, revenue \$584,000; expenditure \$345,000, an increase of receipts of \$132,000 only \$17,000 of which went into the Treasury. Where is the rest of the money? I hope I will be able to find out.

Hon. Mr. Cross: It is a good thing my honourable friend is willing to learn.

Mr. Tran: Absolutely. With regard to the civil service. That is a very touchy proposition at the present moment. We contend that the civil service of this province is top heavy, that all the persons engaged in work for the Government are not necessary. We hope we will be shown that they are.

I have a list of all Government employees who received \$4,000 and their salary and expenses. One hundred and twenty persons got \$664,751. That seems to be an enormous expenditure for the civil service. Yet the Government says they are all necessary. If so I would like to ask why it was necessary to have so many of these civil servants drawing Government pay in the constituencies during the election. I would like to know if the road inspector in my constituency in driving my opponent around to different places to speak was inspecting roads?

Premier Dunning: He would drive you if you were the member for the constituency.

Mr. Tran: If I was the Government member?

Premier Dunning: No, no.

Mr. Tran: That is a wrong way to spend money and we are talking about economy. We find direct taxation going up by leaps and bounds and the civil service top heavy. Why not follow along the line of Alberta and cut them in two and reduce the expenditure. Why not have an investigation made of the civil service? I have seen them for the last thirteen years. Some are functioning properly and a great many are not. If these are all necessary to function in some particular—I do not see why there is any necessity for road inspectors running around my constituency in the month of March. You cannot inspect roads under two feet of snow. We want economy. Is that the way to exercise it? If they are necessary I will be pleased to get the information before the Session is over. I am anxious to learn.

There is another matter I desire to speak of in connection with government. In 1917 there was very little borrowing so far as this province was concerned but when the Premier became Provincial Treasurer in 1918, we borrowed \$4,446,000. In 1919, \$6,354,000; 1920, \$11,336,000; in 1921, \$11,724,000; in 1922, \$12,345,000; in 1923, \$9,399,000; in 1924, \$10,334,000. I hope he will be able to explain and teach me that all this borrowing was necessary. When you borrow money you have to pay it back some time.

Premier Dunning: May I ask a question? Does my honourable friend mean to imply that the moneys borrowed which he has just

read, were increasing to that extent the public debt of the province? The manner in which he cited the figures indicated that I as Provincial Treasurer had borrowed that much money each year. Did he mean that?

Mr. Tran: He borrowed this much money each year.

Hon. Mr. Cross: Mostly for refunding.

Mr. Tran: You will have an opportunity to explain what was done with the money later on. From May 1, 1917, to the end of the fiscal year, 1924, the administration borrowed daily about \$25,000.

Premier Dunning: Again a misrepresentation, an absolute misrepresentation and my honourable friend knows it.

Mr. Tran: The deficit in the balance sheet, the total of the public debt is about fifty-seven millions.

Premier Dunning: Deficit?

Mr. Tran: The public debt of this province, including the grants to branch railways. I do not think there can be any dispute over that. All along the line, since this Government took office, it has been their cry annually, economy. How could we have that if we are borrowing a lot of money every year and raising direct taxation and increasing the public debt? It is an utter impossibility and the people of the country are asking how do you make out there is economy so far as this Government is concerned?

Just a few items in the Public Accounts. In 1925, on education there was spent \$3,046,000; the Attorney General's Department, \$1,140,000; Agriculture, \$398,000. Agriculture is the basic industry of this province. We find it necessary to spend over four millions on education and the Attorney General's Department. Is the latter the result of the former—education? What kind of an educational system have we got when these conditions exist? I have every sympathy with education. I think it is the finest thing in the world, but the basic industry of this province is agriculture and to spend that amount of money for these two things and only \$398,000 for agriculture is something I do not understand. I contend that as far as the education of our children is concerned it is a necessity and I approve of a good many of the agricultural policies of this province, but the money is not spent along the proper lines to educate the people for the basic industry of this province. I believe I saw in the manifesto of the Premier that he was going to subject the curriculum to an examination of experts—

Premier Dunning: No.

Mr. Tran: I will stand corrected if he objects to the way I put it.

Premier Dunning: It is not a question of objecting to the way it is put. My honourable friend is quoting me incorrectly, which cannot be permitted.

Hon. Mr. Cross: Quote the manifesto.

Mr. Tran: I have not got it with me but I took the statement to mean he was going to subject the educational curriculum to an examination by experts.

Hon. Mr. Latta: That is not right.

Mr. Tran: I stand corrected. Living in a rural part of the country as I do, and going through the country and observing the conditions as they exist, so far as agriculture is concerned, it is appalling to find how little they know of agriculture. Is there anything in the curriculum that tends to teach them agriculture? As far as I can see they are educating the little fellows off the farm. You go into a public school and the teacher will bring Johnnie in and say: "You are a smart little boy and if you attend regularly you will be a doctor, or a lawyer or minister," and Johnnie is compelled to go to school until he is fifteen years of age and then he feels he would like to be a farmer. You can go into the rural parts of this province and who do you find on the farm? The old men and the old women and those that we are finishing today; are the others in this province or have they gone into the U.S.A.? We must of necessity formulate an educational policy that will encourage the boys and girls to stay on the farm. What is the use of spending millions every year to bring people from foreign countries to take the place of our Canadian born? It is necessary we should formulate some kind of policy to better the conditions by some means of the farming community before we can keep them on the farm. The old men and the old women trying to farm two or three sections of land and the boys and girls have gone. Where are they? They have gone away.

Premier Dunning: Nonsense!

Mr. Tran: Not nonsense. They are not on the farms. I have gone through my own district and the boys are not on the farms. They are emigrating as fast as possible. I will not state definitely that the educational policy is responsible for that condition but there should be some educational facilities along the line of encouraging the Canadian-born to stay on the farm.

I do not intend to take up much more of the time of the House in my maiden speech. I have exploded a few bombs which I hope will not hurt anyone; what is the use of being here if we do not assert ourselves; and I have probably said some things that were wrong, but I await being set right. In an initial speech, with not very good facilities for getting information, and not having the experience of some of our friends on the Government side, I feel more or less at a loss as the rest of the new members of the House will be. It is not our purpose to embarrass the Government in any way. Any question I have asked, or statement I have made has been for the purpose of getting information. If it is wrong I am going to be rapped. If it is not wrong I expect to get some information that will be useful to me in our future policies. I am not going to take up very much more time. I hope to be able to get some information as I go along and hope it will be given to us without much trouble.

I would like to bring up one other matter before I close. Some of my friends will say it is another old matter—the liquor situation. As far as this is concerned under the old Act there were certain questions asked by this Progressive party. The answer was that there was a case on with the offending party and that the case was still under settlement. Since that time the party concerned has undergone trial and the case has been before the Appeal Court and the Appeal Court has reserved its decision.

Premier Dunning: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of Order. The matter is still before the Court of Appeal and cannot be discussed here.

Mr. Tran: I realise that and realise the impossibility of bringing it up now as the case is still waiting a decision of the Court; but it seems peculiar that this situation should obtain. I doubt if the decision will be made before this Session closes.

Premier Dunning: Well, Mr. Speaker, that statement certainly cannot be permitted to pass. It is a reflection on the Court and must be withdrawn. It certainly is out of order.

Mr. Tran: If it is out of order I will withdraw it. I would like to have that case aired in this Legislature by a Committee.

Hon. Mr. Cross: Mr. Speaker, on a point of Order. The honourable gentleman is still out of order. He has admitted it and why does he proceed?

Mr. Tran: I stand corrected. We will leave that. I do not intend to press this thing any further. I have not brought these matters up for the purpose of embarrassing the Government.

Hon. Mr. Cross: Do not bother about that.

Mr. Tran: I am glad there is retort from the Government side once in a while because it brings out information. Throughout this Session it will not be our intention to do anything to cause any embarrassment to the Government, or cause any disturbance.

Premier Dunning: Oh, quit it. Make all the disturbance you like. We rather like it.

Mr. Tran: I will not take up any more time of the House at the present time. There are many things I could dwell on but they will come up later. It is always necessary for the Opposition to start something rolling to get information. I trust we will get the information we have asked for and much more.

Speech delivered by
MR. J. T. M. ANDERSON, M.L.A.
(*Saskatoon City*)
in the
DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH
FROM THE THRONE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan
Monday, December 7, 1925.

Mr. Anderson, in speaking during the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr. Speaker, it seems hardly fair after hearing three eloquent addresses this afternoon that you should be burdened with another—which will not be so eloquent.

I would like to endorse the sentiments expressed by the other speakers in regard to the bereavement suffered by the Royal Family in the recent death of the Queen Mother. Also, to extend to you on behalf of one of the great political parties in this Dominion our congratulations on your elevation to the position of Speaker of this Legislature.

Although our party on this little "island," as the newspapers call it, is small in numbers, we do not feel the least bit insignificant. I do not think there is any reason to feel that way in view of the fact that we represent one of the two great political parties that have so far made this great Dominion of Canada. I do not think we should feel insignificant as an Opposition in these three sections when we consider the fact that in the provincial elections of last June no less than 112,692 people voted against the Government of this province and the total Government vote was about 134,000. In other words, the eleven members in this opposition represent and are ready to look after the interests of about 113,000 people who voted in opposition to the Government. When we look at it in that way we should consider we have some responsibility. Some of my honourable friends smile at the apparent arrogance of that remark but although they secured only 56 per cent. of the votes of this province they secured, under our present system of voting, no less than 83 per cent. of the members.

I agreed with the leader of the Progressive party (*Mr. Tran*) when he said his desire was to co-operate when matters of importance to this province and nation are brought up. It is not the intention of the party I represent to do anything that will prevent legislation in the interests of this province. At the same time, I think even my honourable friends opposite will agree that it is the

duty of an Opposition to criticise the activities of the Government and try to ascertain for the people of the province some things that may not appear very clear in some of the reports placed before them.

There is a certain amount of difficulty in this province in securing both sides of our political questions. There is no province that I know of in the Dominion outside of Saskatchewan where there is no daily newspaper supporting the party I represent. In addition to that most of our people live in rural areas. About 75 per cent. are off the lines of railway, engaged in that great industry of agriculture and it is very difficult to get to this large number of people by word of mouth. As a result of the political activities that have been all too common in all provinces—political tactics resorted to perhaps by all parties at some time or other—the people are more or less confused and it is the duty of this Opposition as a whole to try and clear up some of these things.

We looked very carefully over the Speech from the Throne. I must say, with the leader of the Progressive party, that I was extremely disappointed myself. It seems customary to couch the Speech from the Throne in very general terms. This particular one seemed to be a masterpiece in that respect.

I was pleased to see reference made to an investigation of the power possibilities in the northern part of our province. I would join with the honourable member from Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) in his request that the greatest care be exercised and that no large sums of money be expended unnecessarily.

I believe I am right in saying that we have at our command at the present time a very great deal of information along that line. According to my information a Government of Canada a few years ago made an extensive survey of the power possibilities of the northern part of this province and a great deal of material is available from the files at Ottawa. This will be gathered together, no doubt, and carefully looked into before any extra expense is placed on the people.

A reference might be made at this juncture to the industrial activities in Saskatchewan. I have the figures for 1922–23 but not for 1924. I find that the industrial activities in dollars and cents in Manitoba for 1922 amounted to \$95,957,000. In the following year \$97,334,000. In Saskatchewan we have not so many industries of course. In 1922 the value was \$38,807,500 and in 1923, \$34,337,800. In Alberta, in 1923, the value was \$53,119,000 and in 1924, \$54,337,000. Manitoba therefore showed an increase in industrial output of \$137,700; Alberta, \$1,118,000 and in Saskatchewan a reduction of \$4,469,000. I think possibly the following year and this year, owing to better crop conditions, a greater improvement may be shown.

I am anxious, both personally and as a representative of the Conservative party, that we should get behind the development of industry. I cannot but look forward to the time—it may be beyond our day—but we can visualise the time when at the top

of our great coal mines, the source of so much power, we will have factory chimneys shooting up into the heavens and thousands of men employed in industrial pursuits. This should be one of the greatest concerns of our Legislature at the present time. It is only a few years ago that people laughed at the idea of Winnipeg becoming a large industrial centre but today it is about the fifth largest manufacturing city in the Dominion.

We heard in the Speech from the Throne about the fine crops and we are all grateful because of that. At the same time, we must not forget that there are distressing conditions in our province. In our cities we have our unemployment problem. You have it in Regina as we have it in Saskatoon and it is considerably more serious than the average man on the street realises. I cannot but think that the solution of this problem lies in having industrial concerns employing people all the year round so that we will not have these people out of employment and suffering very considerably at times during the winter months. I thought when I came in here this afternoon and looked at the lead pencil placed on my desk and saw printed on it "Made in the United States" surely we could work out some scheme whereby we could manufacture lead pencils in this country. If we can get together as Government and Opposition in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan we can solve this unemployment question.

It is quite significant that every year there should be a decrease in industrial output in this province when an increase is shown elsewhere. I suppose my honourable friends will smile if I point out to them that Saskatchewan is the greatest non-protectionist province in Canada. Whether that has anything to do with it I do not know. If the members of our Government, whatever Government it may be, can through their efforts in the future, build up strong industries in Saskatchewan without applying the principle of protection they will have accomplished something which has never been accomplished on the North American Continent before. If they can do it, well and good, but we must have these industries and we are ready to get behind the Government in any serious, sincere and honest effort to bring this about.

Reference was made to the power possibilities in the Estevan coal fields. I do not know very much about them but will expect to hear from the Minister who has charge of this particular branch of our provincial life and get some information. I have been wondering why we have been rather slow in making use of these lignite deposits. I am informed there is a carload of this material leaves for Winnipeg every day. Some of the large buildings in Winnipeg use it. I have been wondering how many of our public buildings in this province are being heated with the coal from this territory? I would like to get that information. How much, for instance, is used in heating this building? Has it been used since the erection of the Mental Hospital at Weyburn? If not from the commencement, why was the heating equipment not put in with a view to utilising the coal so close to the institution and thus encouraging this industry?

I was interested in reading in the press recently that after sending a man with fifty tons of this material to Germany it had been discovered that we could produce something in the nature of briquettes that would have commercial value. Possibly I am expressing the sentiments of a great many people when I say that although I am not an expert in this matter, I am rather surprised to find that such a large sum of money would be expended in erecting buildings and providing equipment in connection with this development and finally after all this expenditure that the material is sent away to a foreign country to be experimented upon. There may be some excellent explanation and like my friends here I am open to conviction. The people of the province would like to know why this has been done. If there has been a mistake let us confess it and let us promise that in future we will try and make fewer mistakes.

I do not see anything in the Speech from the Throne to give one the opinion that there is any intention on the part of the Government to further any scheme of colonisation. You will say this is a Federal matter. That is true. Immigration is a Federal matter but it is also in the light of common sense and reason a fact that we must as a province do something to work in co-operation with the Federal authorities and assist these people who have come here. I have in my hands the promise made to the people of this province in 1917 by the Liberal party when they were before the people. I agree with practically every word of it. It is headed "Land Settlement" and I will refresh the memory of my honourable friends opposite by reading these two short paragraphs: "Owing to the continued failure of the Federal immigration policy to secure appreciable results in the settlement of our vacant lands other than homesteads, we believe the time has arrived when the province should inaugurate a vigorous land settlement scheme with the object of placing experienced farmers with families on vacant lands now owned by speculators. For this purpose the Government should obtain an inventory of all such lands indicating their location, ownership, character, value and other necessary information. To provide for the settlement of these lands the province should from time to time purchase them as required for actual settlement purposes and, with the necessary safeguards, resell the lands so purchased to *bona fide* settlers on long term payments at a low rate of interest." I leave it to you to decide for yourselves what has been done since. Possibly some very specific explanation will be forthcoming as to why that pledge has not been kept.

I believe there should be co-operation with the Dominion Government and I think it is going to be a fortunate thing for this province that we will have a Dominion Government in the near future that will be able to do something for the benefit of this province. My honourable friends smile but it is rather a nervous smile.

I believe there has not been the co-operation between the present Federal Government and the Government overseas that

there might have been. I have in my hand a letter written by a man who is engaged in immigration work across the seas. I cannot very well disclose his name here but I shall be pleased to give it confidentially to the leader of the Government if he asks for it. His letter is as follows: "From my knowledge of the Government officials here, I am perfectly certain that they would spend a fabulous amount of money in the Province of Saskatchewan in developing farms and placing people with a little encouragement. My own opinion is that they are not getting it from Ottawa and if you get into power, one of the first things I should do would be to make application to the Overseas Settlement Board to appoint organisers at their own expense in the province to develop the newer areas and get homes built for the settlers as they come in. Whether you could do this over the heads of the Federal authorities I do not know but I do know that there are millions of pounds not being used, which have been definitely set aside for this migration policy. Australia has got a scheme here now, by which they could obtain somewhere about 300 million dollars for development purposes. Why on earth we cannot get the same in Canada is a mystery. I thoroughly agree with Kipling that we cannot hold the Empire together unless we can put our own blood into the upbuilding of these new countries. What we want is a public opinion aroused in the Canadian West and I believe if we could get a man to undertake it, there would be a surprising rally to the standard. At present all of us in England are practically marking time owing to the uncertain position in Canada. It is an articulate public opinion on the Canadian side that is badly wanted."

I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Premier when he addressed a gathering in Eastern Canada in 1923, when he emphasised as he had done overseas, and in very fine terms, that we must have a large percentage of British settlers coming into this country. He emphasised very strongly that we want this new part of Canada to be British. We indorse those sentiments as a section of this opposition.

I see that the hour of adjournment is about at hand, Mr. Speaker, and as I desire to go into this immigration problem from another angle I will ask permission at this point to adjourn this debate.

Tuesday, December 8, 1925.

Mr. Speaker,—At the time of adjournment yesterday we were discussing one of the great problems that concerns not only this province but the whole Dominion, the problem that has to do with bringing in more people to settle our vacant areas and more people to engage in industrial pursuits which we hope will come in the near future.

I would desire it to be distinctly understood that anything I have to say on this subject is not said through any feeling of personal animosity. Anything I have to say is said as a Canadian citizen. I realise that a man going into public life will be subject

to all sorts of personal attacks, and this is rather to be expected, but I would desire that this House and the people of this province understand that what I have to say in connection with this problem is said through a sense of duty as a citizen not with the idea of trying to secure any personal political favour or any political favours for the party I represent.

I referred yesterday to some of the opinions expressed by the leader of the Government in connection with this subject and I indicated I largely agreed with these expressions. I have in my hand a clipping from one of the Saskatoon papers of November 16, 1923, giving a report of an address delivered at Ottawa, no doubt a very fine one and no doubt in the usual eloquent terms of the speaker. In part, these statements were made: "The provinces have a very vital interest in this whole question. We have to maintain schools; we want a class of people who will send their children to school. We have to maintain hospitals; we don't want immigrants who will fill them up or contaminate our own people with epidemics. We have to keep up insane hospitals; we don't want more of the mentally sick. We have to maintain jails; we don't want them filled with foreigners to the exclusion of our own people. (Laughter.) This wide open door business, it sounds well, but I want it to be understood that in my view there must be selection. To my mind it was never so necessary as today. We want no cesspools in this country. We want to see people of sound healthy bodies, active, intelligent and industrious brought into the country; people who can be absorbed into an enlightened citizenship. We want to see people who will not change our institutions but maintain and foster them. We want no wide open door that does not have some regard to racial distinctions. It is all right for the steamship companies to want to bring in people almost without limit. Their responsibility ends when they dump them ashore. There is not sufficient thought of what lies this side of the door. It is the duty of the Dominion Government to develop a policy, but inasmuch as the provinces have much at stake, I would lay down this broad principle: Let us give to British immigrants all the preference we can give and insist upon sufficient of them to ensure the maintenance of British traditions and institutions. After that, as to northern European people, I would say: Yes, as to central Europeans. Yes, with some restrictions, as to the rest."

The rest would include no doubt Ukrainians * * *

Premier Dunning: Mr. Speaker, on a point of Order. My honourable friend is quoting from an address by myself and now gratuitously includes in that address something which is not there.

Mr. Anderson: It will be in order for me to mention my own impressions after I conclude this reading. Let me continue: "As to Central Europeans"—and I meant what I put in parenthesis that they would be my own remarks—"as to Central Europeans, yes, with some restrictions, as to the rest, the greatest possible caution. Let us be careful so that even a minimum of chaff will not have to be rejected and deported."

I mention this in defence of the party I represent because of the propaganda that has been going on throughout this province for some time, apparently a personal attack against myself but really an attempt to more or less put out of business or assassinate the party I represent.

I do not think there are very many thinking people in this province who will point the finger of accusation at me and say I have not tried to do something to help these people who have come from other lands. I could bring to you scores of these people who would tell of the personal interest I have taken in the carrying out of the duties assigned to me.

I have to take this opportunity, in the interests of good citizenship in this province and good government, to mention some of the things that have been done to prevent bringing about that situation so ably described by the leader of the Government on various occasions which he refers to as "unity in the midst of diversity."

I have here before me the English translation of a letter that appeared in one of the German language papers of this province in the past year and previous to the provincial elections. This letter indicates very clearly that some sections of our Civil Service are deeply saturated with politics. It was written by a man drawing money from the public treasury of this province, who is drawing money from all the people of this province not from any particular political party. The letter is as follows:

"Likewise is the report that a certain Johannes Einarsson an Iclander from Calder, Sask., was nominated as Progressive candidate in Saltoats district against Dr. Sahlmark, the Liberal candidate. In short, who is Johannes Einarsson? It is the same man that in the years of the war tried to destroy us Germans and Austrians. Every German knows this and now the dear man wants the votes the Germans and Austrians have. Now I say when any one German or Austrian votes for this man he becomes traitor to his own nation; therefore, shall one and every immigrated German and Austrian vote against this man combined. Every one should vote for Dr. Sahlmark, the Liberal candidate, who is always a friend of the foreigner. With regards. (Sgd.) John Betz, Weed Inspector."

I leave it to any loyal Canadian citizen whether or not we should encourage and not condemn such tactics as that whether it be used by one or the other parties.

I may say that in defence of Joe Einarsson he is one of our newer citizens coming from Iceland which has contributed such a worthy representation to the people of this new country and I say it in the presence of one who sits in this House a representative of that nation which has made such a great contribution to civilisation.

We heard in the excellent address of the mover yesterday a reference to the desirability of trying to create the kindest

feeling between the people of Eastern and Western Canada and I heartily agree with his sentiments. That seemed to be directly contrary to some expressions in some of the propaganda circulated in printed form and in a language not English among our people during recent months.

I hold in my hands the English translation of some political propaganda printed with the authority of the Liberal Committee by the Western Printers Association of Regina. I will not burden you with all the strange dialogue in the article. It is supposed to be a conversation between two men. It was written and prepared with the idea of trying to stab the great political party we represent in our group here. Here is one extract: "For many years we have been treated in the West as slaves, particularly by the manufacturers of Ontario. Never have these blood-suckers had any mercy on us. The Conservatives say they will help those gentlemen more than ever before. They will raise the tariff still higher so that the manufacturers can sell everything in the West still higher than now and bleed us still more." I hear some applause from my friends on the opposite side. I will say something in a few moments that will not cause so much applause. The extract continues: "The Liberals want to reduce the tariff so that we can buy everything cheaper in the West. But that isn't all. In the year 1917, the Conservative Government disenfranchised all the German-speaking people."

Mr. Scott (Arm River): And some English speaking people, too.

Mr. Anderson: I would like to interject at this moment a request that the honourable gentlemen opposite and the people of this province remember the promise made by the Dominion Liberal party—a very definite promise regarding the tariff reductions, that they did not carry out to the extent of more than 10 per cent.

Here is another translation of an article prepared and printed in the German language, written by a man by the name of J. J. Stevenson. A good many of the members here on the other side of the House will know the name and perhaps we shall get better acquainted with him before many months have passed by.

Premier Dunning: May I ask a question? Is my honourable friend prepared to take personal responsibility for the accuracy of the translations which he is presenting to this House? He is not reading the originals but what purports to be a translation.

Mr. Anderson: I shall be prepared to have my honourable friend provide me with translations. As far as these translations are concerned I feel sure they are all right and I am quite prepared to take the responsibility of the general meaning of these translations—or, of the translations if that will suit my honourable friend.

This was written by J. J. Stevenson and in it there is an attack on the party I represent in the guise of a personal attack on myself. There is an intimation that because I as an individual belong to some fraternal society I am not qualified to carry out my duties

as a Canadian citizen. I hope the time will never come when I will point my finger at any one no matter what his political leanings and say because he belongs to a certain fraternal organisation he is not qualified to carry on his duties as a citizen. It is stated that I claim that in some districts the children are taught to ignore the head of the land and they are not taught to sing the National Anthem. I do not remember having made that statement but there have existed in this province (I am not prepared to say they exist today) schools where the reigning sovereign was not recognised and where children were encouraged not to sing the National Anthem. These I may add in fairness were not public schools. They exist in Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion today and we should be prepared, irrespective of all political influence, to condemn any training such as that.

I have here a red-covered book. I think it was Job who said "Would that mine enemy would write a book." I had the good fortune, or misfortune, at one time to write a book and I hold the book in my hand. The honourable gentlemen opposite seem to enjoy this but I would like to point out that this book, which appeared in 1918, was recognised quite widely by the then Minister of Education of this province. It was recognised to the extent that it was authorised as a book on the teachers' reading course of this province. It was placed there as a book that teachers might read before they received their professional certificate. There was nothing wrong with the sentiments expressed in that book at that time and recognised by the then Minister of Education, one of the outstanding men we have had in the public life of Canada—The Honourable Mr. Justice Martin. It was recognised by the Minister of Education of Manitoba to the extent that several hundred copies were secured and distributed. Several copies were distributed in Saskatchewan. Every member of the Legislature received one and every school inspector.

There may be certain things in that book, if you take them from their proper setting and read them in the seclusion of some village where the population is not used to these things, that can be taken to mean something other than what they do mean and I would take this opportunity for the sake of those who have not read it to comment on some of the ideas expressed. In the introduction you will find this, and I see no reason why I should take back any of the statements contained therein: "It is quite obvious that upon the manner in which the western Provincial governments deal with this important and serious problem will depend the strengthening or weakening of our national structure as a result of the admission of so many thousands from foreign lands. If our provincial statesmen do not deal with the problem from a lofty national point of view; if they cater to the vote of the foreigner from purely partisan motives; if they prostitute our Canadian ideals of citizenship in order to gain temporary political advantage; if they do not insist upon the child of the foreigner receiving a proper elementary education in the English language, they are endangering our national existence and at the same time making us the laughing stock of all enlightened people."

As I say, you may take certain extracts from this book from their proper setting and for a person who has not read the book and is not familiar with our language stir up a certain amount of ill-feeling. I am going to read a few extracts which emphasise the fairness of the attitude of myself in dealing with such an important question.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Read the whole book.

Mr. Anderson: I will ask my honourable friend to read some after a while. I first quote from page 55 of "The Education of the New Canadian": "In considering these people we may well remember that, 'the Slav gave the world a Copernicus before a Newton was heard of; that John Huss appeared before Luther; that the great Slavic teacher, Comenius, lived before Pestalozzi; and that Tolstoy, Pushkin, and Sienkiewicz stand fairly well beside our makers of literature.'" On page 56: "But there are many settlements—perhaps they are in the majority—where the people speak good English and where Canadian influences are at work. The children of these people are in many cases very bright, and when given an opportunity learn very quickly. No better material can be found among our new-comers from which to mould a strong type of Canadian citizen than is found among these Ruthenian children."

I am going to ask the Minister of Public Health who spent a good deal of his time in the last year in condemning this book and its author if he will be prepared to stand up on the floor of this House and read the extracts from the book that he read in the seclusion of little villages like Hafford. Also that the party press give the same publicity to my statements as they gave to his.

I have in my hand a copy of a letter that appeared in the *Saskatoon Star* written by a man who I understand has been a life-long supporter of the Liberal party. This does not need a translation. It refers to an address delivered by the Minister of Public Health in the village of Hafford, and in the course of it he had some excellent things to say about his department. I am not prepared to criticise at the present moment any of the activities of that department. The writer states in part: "I regret to say, however, that Dr. Uhrich followed this very excellent address with one of almost equal length, which not only neutralised all that he had said, but insulted both the intelligence of his audience and the dignity of his party. I am forced to admit that never in my presence has the standard of Liberalism been so besmirched as it was in Dr. Uhrich's bitter and personal attack upon Dr. J. T. M. Anderson. The attack indicated that Dr. Uhrich had decidedly underrated his audience and was more than suggestive of personal animosity. I sincerely trust that the gross misrepresentation of Dr. Anderson and his whole party, by selection of isolated phrases and words, is not the voice of a dignified Government."

I do not hear the honourable members say "hear, hear." Continuing this quotation. "The sole purpose of this letter, Mr. Editor, is to suggest that in the interest of a Government with so clean a record as that of the Liberal party in Saskatchewan, such

mud slinging should be abandoned. Let us form our own opinions of Dr. Anderson's statements, but let us not seek out some safe secluded part of the province and there indulge in vituperation and such gross misrepresentation. As to the meeting in question there can be no doubt that the interests of the party, and those of the 'High' (!) 'Canadianism' which he pretended to represent, suffered immeasurably at the hands of Dr. Uhrich. In conclusion, let me say Mr. Editor, that a copy of this letter was sent to Mr. Dunning on April 28th, out of respect for his clean and just administration. After seventeen days I have had no reply, save from a secretary, indicating that the matter would be dealt with upon the Premier's return."

Premier Dunning: May I ask, who wrote the letter?

Mr. Anderson: Arthur O. Rose, medical superintendent of the Hafford Hospital. I also had a report of what transpired written by a member of the audience who happened to belong to the nationality represented by a great number in the audience. I think it is a shame that we are not willing to deal more fairly and squarely with these people who come to this country in many cases unfamiliar with our language. If we are going before them during times of political storm, it is our duty to let them know the facts without misrepresentation.

I am going to ask the Government to consider during this Session a situation of vital interest to these people, more particularly the Ukrainians. I have it on good information that about a year ago a French steamship company brought a large number of these Ukrainians to the Island of Cuba representing they would have easy access to Canada from that point. I would like to know whether the Government of this province has received any requests for assistance from the Dominion Government or representatives of these people, whether any action was taken and whether they are interested in the situation on behalf of these people who have given them their political support for so many years.

There is another question that I want to touch on not in a spirit of criticism, but there is a general feeling—perhaps I had better withdraw that and say there is a feeling in many quarters—that we might have a better system of appointing to office our J.P.'s. We are not sure whether any special qualifications are required, whether they are political appointments, but we feel as we read the press and as we hear our people talking on the activities of these officials that there should be some investigation and possibly more care taken in connection with these appointments. It would appear not to be the very best policy to enable these people from other lands to get acquainted with our system of government, if we impose a heavy fine or so many months imprisonment and they get the idea that they can, through using certain influences, get the period of imprisonment lessened. Whether or not it is right it is a feeling that is common in many quarters. If a man is fined \$500 or six months in jail and given an extra month in which to get his fine and if at the end of that period he cannot get it and uses influence to have that period of time lengthened

and finally goes to jail for a period of time and spends three out of the six months in jail, he is a little sore because he had to spend that time in jail and he feels it should have been possible for him to secure release.

I think it would be a good thing for the Government and the province generally if the Government would agree that things like that should be thoroughly investigated and the suggestion I am going to make is this: Have a commission appointed to look into the various departments of the Civil Service, to consist of four from the other side of the House, two Progressives and two appointed by the Conservatives. They might get together and it should at least allay some of the suspicions that exist in the province. I do not expect the Government will agree to it but it would be a popular suggestion in the minds of the people.

Premier Dunning: On a point of Order, Mr. Speaker. My honourable friend made a charge with respect to some particular case. He should in fairness give the name of the party who went through this process. With regard to Remissions, they are all laid on the Table of the House, giving full information.

Mr. Anderson: I said nothing about any particular case. I instanced a case.

Premier Dunning: What case?

Mr. Anderson: Very recently in conversation with a man who is not of English nationality he remarked to me—and let me say without disclosing his name that he is willing to come here and bring the evidence himself—that in a certain case a man, the father of seven children, had been arrested under *The Inland Revenue Act* charged and fined \$500 or six months. He received one month in which to secure the money. According to my information this month expired about three weeks before the last provincial election. He was anxious to secure an extension and according to my information he had an interview with the leader of the Government of this province in company with one of the members on the other side of the House. After this interview he received a month's extension of time, according to my report, which brought it to some time about a week after the provincial election. Shortly after that he was escorted to jail and spent some three months there. He was finally released after efforts were made by someone. I have here a letter from the secretary of one of the Ministers of the Dominion Government, at Ottawa mentioning this particular case and stating that a recommendation for release on ticket-of-leave for this man had been signed by the Minister of Justice.

Premier Dunning: Mr. Speaker, on a point of Order My name has been mentioned. The statement, as it relates to myself, is absolutely and completely untrue. I would ask my honourable friend to withdraw it and also, if he wants to be so fair as he indicated, that he give the full particulars of the name and everything connected with it. An Inland Revenue offence as he well knows is not an offence within the power of this Government from the point of view of Remission.

Mr. Anderson: I want to be fair. The information given to me was that the Premier told this man that it was a Dominion Government affair. My informant told me the Premier said that if it were a provincial affair he could have it fixed up or something to that effect.

Premier Dunning: Again, Mr. Speaker, I must demand a retraction. The statement is untrue. Why will he not tell who his informant is and give me a chance?

Mr. Anderson: I am making no charge. I am repeating what my informant told me. He is quite willing to come before a Committee of this House according to his own statement and give the information.

Hon. Mr. Cross: Again on the point of Order. The Premier has definitely denied a very indefinite second-hand statement. It is the duty of the honourable gentleman speaking under the rules of the House to withdraw the statement.

Mr. Anderson: I made the statement as a report. I take the Premier's explanation.

Premier Dunning: No, Mr. Speaker, I made no explanation. I denied it absolutely.

Mr. Anderson: I am quite willing to take the Premier's definite denial. In order not to create any further excitement I will pass on to another point.

I would like to mention another problem that concerns more the cities of our province than the rural areas, the educating of non-resident pupils in our city high schools. I believe a deputation waited on the Government not so long ago but I felt it a duty to my constituents and the Minister of Public Works will agree with me, that there would appear to be some reason for the request for additional assistance in order to encourage the education of non-resident pupils. In Saskatoon conditions are very overcrowded. There is one class with 66 pupils enrolled and several run from 50 to 60. The cost of education is 68 cents per pupil per day. The grant is 15 cents per day with an additional 15 cents for non-resident pupils besides the \$4 per day grant.

I believe they are asking for an additional 19 cents for non-resident pupils. The continuation schools, I understand, receive a grant per teacher of \$4.50 per day and they may charge certain fees which are not allowed in the case of non-resident pupils in cities.

This is a very heavy burden. The cities are forced under the Act to receive these students and the situation at least so far as Saskatoon is concerned, where they have about 505 non-resident pupils, is very acute.

I would like to indorse the request made by this committee from Saskatoon and I hope we will have an opportunity of discussing it in the Legislature sometime before the close of the Session.

*Polubas
in 1914*

The question of education is a very large one. It was very ably referred to by the mover and one of the other speakers. We have a very good educational system. No question about it. The criticism we have been directing against the department has largely been one affecting administration. I feel personally that we should make a serious effort to have education placed as far as possible away from the realms of politics. I realise there may be some difficulty in doing that under present conditions. We have many very capable and conscientious officials in connection with the administration of the department and I feel sure if they voiced their sentiments many of them would agree with what I say and that there are conditions which should be remedied. There are schools in certain sections where they have been open for many years and in many I doubt if any of the pupils ever reached grade VIII although the schools were open for 20 or 25 years. There were various reasons for that which I will not enter into just now.

During the recent election campaign and all election campaigns we heard a great deal about public buildings. We heard that if a certain man were placed in power he would likely get a public building. I am not going for one moment to accuse the Government of this province of placing a public building in a certain place for political reasons but the point I take exception to is it is not fair to the people to say vote for a certain man because he brought a certain building to his town. There is only one reason why the University of Saskatchewan should be in Saskatoon and that is because it is the best place in Saskatchewan for it in the opinion of the Government of the day. There is only one reason why the Sanatorium should be placed at Saskatoon, because it is the proper place for it in the opinion of those who selected the site—not the Minister of Public Works as some of his constituents tried to tell us.

I have here a report of an address delivered last Session by the Minister of Public Health in which he says: "the site was chosen by the Anti-Tuberculosis League and Commission. They chose Saskatoon as the site and the Government concurred in the selection so that it was not my honourable colleague who deposited the Sanatorium there."

Hon. Mr. McNab: You don't object to it being there?

Mr. Anderson: Not a bit. It should be where it is.

I do not believe the Government of this province has done as much as it should by way of fairness to the returned men in the matter of appointments. I hold in my hand an advertisement that appeared in a Melfort paper. In large type, at the top, is the name of the first Minister and in quotation marks is what purports to be a statement of his: "the policy of this Government is to give returned men the preference in these jobs." It relates to certain appointments in connection with an industry or business or store that has opened up in that town. At the bottom we find G. B. Johnston said in 1914: "when you boys get back, anything

I can do for you let me know." We take the stand that the returned men should get every consideration in appointments to the Civil Service.

We will have an opportunity of discussing the question of emigration later on but I would like to mention that there has been considerable denial during the past year of the charges made that many of our population throughout Canada are leaving this country for the United States. To secure as accurate information as possible, I communicated with the immigration department at Washington and I have here figures for the years 1921-24 which indicate clearly that a very large number of our people have been going into the U.S.A., and no doubt, a number of them from this section. The statement indicates that in 1921 immigrant aliens admitted to the U.S.A., giving Canada and Newfoundland as their last permanent address was 72,000; 1922, 46,600; 1923, 117,000; 1924, 200,000. Some will say they have been coming back in large numbers. I will quote the figures: "Emigrant aliens departed from the United States giving Canada and Newfoundland as their intended future permanent residence for one year or more, 1921, 5,546; 1922, 4,480; 1923, 2,775; 1924, 2,601. United States citizens departed from the United States giving Canada and Newfoundland as their intended future permanent residence for one year or more, 1921, 23,059; 1922, 15,036; 1923, 9,023; 1924, 10,537. During the eight months from July, 1924, to February, 1925, arrivals and departures of the same classes were: Immigrant aliens, 78,107; emigrant aliens, 1,554; United States citizens, 5,377. The exact number of United States citizens going to Canada for future permanent residence has not yet been compiled but 5,377 for said eight months is the approximate number."

We are going to hear considerable about that great project in which we are all interested, the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway. I am not going to go into the history of the project, but would just say that it is my opinion and the opinion of our party that this work should be completed and that it will be completed by a Government similar to the one that has done the work up to the present time. We deny the charge that a Conservative Government has not done practically all the work. The first sod was turned by a member of another Government and certain preliminary arrangements made, but according to my information not a spike was driven or a tie laid until a Conservative Government assumed power. Everyone knows that in the last four years we have had a Liberal Government at Ottawa pledged to complete this work. What has been done? Surely, we cannot expect very much if that condition continues. Year after year resolutions have been passed in this Legislature. They have been carried to Ottawa in some fashion and presented to the Government and that is the last we have heard of them. It gives us in this group on this side of the House great pleasure to feel that before long we will have a Government at Ottawa that will listen to our petitions.

Hon. Mr. Latta: What about yesterday's results?

Mr. Anderson: We knocked off three hundred. I would like to mention that in the Speech from the Throne there does not appear to be any very clear information as to economy. There does not seem to be much prospect of lowering taxation and I am going to charge that in connection with the plebiscite taken some time ago economy was not practiced as it might have been. If you will look through the Public Accounts you will find in the part that deals with the plebiscite some things that will cause you to wonder at any rate. You will find in many settlements, notably those among the non-English speaking people, that four and five and six received remuneration of some kind, cash remuneration, for one polling booth. You will find, for instance, that in one poll north of Colonsay, in the Vonda constituency, poll 13, there were six people received pay totalling \$32. This is a little school district and you will find six names, one of them, I presume, representing the householder whose premises were rented as a polling booth. In the village of Hafford you will find the "National Hall, \$4," and the "Ukrainian National Hall, \$4." There is only one "National Hall" in Hafford. Four dollars was paid for each of the polls in that building, but our contention is that one poll was all that was necessary.

I think it is very advisable that when officials are chosen to carry on the important work of looking after an election, they should be qualified to carry out the duties of the office. In one constituency, according to the information given me by the defeated candidate, in the Shellbrook constituency, the poll was held in Wasyl Makaroff's house. He was sworn in and signed his name and his 15 year old son performed all the duties of poll clerk and Wasyl signed the papers at night. At Carlton poll, in the same constituency, Ben Hertzberg was deputy returning officer. He could not swear the voters assembled because he could not read the English language. The poll clerk swore in four people in the presence of the defeated candidate.

I contend in many cases there were too many polls and it would have been in the interests of economy to have had less. In Saskatoon we had 29 polls at the time of the plebiscite. This was increased to 50 in the provincial election. We can perhaps guess the reason why. It involved the payment of more officials and possibly made the election of the desired candidates surer.

I think this Government might well have protested against this abominable personal registration system in the Federal elections. I do not know why they did not protest. I am given to understand in some provinces they did not insist on it, but the prairie provinces were discriminated against to that extent. I think we should find out why it is we were so discriminated against. The only suspicion we can entertain is that they were a little afraid of the Conservative vote in the urban districts.

I see I have taken up more time, Mr. Speaker, than I intended. There are others who, of course, will desire to take part in this debate and I would only just point out again that anything I have said has not been said from any spirit of personal animosity.

I expect personal attacks. We are here, a small number representing a large and important party, to defend the interests of our people through that party. Although we may, politically speaking, have our backs to the wall at the present time, we have, politically speaking, our weapons drawn and we are quite prepared to take any attitude necessary to defend what is in the best interests of Saskatchewan. I feel very much gratified because of the very kindly and cordial reception given me on my first appearance in this House. I appreciate the courtesy of the officials of this House, the courtesy of those on the Government side that I have come into contact with, and I hope we will all be big enough to see and know on both sides of the House that we have two capacities to fill in times like these, our duty as public men, and our duty as individual citizens.

I hope that throughout this Session we will meet each other on the friendliest of terms and that when we are discussing public problems, if we disagree, we will hold our heads and not be too thin-skinned and make a show of ourselves before the people of this province.

Speech delivered by

THE HONOURABLE J. M. UHRICH
(*Minister of Public Health*)

in the

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH
FROM THE THRONE

in the

Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan

Thursday, December 10, 1925

The Honourable Mr. Uhrich, in speaking during the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak to the resolution "that an Humble Address be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor," let me first of all congratulate you upon your elevation to the high and honourable position you now occupy. I have no doubt, Sir, that you will carry out your expressed intention of preserving an impartial attitude towards the parties in the House, who, I am sure, are all willing to co-operate with you in maintaining the decorum and dignity of debate.

Secondly, I wish to join with the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me in the debate in congratulating both the mover and seconder of the resolution on the very able manner in which they have accomplished their task. Both the honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. T. C. Davis*) and the honourable member for Souris (*Mr. J. P. Tripp*) have made a splendid contribution to the debate, and the people of the constituencies they represent have every reason to be proud of the confidence they placed in them when they elected them to this Legislature. To have the honourable member representing the constituency of Souris seconding the address was, I am sure, a somewhat unique pleasure, particularly to the older members of the Legislature. We have not often had the pleasure, during the last few years, of hearing from Souris from this side of the House.

The debate on the Speech from the Throne is always interesting to me, and particularly so this Session as it is the first since the provincial election a few months ago. It affords an occasion to both new and old members to view in retrospect the struggle during the recent election, as well as to consider the various items enumerated in the Speech from the Throne. Personally, I have not very much to tell about the election in the constituency which I have the honour to represent, since the people were kind enough to give me an acclamation. In spite of the fact that the honourable the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. J. T. M. Anderson*) and the Conservative Organiser, threatened to

spend a quiet Sunday in Rosthern; in spite of the fact that the honourable gentleman, in his effusive way, through the columns of the press, promised faithfully that he would stump my constituency in the event of the Ukrainian people placing an opponent against me in the field; in spite of the fact that the honourable gentleman announced in the press even the name of the probable Conservative candidate who would oppose me (he of course took the prerogative of suggesting one, rather than of allowing the electors of the constituency the privilege of selecting one); I say, Mr. Speaker, in spite of these efforts the people of the Rosthern constituency seemed to be satisfied with my humble services. They of course did not take the effusions of the great Conservative Organiser very seriously, and were rather amused at his oratorical gymnastics and antics. Not, Mr. Speaker, that I would look askance should the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, arrange to spend a quiet Sunday in Rosthern; I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the honourable gentleman's association with the good Rosthern people, if only for a quiet Sunday, would do the honourable gentlemen a great deal of good,—morally, physically and politically.

Like all the other members of the House, I was rather interested in the speech delivered by the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser. I think it was a moderate speech, if we consider the source from which it came. There was in it, from the first to the last, a tone of disappointment and bitterness, but with this I find no fault, indulge in no criticism. I waive it in deference to the feelings of the honourable gentleman, who had the ambition of restoring the wrecked fortunes of his party, and having failed in his task, has not yet recovered from the surprise and shock. Like Caesar, he came and saw; but, unlike Caesar, he did not conquer. It is manifest from the tone of the speech of the honourable gentlemen that he has not yet rightly apprehended the full significance of the verdict which was pronounced by the people of the province on June second last. Was he not the beacon-light about which the shattered forces of the Conservative Party could rally, the great idol which had been set up and seemingly worshipped? That idol was supposedly of precious metal, but when it fell off the pedestal on the second of June it was found to be just ordinary clay.

The honourable gentleman has become leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House; he has been confirmed as leader by his two followers and likewise confirmed by the expression of non-confidence, the well deserved non-confidence, of the people of the province.

He paid a compliment to the mover and seconder of the Address, but he did not travel very far with those whose efforts he thus appreciated. He did have something on his mind, which came out almost immediately after he began and that something had to do with the results of the recent provincial election. When he was launching out in his aggressive and fiery way I wondered whether this fiery zeal and this hot manner of expression were products of the wild and free west or whether they had been cultivated under glass, so to speak. I diligently followed the tone of his remarks and the turn of his phrases

until I got into a quandary. I could not but feel that the honourable gentleman had been sitting at the feet and drinking in the wisdom of the sage of Yorkton, Dr. Patrick.

Mr. Anderson: That is absolutely false.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: On the other hand, perceiving his somewhat decrepit attempts at humour, I concluded he might have sat at the feet of his "comrade in arms" the leader of the Opposition in the last Legislature.

Mr. Anderson: Also false.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I would recommend to him, as a result of his maiden effort, to avoid these apostles and prophets of disaster and to confine himself to more moderate expression.

In his speech on the motion before the House I was surprised to see him tone down to a considerable degree the language he used in criticizing the activities of the Departments of this Government, as compared with the language he used during the campaign.

At that time he was the much pained individual. I have been told that at some of his meetings he shed tears when he told his audience of the treatment he had received at the hands of some of the members of this Government. In his outraged dignity he said he could suffer no more. At other meetings he interpreted some of the things said by the Ministers in their public addresses as vile and personal attacks upon his person. He referred particularly to my colleague, the Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Gardiner*), and myself.

We have no reason to complain regarding his personality. If we consider the result of the last provincial elections and of the federal elections, so far as our own province is concerned, we must admit he measured up to advance notices. But he was somewhat peeved at some of these "personal attacks," as he called them.

I do not intend to speak for the honourable, the Minister of Highways; he can speak for himself; but so far as I am concerned, I may say I never did, nor do I now, see the august form of the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, wrapped in the mantle of sanctity. The halo around his head is not yet visible to me; and I think the honourable gentleman will perhaps admit himself that he is not yet ready for canonization.

He seemed to be irritated because of some of our criticisms of his ideas and public expressions. I find a speech of his reported in the "Melfort Journal" on March 10, 1925, the following being an extract: "Regarding the disparaging statements that Honourable Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, had made in Melfort about him, Dr. Anderson challenged the Minister to repeat these statements on the platform in the city of Saskatoon." He became one of the greatest little challengers you could find.

Mr. Anderson: No one accepted them.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: In the "Saskatoon Star" of March 17, 1925, I find the following: "Dr. Anderson declared the Government Min-

isters were unethical in conducting their campaign against him and his party"; and again, in the 'Saskatoon Star' of May 22, 1925: "Dr. Anderson made references to remarks made by Hon. Dr. Uhrich at Hafford. While recognizing the ability of the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Anderson stated he strongly resented the 'slandorous statements made by Dr. Uhrich against members of the Conservative Party.'" But in his remarks at his meeting in this House he did not repeat any of these so-called "slandorous statements." He simply said I made them. I challenge him to repeat in this House some of these "slandorous statements" he says I made at the meeting in Hafford. He has not done so. I have repeatedly invited him to name them. He goes from place to place reiterating his statement but he does not quote a single "slandorous statement."

Mr. Anderson: The first time I have ever heard of an invitation from you.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: In the "Conservative View-point" of the "Moose Jaw Times" of February 27, 1925, the following appears: "In reply to questions put to him by the writer, Dr. Anderson yesterday gave a complete denial to the statements made by Premier Dunning in respect to contributions having been received from eastern manufacturers. He said: 'Mr. Dunning in his personal campaign against me and against the party I represent is resorting to tactics which do not become a man in his position. When he states that the Conservative Party is being financed by other than their own Saskatchewan supporters, and that if they are placed in power a small body of men can, politically speaking, throttle me and force me to dance to their tune, he is making an assertion that is not true and obviously absurd. He knows that when he and his Government tried to make a cat's-paw of me they found they could not do so.'"

He forgot to tell in his addresses and in this House how the Government tried to make a cat's-paw of him. He never explained it at any of his meetings. He has had the opportunity in this House and has not told us—not a word. I say again, I am very much surprised at the way he has toned down his remarks as compared with those made at his meetings.

Mr. Anderson: He will be on the floor again.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: This is a new political philosophy: the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, pretends to be the leader of that political party and then complains to the public that the Ministers and some of the private members are attacking him personally. That seems to be his one complaint, whereas I claim that not once did I attack him personally. I criticised his remarks and his ideas and some of his public utterances, and I think it is a duty to do so.

The honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, became one of the greatest little challengers that ever strutted this province. He challenged the Premier to public debate; he challenged the Minister of Highways; he challenged the Minister of Education. But the climax came when on March 17, at a meeting in Saskatoon, he challenged

the whole Cabinet. Of course March 17th being St. Patrick's night, he probably felt a little militant. He challenged the Minister of Public Works not only to debate, but I believe to mortal combat. I heard of something that happened at Castle Gardens in Saskatoon on the night preceding the election. So far as I was concerned in these challenges, I did not attach sufficient importance to them to change my itinerary. I was satisfied to leave the matter to the good judgment of the people of the province and that good judgment has prevailed.

Just before enumerating the various literary contributions made to the campaign by the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, I should like to give a little preface. A few days ago the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, read certain articles out of a certain book. Some books have a preface and I think it is only fitting that this literary contribution to the campaign should be prefaced.

I have something here which, in my opinion, is very fitting as a preface. It is not one of his own statements but emanated from a political lieutenant who was also a great little challenger and who had the ambition to bat the Premier on the nose. I refer to the running mate of the junior member for Regina (*Mr. M. A. MacPherson*). In the report of a meeting appearing in "The Morning Leader" of May 30, 1925, I find him quoted as follows: "Dunning has given hostages to fortune. The battle is going against the young Napoleon of the west, and on Tuesday he will meet his Waterloo. Our German allies—Rink, Zimmer and Brunner—are already on the battlefield. The old guard of the Conservative Party is crouching behind the ramparts and on Tuesday the call will be given: 'Up guards, and at 'em!' When the smoke of the battle has cleared away and darkness has fallen, the Liberal Party in Saskatchewan will go down to defeat and four Cabinet Ministers will be numbered among the slain." Shades of Victor Hugo! This was "just before the battle, mother."

Mr. Anderson: The prophecy still stands.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Coming back to the campaign contributions of the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, I find he spent some time in this House discussing the question of immigration. He read an extract from a report of a speech purported to have been delivered by the Honourable Premier of this province, and expressed his satisfaction. He said he was in perfect accord with these opinions. In order to widen his knowledge with regard to the opinions of the leader of this House on this subject, I will read an extract from a speech delivered by the honourable, the Premier, in England, two years ago. It is reported in the "Manitoba Free Press" of July 24, 1924:

"Mr. Dunning said that naturally those who were of British blood in Canada desired to see a substantial influx of British emigration into their land to the end that the British institutions which had been established might be maintained for the benefit of future generations. But calm reflection, a calm study of the lessons of history, taught them that when mankind was on the move in one of these great migratory movements it was impossible for any one people or any one race to preserve the favourite vacant spot of

theirs for their own use when it was convenient for them to occupy it. That was the lesson of history. They might endeavour—during this period to preserve Canada—to shut the gate against all those who were not of our blood. He was not an advocate of such a course, because he realised its futility, its impossibility, in a period such as this and in relation to a country such as theirs.”

The honourable, the Conservative Organiser, in his address made the statement that he was in perfect unity with the leader of the House on the matter of immigration. Here is another instance showing he has changed his mind recently. I have before me a copy of the “Kerrobot Citizen” of April 29, 1925, in which his remarks on this subject are reported as follows: “Dr. Anderson said there was one aspect of the immigration question about which he did not see eye to eye with the Premier.” He did not see eye to eye with the Premier three months ago on this matter. “The speaker stated that he thought the non-English immigrant should be spoken to and assisted. This the opposition did not agree with evidently.” That was his opinion at Kerrobot. I suppose he followed his usual method at such meetings and had a little typewritten copy and handed it to the press. I also understand that at that meeting he made the statement that the Minister of Public Health was the greatest menace to Canadianisation in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Anderson: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: He made that statement then and confirms it now, but I thank Providence every day that I do not have to take my Canadianisation from him.

Here is a report of a speech the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, delivered at Mayfair Church, Saskatoon, on May 22, 1925. All through the campaign he was touring the length and breadth of the province, telling us what he would do with the Department of Education when he got onto the floor of this House. The other day he had the opportunity, but though I carefully listened to his address and afterwards read the press reports I did not find one criticism of the Education Department. He has somewhat toned down the remarks he made at a meeting in Saskatoon on May 22, 1925, a report of which appeared in the “Regina Daily Post” next day, quoting him as stating that: “Martin was apparently sincere in his attempt to secure the advancement of education among the New Canadians. From the time he left the portfolio of Education and Latta took it over, education in Saskatchewan has been going backward instead of forward.” The Minister of Education took over the portfolio of Education on June 14, 1921. The honourable, the Conservative Organiser, resigned from the staff of the Department on March 25, 1924. I have here a copy of a letter he wrote to the Minister of Education on November 3, 1922. He had been on the staff for one year and nine months under the present Minister of Education at the time he wrote this letter. He said: “I wish to state to you that I have always had absolute confidence in you and your ability as Minister and it would be my highest aim to cooperate with you loyally and earnestly, and I trust your confidence

in me will in no way be shaken." But at this meeting he says that ever since the present Minister of Education took over the portfolio, education has been going backward. It seems to me that as long as the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, was an Inspector of Schools in the employ of this Government the Department of Education was all that could be desired, or I presume he would have been man enough to have told the people otherwise. But when he was chosen Conservative Organiser he pounced on the Education Department and threatened to tear it to pieces if his party were successful at the polls. The loss of one Inspector of Schools surely would not change the educational policy and the activities of this Government from something for which he was willing enough to boost when he was receiving a salary from it into the terrible thing he now represents it to be.

There was one subject he never introduced into his political speeches. I refer to the Wheat Pool. He never introduced the subject into politics because he said so himself. In his famous speech in Toronto, as reported in the "Mail and Empire" on November 29, 1924, he is quoted as stating that "he (*Mr. Anderson*) said he had confidence in the Wheat Pool and that it was a success. He criticised Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan for not encouraging the Wheat Pool and accused him of standing aloof from the scheme or of throwing cold water on it. The speaker maintained that every public man should state his position on public questions affecting his province." Oh, no! the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, did not inject the question into politics. I find in the "Kerrobert Citizen," in the report of the speech which I have already referred, the following: "His political opponents were casting reflections upon his attitude on the Wheat Pool. He could assure those present that the Pool had his support, seeing that he himself, as a farmer, had signed the contract. He said that when the Pool was in its infancy he, although at that time he had no interest in politics, went out to the country districts of the province and explained the Pool and the contract, with no axe to grind, but as a public service due to the farmers. He said he had no wish to bring the Wheat Pool into the realm of politics but it was the duty of the first gentleman of the province and every one of his Ministers to see that it was given every chance of success. He next expressed his opinion that no major problem had been successfully solved by the Dunning Government. Two examples, the Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, had not received the attention due them. He said that Premier Dunning at Springfield had said: 'Before you sign the contract, for God's sake read it.' 'That,' said Dr. Anderson, 'from the man who accuses me, a contract signer, of being opposed to the Pool. I leave the people to judge the matter for themselves.'" Mr. Speaker, the people did!

I challenge the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, to get up in this House and tell me today that the honourable Premier of this province ever said that he (*Mr. Anderson*) was opposed to the Wheat Pool. It is an absolute fabrication.

Mr. Anderson: I object to that statement on a Point of Order.

Premier Dunning: What is the Point of Order?

Mr. Anderson: I object to being accused of making an absolute fabrication. Any statement I made was based on newspaper reports.

Premier Dunning: Perhaps we can clear up the Point of Order, Mr. Speaker. Did the honourable gentleman ever accuse me of accusing him of being opposed to the Wheat Pool? Did he say at Kerrobert or anywhere else that I was accusing him of being opposed to the Wheat Pool?

Mr. Anderson: To the best of my knowledge the Premier has never accused me of being opposed to the Wheat Pool.

Premier Dunning: That is not the question I asked, Mr. Speaker. The question I put is: has he ever so stated publicly?

Mr. Anderson: Stated what? I have stated publicly that according to newspaper reports of a meeting held at Springfield, the Premier of this province, in speaking to a number of farmers in regard to the Wheat Pool, used the expression, "For God's sake read the contract."

Premier Dunning: The Point of Order, Mr. Speaker, is as to whether the statement as contained in the paper is a fabrication or not; and the point is, is the statement attributed to my honourable friend correct—"That from the man who accuses me, a contract signer, of being opposed to the Pool?"

Mr. Anderson: That you had accused me of being opposed to the Pool?

Premier Dunning: That I had accused the honourable gentleman of being opposed to the Pool.

Mr. Anderson: Not to my knowledge, because I have always been in favour of it.

Premier Dunning: The honourable gentleman is a master of evasion.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I will repeat what he is reported to have said at Kerrobert. The account in the press states: "He said that Premier Dunning at Springfield had said: 'Before you sign the contract, for God's sake read it!' 'That,' said Dr. Anderson, 'from the man who accuses me, a contract signer, of being opposed to the Pool.'" I should like your ruling on the point, Mr. Speaker. I said the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, made an absolutely false statement, an absolute fabrication, when he made the statement.

Mr. Anderson: I am not correctly reported in that case.

Mr. MacPherson (Regina): On a Point of Order, Mr. Speaker. Should not my honourable friend refer to the honourable gentleman as the junior member for Saskatoon, instead of constantly referring to him as the organiser of any political party?

Mr. Dowd (Kerrobot): Mr. Speaker, I am interested in this point. It certainly is the impression in my constituency that the honourable gentleman meant what he is reported to have said.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, did the honourable gentleman make the statements attributed to him?

Mr. Dowd: That is the impression.

Premier Dunning: On the Point of Order raised by the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*): Mr. Speaker, I submit the only rule in this House is with respect to not calling members by name or by any name that is objectionable. If my honourable friend feels that the term "Conservative Organiser" is objectionable or abusive or a term of ill-repute then of course objection might be taken.

Mr. MacPherson: It is a great privilege to be known as the Conservative Organiser, but I rose to make the Point of Order because I was under the impression that a member could be referred to only as a member for a constituency.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: The point involved is this: the honourable Conservative Organiser refutes the truth of the statement in this paper and states here, on his honour as a member of this House, that the Premier never upon any occasion accused him of being opposed to the Wheat Pool.

To continue. I find another contribution from the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, in the "Yorkton Enterprise" of May 13, 1924. That was about a year before the general election. This is what he is reported as having said: "There are other problems about which our people are very much concerned at the present time—economic problems relating to farm life, not the least of which is the Wheat Pool. Have our public men been 'playing the game' with the farmers of this province in connection with their efforts to secure a Wheat Pool? Have they come forward boldly and fearlessly and expressed an opinion one way or the other? No; in many cases they have not, but have hidden behind the lame and infantile excuse that Mr. Sapiro advised that the Pool be kept apart from the Government. Do you think for one moment that any expression of opinion along these lines, even from a co-operative marketing expert like Mr. Sapiro, would prevent our men from voicing their opinions unless it suited them best to remain silent? Not a bit of it! Let them each and every one come out bravely and say whether or not they favour this scheme. The farmers will then know how they stand. As for myself, I felt it my duty to go out last fall and play my part in explaining the scheme as I saw it to the people of my territory. I did not unduly urge them to sign the contract, but I expressed my opinion as in favour of it and tried to explain it as I saw it, and that I myself had signed a contract to sell my wheat through this medium. I did not speak in a quasi-sympathetic manner and in a mysterious tone ask my hearers to 'for God's sake read the contract.' Let us be fair to the people. If there is a doubt in our minds let us tell them so. Frank, open, square dealing is what they require of public servants today."

I will ask the honourable the Conservative Organiser, whether, as the man holding the position of leader of the Conservative Party, he should not be up-to-date and conversant with regard to the things public men do in this province. I make this statement, Mr. Speaker: either the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, was grossly ignorant of the efforts made by the members of this Government in connection with the Wheat Pool, or he made a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts.

There is not a Minister in this Government who was not holding meetings in the province, assisting in the organisation of the Pool. When the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, states that the Government was not doing its duty he must either be ignorant of what is going on or deliberately misrepresenting the facts.

Let me quote again from the "Toronto Mail and Empire" of November 29, 1924: "He also spoke of the problem of bringing newcomers from foreign lands into good Canadian citizenship. In the east it was an urban problem, but in the west it was almost rural. He pointed out that about 50% of the population of Saskatchewan was of non-British origin. He accused his political opponents of trying to stir up animosity among the foreign or newcomers element. 'They are accusing me of trying to make them Conservatives, and so I am,' said Dr. Anderson. 'They have been told for years that the word "Conservative" stood for autoeracy and that it was like the oppressing ruling classes in the countries from which they came. However, the younger generation who are being educated know better, and what is worrying Premier Dunning and his political heelers now is that the young foreigner is deserting them and joining the Anderson Party.'"

I have no doubt that his Ontario audience swallowed everything the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, told it and gave him full credit for bringing about what must have appealed to a Conservative audience as a highly promising political situation.

The fact that the honourable gentleman was for several years in charge of educational work among what he termed the "new Canadians" of this province has been advertised far and near. Are these thousands of non-British born citizens who he alleges are swinging to Conservatism the first fruits of his educational work among them? Was he educating them to be good Conservatives while he was drawing a salary from a Liberal Government for assisting them to avail themselves of all the advantages Canadian citizenship offers; or is that "Canadianisation" work with which his name has since been connected responsible for the sudden flocking of the non-British born to the Conservative standard?

Mr. Anderson: I object, Mr. Speaker, to a statement like that. When I was engaged as a civil servant I engaged only in the work of my department.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable gentleman who is speaking did not say the honourable junior member for Saskatoon was engaged in anything else.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, after the honourable member, the Conservative Organiser, has been in the House a little longer he will be able to differentiate between a question asked and a statement made. I am asking whether or not he was responsible for the flocking of these thousands to his own banner? Whatever construction his Ontario audience may have placed upon the honourable gentleman's statement, I have no hesitation in saying that he was talking nonsense—and dangerous nonsense at that. The bye-election record and the general election record of this Government do not show that the farmers, young or old, of British or non-British birth, are deserting to the Conservative ranks by the thousands or even by the hundreds. That is a matter of fact easily established. What is less easily established is the sanity of certain Canadian citizens who apparently are ready to use the melting pot in which to cook their political soup.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Speaker, I object.

Premier Dunning: Unless the honourable gentleman had a Point of Order to raise, I submit he cannot be constantly interrupting in this manner.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: The people of this province have given the answer. There are thousands of citizens of non-British birth in the province today who are in every respect earnest and loyal Canadians. Any attempt to herd them into one pen, and British-born citizens into another pen, is an insult to both which bodes no good to Canada or to the political party that makes it. This is a cosmopolitan country and a cosmopolitan province.

If a man gets through a university, joins another church, forgets his language and his ancestors, buys an automobile, builds a new house—that means assimilation, to some faddist Canadianisers. On the other hand, if anybody teaches his children another language besides English, goes to his own church, drives an ox-team, paints Easter eggs, eats pea-soup, bakes bread in a clay oven—these same faddist Canadianisers see a monstrous foreign menace raising its hideous head in the form of Easter eggs and clay ovens. Such common, everyday themes of psychology, character, tradition, heredity, human values, history, home, racial consciousness and their relation to education; these are of no value to these self-styled emancipators of the non-British.

This is by no manner of means the British view, if we take as a criterion the opinion of one whose loyalty I suppose no one would question—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I think I am on rather safe ground when I cite him. In an article entitled "Pull Together and Pull Through" in the magazine "The World Today" (which, by the way, is in the library, if anybody wishes to look it up) the Prince deals with his visits to various parts of the British Empire. Of Canada he says: "The union of England and Scotland has been in existence for two centuries; the union of the British and French in Canada has been in existence for little more than half a century; but who can doubt that the union of Canada will produce as great, as powerful, as united a nation as the British nation itself. No one

can read Canadian History—much less can anyone travel in Canada as I have done—without realising that the genius of both races is interwoven throughout the great Dominion, not only in the east but in the west, where both races share the honours of the early explorers and pioneers. But what is the secret of the British policy in this respect? I can see that the secret in Canada is just the same as in Great Britain: it lies in freedom of mutual respect, freedom of language, freedom of religion, freedom of speech.”

I find the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, is reported in the “Saskatoon Star” of May 9, 1924, as follows: “In Saskatchewan today nearly 50 per cent. of our population is of non-British origin. Nearly 60 per cent. of those engaged in the basic industry of agriculture is non-British origin. Just as high a percentage of the children being educated in our elementary schools came from homes where English is spoken but little—in many cases not at all. Why? Is it not because of the mistakes of the past?” That some vernacular other than English is used in some homes in Saskatchewan, according to the opinion of the honourable gentleman, is due to mistakes of the past.

Again I find him quoted in “The Star” of May 12, 1924, in connection with a meeting held at Melfort: “The speaker declared that for the past two years there had been no progress in educational matters in Saskatchewan. He declared that the foreign schools menace was again raising its head and that it foreboded a serious time ahead unless it was handled in a far different way to the present system. Dr. Anderson declared that in some foreign districts terrorism was prevailing and terrorism of such a nature that it practically compelled English-speaking citizens to leave the district.” During the campaign I called upon the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, to name these districts. I challenged him to get up on the floor of this House and name the districts in which such conditions exist as he outlined in that address.

The honourable, the Conservative Organiser, held a meeting in Melfort on March 6, 1925. The following is an extract from a report which appeared in the “Saskatoon Star” on March 9: “A great part of his (*Mr. Anderson's*) speech was a reply to the address by Hon. J. G. Gardiner in Saskatoon Thursday evening. At Thursday's meeting Dr. Anderson declared he had been charged with advocating special teaching of personal hygiene and medical inspection in foreign sections. Dr. Anderson admitted that this was so and declared he still believed that it was in the best interests of the whole province that the non-English should be taught health laws as fully as possible and thus lessen dangers to the remainder of the province.” I do not think any further reference to that is necessary. Why not teach health laws to all the people of the province? Why cast the reflection on the people that are not of British extraction, that they are a menace to the other people of the province? And yet he wonders at the welcome “The Book” is receiving in some sections!

I again quote from “The Star”: “He urged that steps should be taken to prevent early marriages in foreign districts. He said it

was no uncommon thing that a girl of thirteen or fourteen should be married to a man of forty or over. Was this in the interests of the province? he asked." Shortly before the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, made that speech I had occasion to look up the marriages in the province as reported to the Vital Statistics Division. I found that in the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924, 25,289 marriages took place in Saskatchewan. The honourable, the Conservative Organiser, stated that it was "no uncommon thing in foreign districts that girls of thirteen and fourteen should be married to men of forty and over." Among these 25,289 marriages there were five cases in which one of the contracting parties was less than thirteen years of age. In thirteen cases one of the contracting parties was less than fourteen. And yet the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, goes out in his political campaign and makes the statement that it is a common thing in foreign districts for this thing to happen. It is an absolute misstatement of fact. It shows he did not know what he was talking about and that he did not make any particular effort to find out.

The honourable, the Conservative Organiser, also made a speech in Prince Albert. He is reported in the "Prince Albert Herald" of May 23, 1924, as saying: "I want to make it clear. I have no intention of interfering with the freedom of the new Canadian to speak his own language or any others he desires to use. I wish I knew a few of their languages myself. I am firmly of the opinion, however, that the primary language, the common language of the province, should be English and I maintain with all the strength at my command that this language should be taught in the public schools and only this language." A few days afterwards, in the "Prince Albert Herald," there was a letter from the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, denying having made the statement attributed to him. His letter to the editor reads as follows: "In your report of my address at the Liberal-Conservative banquet held in your city on May 22 you feature the following statement which I positively did not make use of. You state that I said 'this language should be taught in the public schools and only this language.' I do not wish to raise any language question in the forthcoming provincial campaign, and see no need for doing so. I have been exceedingly careful to avoid anything like this and I cannot understand why your reporter should have so misinterpreted what I said. I am quite sure that those present did not so understand me." This letter was sent to the editor of the "Prince Albert Herald" and published a week after the meeting referred to. But I find at the end of the letter a note from the editor, reading as follows: "The reporter's copy of the above speech shows that whatever Dr. Anderson intended to say, he used the words he quotes in his letter. Further, in order to ensure the accuracy of the report of this speech, it was read to the Secretary of the Conservative Association before it was published and pronounced by him to be correct."

Mr. Anderson: I absolutely deny the truth of the impression being created by the speaker.

Hon. Mr. Ulrich: I have here another report of his speech as reported in "Le Patriote" of Prince Albert on May 21, 1925. It is a

translation from the French: "I want to make it well understood that I have no intention of opposing the liberty of the new Canadian to speak his language or any other languages that he would like to use. I myself would like to be able to speak some of these languages. I am, however, of the strong opinion, that the primary language should be the English language and I maintain it with all the power available that this language must be taught in all schools and this language only." Does the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, say he has been wrongly reported in this paper?

Mr. Anderson: Absolutely wrong.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Then I have another quotation, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Anderson: All Liberal papers!

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: This report is from the "Orange Sentinel" of June 9, 1925: "Brother Anderson and Mr. G. A. Cruise have announced themselves definitely for one school and one language." Is the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, wrongly reported in this paper?

I shall have to go back to "The Book" and ask the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, if the author of it correctly reports him. I find on page 93: "There must be one medium of communication from coast to coast, and that the English language." Is the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, correctly reported?

Mr. Anderson: Is that "one medium" or "one common medium"?

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I am asking if he is correctly reported in the book entitled "The Education of the New Canadian," written by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: I will answer the question in this way. I say that all the

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I am asking if he is correctly reported in this book.

Mr. Anderson: I have answered the question.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Well, Mr. Speaker, the honourable, the Conservative Organiser, has not answered the question at all, but we will let it go at that. There is only one other language that can be taught in the public schools of this province and that is the French language. The Legislature has said that French may be taught in the schools of Saskatchewan under certain conditions, provided the board of trustees of any school by resolution demand it.

To me, any severe criticism of the regulation regarding the teaching of French in the schools of the province appears not only unjust but absolutely ridiculous and absurd. This Legislature, which is supreme in Saskatchewan as far as education is concerned, has decided that French may be taught in the schools of Saskatchewan under the conditions already mentioned. Therefore nobody, of course, will question that legal right. If we accept this principle as our premise,

is not the next logical step a regulation outlining a schedule, a programme of studies in the French language, an authorisation of French textbooks for the guidance of teachers and pupils? And if a school board decided in favor of the teaching of that language, which they have a right to do under the law, they must, of necessity, have a teacher able to teach it.

It is not my intention to enter into a long academic discussion on this question; but, after all, it seems to me that those who criticise the regulation have never heard of a great investigation made in England by a Royal Commission in 1916 to 1918. The British Government appointed a Royal Commission composed of sixteen of the most eminent educationists in England to study the question of the position of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain. The Chairman was Mr. Stanley Leathes, who had a distinguished career in connection with Cambridge University and other institutions of learning. This Commission spent two years in investigation, and reported in 1918. The gist of the report is, that Great Britain has unfortunately neglected modern languages and has suffered exceedingly by that neglect—suffered commercially, financially, diplomatically and in the war itself. The report deplures the past lack of appreciation of the importance of modern languages and emphasises especially the need of knowing French. The Commission asserts that the most necessary language for an Englishman to know, next to his own, is French. This is not a Canadian criticism of English conditions. It is the sober, reasoned report of a Royal Commission of eminent Englishmen, appointed by and reporting to the British Government. Such a report must be of the deepest interest to Canadians, for the reason that, if it is important for an Englishman to know French when he lives in a country where the French language is not generally in use, it would, of course, be still more important if he were living in a country like Canada, where French is the mother tongue of millions of its population.

We have the classic utterances of both Sir Henry Newbolt and Sir Michael Sadler, two eminent British educationists, before the Canadian Clubs of Canada during their recent visits to this country, in which they made eloquent pleas for the acquisition of the French language by everybody. We have the words of Sir Arthur Currie (nobody will question his loyalty) when, in speaking to the McGill Alumni in Hamilton, he hazarded the opinion that this country would have a broader and better future if every Canadian could converse fluently in the French language. We have the reasoned opinions of men like Sir John Willison and Inspector Hughes of Toronto on this matter.

That the acquisition of the French language does not lead you down a certain religious lane from which there is no returning is evident from the remarks of Dr. Chown, late General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, when in Pembroke, before the Kiwanis Club, he made a plea for the teaching of the English and French languages in all the schools of Canada, with the object of stimulating intercourse between the two great races of Canada and bringing about a better mutual understanding.

The more rabid defenders of a single language have been known to argue that while a non-Britisher retains even the household vernacular of his ancestral home he cannot be a good citizen of the Dominion. I am sure Lloyd George does not think so.

In the past our national thought, motive and energy have been centered upon those things on which we disagree. This has produced disunity, stifling our Canadian spirit and blighting our progress and prosperity. Concentrating in this way upon those things regarding which we disagree, we have magnified them out of all proportion until they seem to be the great issues. In reality our common interests are so vital, so pressing, so promising, so commanding, that the people of Canada have no energy, no resource that is not needed to the full in the development of our common heritage.

If I am right in thinking as I do, and if these principles are applied in a generous and broadminded way, I believe that many of our difficulties will disappear. Let us come into closer contact with one another, exchange our views, get better acquainted—fully convinced that it is no sin, but an accident of birth to belong to a minority, whether in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan or elsewhere, and we will live in a country blessed with contentment and happiness.

The day we all become alike will be the last day of human progress. We belong to a great commonwealth, a far-flung commonwealth. That commonwealth is not English, Welsh or Scottish; it is a commonwealth which consists of a variety of peoples, each with a great past, each with a distinctive individuality, each with a mentality, a taste and inspiration, a guide of conduct, an ideal separate and distinct from those of the other races and peoples that compose that commonwealth. The strength of that commonwealth is in its variety, its separate individualities, and the man who tries to smooth out those differences, whose aim is to bring everybody down to the same dead level, is the man whose hand is lifted against the perpetuation of that great commonwealth.

The British Commonwealth is the most emphatic example that can be used in denying the assertion that uniformity and standardisation can build up a great nation. It provides an effective answer to a class of Canadians who believe that a homogeneous population of like-minded persons is a great national asset. Strength is gained, not by unwieldy masses of humanity, but by the reactions of individualities and personalities within a complex and constantly changing mass. The moment a human being is standardised, in his mind and in his life, he loses his greatest asset, both to himself and to the community—his individuality.

Progress depends on the encouragement of variety. Whatever tends to standardise the community, to establish fixed and rigid modes of thought, tends to fossilise society. If we all believed the same thing and thought the same thoughts and applied the same valuations to all the occurrences about us, we should reach a stage of equilibrium closely akin to an intellectual and spiritual paralysis.

We have very many different races represented in Canada. Having invited them here, having accepted their great and varied contributions to the building of a nation, it is for us to maintain in all good faith those institutions and traditions which have been productive of good. The bringing together of all these different national, racial and cultural elements has made our country a kind of composite of the rest of the world, and we can render no greater service than by demonstrating the possibility of harmonious co-operation among so many various groups. Every one of them has something characteristic and significant of great value to cast into the common fund of our material, intellectual and spiritual resources.

If we are to have that harmony and tranquillity, that union of spirit, which is the foundation of real national greatness and national progress, we must all realise that there are true Canadians who did not happen to be born in Canada, who are not of a certain racial stock or who are not proficient in the English language. Divine Providence has not bestowed upon any race a monopoly of patriotism, culture or character.

To us as citizens of this province has been largely allotted the task of Canadianising the immigrant who comes to our shores; but I maintain it is psychologically bad to approach this work through a much advertised movement, because such a policy warns the immigrant in advance that a crowd of superior persons have set out to improve him. Education, hygiene and decent inter-class courtesy are the necessary means, but they can be used much more effectively by calling them what they are and promoting them in normal ways than by branding them "Canadianisation" and cursing them with the blight of paternalistic uplift. Rather should we employ the means of continuously fostering the Canadian spirit of liberty, justice and equality of opportunity in every man, woman, institution and policy. This should be regarded as the inspiring goal of both native and foreign born, not as a missionary enterprise among the foreign born alone. To single out the foreign born alone as an exclusive object for this effort is organised tactlessness. If, on the other hand, the foreign born feel that they are being invited to join with the native born in a vast collective effort to build a better nation in which liberty, justice and equality of opportunity shall increasingly prevail, they will go out of their way to acquire the English language and a knowledge of our institutions and ways.

Nor is there magic in the legal assumption of citizenship. It is the man behind the paper that counts. It is more than a mere matter of language. It involves the stripping of the immigrant of much that he has inherited from the centuries. He is the finished product of those centuries. His speech, his manner, his ideas along social and political lines have been fashioned upon the distaff of time. He lands on Canadian soil, and at once there is a strangeness in the atmosphere that awes him; it is a new world, in truth, and the newness drives him back upon himself. The faintest link between the new world and the old world is a Godsend to him; it gives him courage; it robs him of the feeling of loneliness; it tells him that, after all, maybe he is wanted; in other words, it creates an atmosphere of sympathy

and understanding. Now, any educator can tell you that this atmosphere of sympathy is the very essence of the class-room; it is a condition of education, and Canadianisation is an education in nationalism.

And there is where the revolutionary idea falls down. Are you going to prove to the immigrant in one lesson that he is all wrong? Are you going to undo with a single jerk what it has taken centuries to do? Or are you going to give him a reasonable time to learn the things of the new world and to be influenced by the new environment. It took centuries to make him just what he is. Can't you spare him one generation to shed the crust of those centuries? Can't you be satisfied with making him the solid groundwork of the citizenship of his children? Let the work be done by evolution, not by revolution. The lasting kind of Canadianisation comes, not through a quick jerk, but through a long pull. First make the immigrant feel at home. Let him get his feet on the ground. Let him get rid of his suspicions, his distrust, his shyness, by finding out the links that bind the new order to the old, the things that make for the broader kind of brotherhood. Place emphasis upon the things that are common. From them he will learn confidence, and confidence is a great step in the transforming of a European immigrant into a Canadian citizen.

Canada is the land where hate should die. No feud of faith, no spleen of race, no darkly brooding fear should find a place beneath our flag. Every people here has sent its sons to answer the call of freedom. Their life-blood is the strong cement that should bind and build the wall of the nation. Every Canadian citizen, however dear to him may be his own faith, serves his country well when he respects beliefs that are not his. He little loves Canada who casts doubt upon his neighbor's word or cites the wrongs of past ages to bar him out from present rights and privileges. It is the duty of every true Canadian to purge of poisoned thought the service he gives to the community and to the State and so be worthy of the great land in which he lives.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the resolution.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE S. J. LATTA,
(*Minister of Education*)
in the
DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH
FROM THE THRONE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Friday, December 11, 1925,
Monday, December 14, 1925.

The Honourable Mr. Latta, in speaking on the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr Speaker, I feel it to be my duty to deal with some matters which have been suggested since the commencement of this debate. Because you, Sir, came into the House about the same time as I did, I first desire to add my personal word of congratulation to you upon your elevation to the high position you now occupy. I also desire to express my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the motion now under discussion. Both addresses were very interesting, full of instructive ideas and real contributions to this the first debate of the Session.

At the opening of my remarks let me say, Mr. Speaker, that there is no danger that anyone in this House who presents sound, constructive criticism will in any way embarrass the Government. If I may venture the statement, any criticism we have had so far from my honourable friends opposite has been far from constructive.

I intend to try to preserve a proper tone in the remarks I shall make, although, possibly, the trend which the debate has taken will cause me some trouble to live up to this desire.

First let me remind you, Sir, that any honourable gentleman who occupies a position in this House owes a certain responsibility to the other members in the House, to his constituency and to the Province, just as a candidate owes some responsibility to the constituents of the area for which he offers himself for election.

I make this remark because I am compelled to say a few plain things about one or two of the addresses delivered during this debate. I refer particularly to the addresses of the members for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) and Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*). I have occupied a seat in this House for thirteen years. I have listened to a great many speeches. But of all the efforts, of all the old and the new members, under all sorts of conditions and circumstances in this House, I have never listened to anything so remarkable as the address from the honourable member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*).

I was going to say that it contained neither rhyme, reason nor rubbish relating to the matters which he presumed to be talking about and I leave it to the House to dissect it and to find out what it did contain.

Reference has been made to the school curriculum and the attitude of the Government in connection with it. Before I deal with this matter I should make a reference to the last speaker, the honourable member for Tisdale (*Mr. Buckle*). He intimated that the Minister of Public Health did not touch, in his address, on matters pertaining to his own department. I shall be compelled, under the circumstances, to touch upon a few matters pertaining to my own department but it has been the custom in this House (and I give this information for the benefit of my honourable friends opposite) for the Minister, during the Budget debate, to give a resume of the work of his department for the past year, and, having learned the desire of the honourable member for Tisdale, I have no doubt that the Minister of Public Health, on that occasion, will give him all the information he desires.

I shall, on this occasion, deal only with such matters as have been mentioned in the debate and if there are any other matters upon which my honourable friends desire information I shall be happy to supply that information when I speak during the Budget Debate.

I desire to refer to a matter in connection with the curriculum. My honourable friend, the member for Pelly, (*Mr. Tran*) does not seem to understand English when he reads it because he made the statement that we were going to submit the curriculum to a commission of experts, and, after thinking it over for an evening and after sleeping over it for a night, he brought back the Premier's manifesto and read: "By continual consultation with competent educationists the course of study has been developed with the object always in view of training children for right living and citizenship, that they may fit in with conditions peculiar to the province, and the Government believes that further progress can be made to this end by submitting the whole course of study to a carefully selected representative body for analysis and report."

Nothing there about educational experts. The curriculum of study is constantly under revision with the object of finding whether some improvement can be made. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Education to look after the scholastic end of the department. The principles of the curriculum, after it has been revised and kept up to date, do not differ very much from those of any other. The effect, however, in the public schools of the province can be very well judged by the figures I have obtained.

The people of this province think enough of the curriculum to send their children to school and to keep their schools open six and one-half days longer in 1924 than in 1923. They also think enough of it to bring the average attendance of the students up two points during the year. It will interest you to know that in 1905 there were two pupils in every one thousand who attended the elementary

schools and who reached Grade VIII and up. This number has increased from two to seventy. In this connection I shall read one short extract from a Dominion survey of education. The figures are compiled in Ottawa. After analysing the figures the report says:

"Astounding as this estimate may appear, it is probably too conservative, and from the increase in percentage of attendance as reported by the Minister of Education since 1921 the improvement is still going on."

I notice, Mr. Speaker, that the hour has arrived for adjournment and I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Monday, December 14, 1925.

The Honourable Mr. Latta, continuing his address, said:

Mr. Speaker, When the debate was adjourned on Friday I had finished speaking upon a matter regarding the curriculum. I desire to say in opening this afternoon that in giving some of the figures on Friday, I underestimated them. Since that afternoon I have had the opportunity of procuring correct figures and I find upon examination that these are rather better than I expected they would be. I was referring to the number of children who had passed through the different grades of our schools and who had reached Grade VIII. I pointed out that in 1905 a little over two per one thousand passed through Grade VIII of the public schools. These figures have been constantly increasing from time to time, every year showing a slight increase, until in 1924 the increase had reached a little under seventy. I am pleased to inform the House that since I have received the table of figures from the Dominion Statistics Department I find that it is a little over seventy per one thousand.

In 1921, because of conditions prevailing in the province, we were forced, in order to man all the schools in that year, to issue conditional certificates to the number of over eight hundred, just previous to that there was a time in the province when we had nearly 1,300 of such certificates. We have succeeded in gradually reducing this number until this year it stands at 78; so that practically every school teacher in the province today, with the exception of these 78, are properly qualified school teachers with a proper certificate indicating that they have passed through the Normal School and have received the training demanded by the Department of Education.

I was rather pleased with the address of the honourable member for Tisdale (*Mr. Buckle*). He was moderate, presented his material in a very clear manner. I was rather struck with one of his remarks which seemed to indicate that the old Tory mind will not be downed. He advocated the fixing of the franchise in proportion to the amount of taxes that an elector may pay and I thought how far back he was going. This matter has been discussed throughout the ages, since the franchise became a popular question, and, once in a while the same old Tory idea creeps up, opposed to the Liberal idea of trusting the people so that the people may rule themselves in their own way.

I also compliment the leader of the Conservative party for the moderation of his speech on the matters before the House. I cannot help but contrast his remarks on this occasion with many of the remarks made by him during the time prior to that during which he occupied the position of leader of the party. He was very moderate last week. He did not desire to criticise the administration of the education department. This in itself provides a very strong contrast to the attitude he took on the stump, when he first became leader of the Conservative party.

I commend him for the attitude he took, because, I recognise the fact that he and I have spent a great deal of our lifetime in the profession of teaching. Not only has he taught children who were unable to speak the English language but my experience has been somewhat similar. I, too, have had the very good experience of spending seven or eight years teaching in a community where there were practically no children of English speaking parentage. I commend him for his moderation of the many things he said in the country when he comes to deal with the same matters here where we meet face to face.

Both of us have been engaged in the profession of teaching, and the general public, having this knowledge, attach to our words a significance which makes it all the more important that we should at least appreciate the responsibility of the position we occupy. At all times our remarks, especially on the professional side of an educational question, should be of a character that will bear investigation in every way. I cannot help but think that, because of my honourable friend's attitude on the whole question of education at the beginning of this year, certain other honourable gentleman, not having had the experience that we have had, have taken their cue from my honourable friend, and, in their enthusiasm have said certain things that will not bear investigation.

I was pleased with the address of the honourable member for Arm River (*Mr. Scott*). He struck the proper note in dealing with this question of education. He did mention one of the problems the department has appreciated to the fullest extent, the matter of dealing in some manner with those children who are sub-normal. We have been giving very careful attention to this matter. We are watching experiments which are being tried elsewhere. We have gone so far as to try some experiments ourselves and during recent months we have endeavored to do something along this line at the Weyburn Mental Hospital. We are watching very carefully the experiments being made by the Regina School Board who have established two classes in the city, one for backward children and one for children who are sub-normal. There is this great difficulty, that in the different communities the number of sub-normal children is very small compared to the total. This makes the problem difficult. There is, too, the very great problem of dealing with the parent who may be so unfortunate as to be the parent of a sub-normal child.

I was pleased, also, with the address of the honourable member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Hyde*). What he said regarding the fixing

of the school grants is true. I refer to the reduction in the per day allowance for every day under one hundred during which the school is kept open. When that amendment was introduced I stated its purpose to be the providing of a stimulus to those districts which were not exercising all their ingenuity and power to keep the school open for the maximum number of days. I fully recognise that to do what we planned to do was bound to react upon, in a measure at least, and to cause some districts considerable difficulty. The government has endeavoured to meet the difficulty by the application of another section of the Act which provides that the Government may pay an extra grant to any school district which may be classed as "weak." The effect of the amendment has been as we thought it would be. Since this amendment went into effect the increase in the days on which schools have been kept open, on the average, has reached in rural districts, 192.5, and in all elementary schools, 193.82, an increase of 6.5 for all schools. To counteract the effect it may have had on some of the weaker school districts last year and the year before the Government decided to pay special grants to such districts to the number of 22. I think the problem is being met as well as may be.

My honourable friend, the member for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) said that the Civil Service was overmanned and he suggested that we should do as was done in Alberta, cut the staff in two. I desire to give the House some figures in connection with this. I have here an official statement from the Civil Service Commissioner of Alberta. These figures do not include the Provincial Police, Liquor Commission or the Telephone Department as in neither provinces do these departments come under the purview of the Civil Service Commissioner. According to my information, in 1920, in Alberta, under these headings, there were 923 persons employed. This number had risen a little each year until 1925, January 1, there were in the service of the Alberta Government 1,037 persons. In Saskatchewan in 1920, the total number stood at 1,018 in the departments I have indicated. In May of 1925, in Saskatchewan, the figure stood at 1,030 or seven less than that of Alberta. The statement that the Alberta Government cut the staff in two is not correct because it was not done. One should also consider that, notwithstanding the fact that there are seven more in the departments I have mentioned in Alberta, the population is 588,000 as compared with 820,000 in Saskatchewan.

My honourable friend mentioned the treatment of returned soldiers. An Order-in-Council was passed in 1914 providing for three things:

The Order-in-Council promulgated authorised the payment of the following allowances (August, 1914):

- "1. Men with wives and families will receive full salaries during their term of service.
- "2. Men with wives but no families will receive two-thirds of their salaries during their term of service.
- "3. Men having no families and no one dependent on them, the only provision will be that their positions will be guaranteed to them upon their return. This provision applies to all classes."

These provisions were applicable to all employees of the permanent staff who enlisted and who were serving in either the Canadian Forces or the Imperial Army Service.

An amendment to these provisions was made effective on April 1, 1916, and concerned dependents of all enlisted Civil Servants who were married men with families:

- "1. Those whose salaries at the time of enlistment were at the rate of \$1,200.00 per annum or over, be paid an amount equal to the salary that they have been receiving after deducting the amount per day allowed by the Army authorities, not including field allowances according to the rank held in the Army service, but no salaries to be reduced to an amount under \$1,200.00 per annum.
- "2. Those whose salaries at the time of enlistment were \$1,200.00 per annum to be paid 90 per cent. of their full salaries, no such salaries to be reduced to an amount under \$720.00 per annum.
- "3. Where a Civil Servant leaves a wife dependent only, two-thirds of his full salary will be paid to his wife, no such amount to exceed the rate of \$1,200.00 per annum."

A regulation was made and it was understood that Civil Servants enlisting, who had dependents, should not apply for Separation or Patriotic Fund allowance. It was upon this resolution that the Government allowances to dependents were based.

An Order-in-Council was also published providing that no allowance would be payable to dependents entitled thereto unless they were resident in the Province of Saskatchewan, except under special circumstances such as "Illness" or other "Pressing Necessity." In such cases, however, approval of the Government had to be obtained.

This will indicate, in a measure at least, the attitude of the Government to those men who left the Government service to defend our country overseas.

What of the number of soldiers employed by this Government. In the departments that come under the purview of the Civil Service Commissioner there are 319 in addition to the provincial police, 68, and telephone, 72, or a total of 461 returned men, and the Civil Service Commissioner assures me that if he had the time to make a very careful record of all soldiers including those on the permanent and temporary lists, day labour, all doing any service of any kind for the Government, the proportionate number would at least reach from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

My honourable friend, the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) indorsed the request from the Saskatoon Educational Board for an increase in the non-resident grants. This matter is under consideration of the Government at the present time and what I now say does not indicate that I am committing the Government or myself in any way as to what our attitude will be regarding this request. He has been pleading for economy and I wonder if he has given this matter proper consideration. In the three cities, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, the total grants paid by this Government provide a very large proportion of the total expenditures made in these cities for education. In Regina the total grants paid to the city for the operation of its schools amount to 23.61 per cent. of the total expenditure. In Moose Jaw, 27.29 per cent. and in Saskatoon 25.18 per cent.

To grant the request in full would incur a liability to this Government, because we cannot make a rule that will apply only to one city or to one secondary educational institution, of at least \$35,000 to \$36,000 extra expenditure under *The School Grants Act*.

In 1920 *The Supplementary Revenue Act* was in force in Saskatchewan. By this law one cent an acre tax was placed on all rural districts. Villages, towns and cities were not included. The idea was to make it compulsory for the cities, towns and villages to take care of education of non-resident children in the secondary grades. In return for such service a certain amount was taken from this revenue to pay a grant for non-residents. As *The Supplementary Revenue Act* decreased in proportion to the total amount of revenue for schools there came a time when the percentage allotted to the cities and towns did not reach an amount sufficient to pay the per day allowance. By taking sufficient money from consolidated revenue the grants were paid up to the time the Act was repealed.

I think in one year the amount so taken was about \$75,000. When the Act was repealed there was an effort made to maintain the same condition. Some time ago the grant to high schools was increased from \$2 and \$2.50 to \$4 a day with an additional per diem allowance of 15c per pupil day for non-resident children.

The leader of the Conservative party referred in his address to our treatment in this province of those who are unable to speak English. He said that we must play the game fairly with them. I could not help on that occasion going back in my mind to some of his addresses in the country. I wondered how he was able to reconcile the statement he made here last week with another statement he is reported to have made in Melfort during March. Here is the quotation:

"Dr. Anderson declared that he had advocated that trustees should be able to write, read and speak English. He asked the audience if they thought any other conditions but what he advocated should be tolerated in an English speaking Dominion of the Empire."

The honourable the Provincial Secretary (*Hon. Mr. Uhrich*) dealt so exhaustively with the matter of citizenship that I shall not presume to trespass upon the time of the House in discussing it further.

Mr. Anderson: May I ask a question? This report was not an accurate report and was contradicted.

Hon. Mr. Latta: Does my honourable friend deny that he ever made the statement that "school trustees, before they are qualified to act as such, should be able to read, write and speak the English language?"

Mr. Anderson: What I said was that this statement had been changed.

Hon. Mr. Latta: Does my honourable friend deny the statement now?

Mr. Anderson: I do not have to answer that question.

Hon. Mr. Latta: We have gone a long way. I think just about as far at the present time as we are able to go and I desire to outline to the House just how far we have gone in dealing with this question. I am not one of those who believe that patriotism is a thing of the mouth. It is a thing of the heart, and I do not believe that inability to speak or read or write the English language is always an indication of ignorance. Under *The School Act* we demand, and we endeavour to enforce that demand as well as possible, that every teacher who receives a certificate from the Department of Education is able to read, to speak and to teach the English language. We go further. We say that English is a compulsory language to be taught to all children in Saskatchewan, and, under our Compulsory Attendance Act we say unless a child is receiving an education elsewhere he must attend a public school.

I ask my honourable friend to observe how far we have gone. Under section 73 every man or woman to qualify for election as a trustee must be able to read and write and must subscribe to declarations X and Y in the Act. He or she must also take the ordinary oath of office. The declarations read:

Declaration of Naturalisation—

I, A.B., do solemnly declare:

1. That I am a British subject by birth (*or naturalisation*): *or*
2. That I have not resided in Canada for the period required by law to enable me to become naturalised but, upon the lapse of said period, I will forthwith make application to become a naturalised British subject;

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act; *and*

Oath of Allegiance—

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V (*or reigning sovereign for the time being*), his heirs and successors.

In the case of persons who are not British subjects by birth, add the following:

And that I renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, sovereign, state or government, and particularly to (*here name the prince, potentate, sovereign, state or government of which the deponent is or was previously a citizen or subject.*) So help me God.

We have gone this far in trying to see that proper men or women do occupy the positions of school trustees in the province and I am pleased to say that, in the four or five years of my experience, in justice to these men and women in the great majority of cases, the schools under their management are well and properly conducted.

The state itself is especially opposed to two things, illiteracy and propaganda which may be termed seditious. It may be said that here the state's interest ends, that since the education of my child is such a sacred thing, who is the man who will presume to trespass upon my domain, who will come into my home and dictate to me how, in detail, in moral matters for instance, my child shall be educated? Has not the parent of the child, outside the interest of the state, a first interest in his own child? Should he not have at least something to say regarding the education of his own child? I think we have gone about as far as we should go in this regard.

I do not want to be more British than they of the British Isles and they have been worrying along very well over there with this problem for a great many years. I should like to point out again the figures compiled from the Dominion survey reports. In Western Canada 42 per cent. of our people, our grown up people, were born outside Canada. In Wales according to the last report I have, nearly one million people speak two languages, English and Welsh. There are 200,000 children in Wales who speak no English, nothing but Welsh. Ten thousand books I am told were published in Wales in one year in the Welsh language; about 1910, in Wales 50 per cent. of the children of the public schools could not speak understandable English when they began school life. In Ireland 20,000 people speak nothing but Gaelic. In the Channel Islands, Norman French is the official language; 300,000,000 people live in India and speak 200 languages; in the Mauritius and South Africa, two languages. I find that in Natal where the blacks are pleased to be under British rule, Zulu is taught as one of the official languages.

I do not want to be more British, as I said, than the people of the British Isles. In dealing with this great and important question, if we approach it in the proper way, these things will right themselves in time. There is an old educational maxim which runs something like this, "The way to learn to do a thing is by doing it," and it seems to me that the best way that you and I may learn to be Canadian citizens worthy of the flag under which we are proud to live, is by being Canadian citizens all the time.

I prefer to leave personal matters out of this question. It matters very little to me in so far as my action is concerned what anyone thinks of me personally. My record is an open book. I need to point only to one thing, the evidence I see around me on that side of the House and on this. Here is the only evidence I desire to present.

I refer to this other matter because it is my duty. The Legislature is entitled to know the truth. Like every other man associated with the honourable gentleman who has the honour to lead this Government, I am very sensitive of the opinion my leader has of me. He is a man who is able to justify his position and attitude at any time and at any place, a man who has risen to the highest position in the gift of the people of this province, a man with ability and courage. The opinion of such a man is a thing that is very dear to me as it is to every man associated with him.

I am going to read a report of a statement made by my honourable friend, the junior member for Saskatoon, made by him at Saskatoon on May 22. It is reported in the *Phoenix* of May 23:

"Martin was apparently sincere in his attempt to secure the advancement of education among the New Canadians. From the time he left the portfolio of education and Latta took it over education in Saskatchewan has been going backward instead of forward. Premier Dunning will be here on Wednesday and he will attack me for my criticism of the administration of education. But he will not tell you that he approached a life-long friend of mine and asked him to take charge of education in Saskatchewan. I wonder if Sam Latta knows that. Dunning knew the ship was sinking and he realised that a change in the Department of Education would help him at the polls. But he reckoned without his man who refused the offer."

Mr. Speaker, there is no animosity in my mind or in my heart towards the honourable the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*). I mention this not because it is a personal matter, but because it is a public matter, because I hold a public position. Since my honourable friend does not deny that this was his statement, I am going to say something more. Being sensitive, as I said, I immediately took the matter up with my leader and he assured me then, and he assures me now that the statement made is an absolutely untruthful statement.

Premier Dunning: Absolutely so.

Hon. Mr. Latta: My honourable friend had a great deal to say, both in and out of this House, about politics in the Department of Education. I am going to say here and now that such a statement is equally untrue. Political consideration has never been allowed to affect any of the employees of the Department of Education since I became its head and I think I can speak for those who had charge of the department before I became the minister, and my honourable friend, the member for Saskatoon, stands himself as a concrete example of this fact. Certain things have been said that must be cleared up and I propose to clear them up now. I shall burden the House by reading a number of reports because I wish to be fair with my honourable friend, as he knows, at all times.

I quote first from an address given by him at Grenfell on August 7, 1924, as reported in the *Leader* on August 9, 1924:

"Dr. Anderson then took the platform and explained to the gathering how he came to be working as Inspector of Schools under the Liberal administration and why he resigned that position to enter the political field in opposition to them. 'I may be accused by members of the present administration of turning coat.'"

I never accused him, Mr. Speaker, of "turning coat." My information would not allow me to do so. He continued:

"I want to make my position clear."

I never misunderstood it. Continuing, he said:

"At the time that I was principal of the Grenfell school and was working for the Conservative party, I received an offer from Hon. J. A. Calder, the then Minister of Education, to take up the position of inspector of schools for the province. I accepted the position and retired from active political life while in the employ of the people of this province and I remained out of politics until I had wired my resignation to the Department of Education. I have always been a Conservative and did not change my political coat while working for the people of this Province."

In the *Saskatoon Star*, March 25, 1925, my honourable friend is reported as saying:

"Mr. Anderson said he could prove his statement that the educational system under the present government was influenced by politics."

Again on May 10, 1924, in the *Saskatoon Star*:

"He dealt with the relations with the department of education and promised that at a later date he would lay before the people of the province matters connected with the termination of his position as director of education among the New Canadians. He flayed the Government for not permitting him to finish his course of lectures at the Saskatoon Normal School following his appointment in the Conservative party of the province."

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The same day the *Saskatoon Phoenix* reports him as saying:

"Speaking of his acceptance of the leadership, Dr. Anderson said he had been approached last fall to accept it and he had replied 'Emphatically, No!' Three times since the new year he had been approached and had given the same answer. Finally, he had gained confidence in the executive and had stated if he were the unanimous choice of the party, if no other name were suggested and if it were offered him in his absence, he would resign his position as school inspector before accepting the leadership. This was done as he had outlined and he sent in his resignation, preferably to be accepted at once, but as he was at the Normal School giving a course of lectures, he was prepared to finish the course. I came back to Saskatoon Normal School to continue my lectures, thinking the man in charge of the Education Department was broad enough minded to allow the students to have the remaining three weeks of their course completed without interruption. I had often heard it said there were no politics in the Education Department."

That "there were no politics in the Education Department," was properly said, Mr. Speaker.

My honourable friend is the man who gave the impression to the people of this province that there was interference for political reasons. Continuing the quotation:

"I had taught one day when I received a wire from the department accepting my resignation to take effect the day before it was received. So I occupied the unique position of being leader of the Conservative party, who had taught one day too long. I am sure the students trusted me and the people of the province were satisfied that I would not take advantage of it if I had been retained for the three weeks to the end of the course."

My honourable friend is reported in the *Melfort Journal* of March 10, 1925, as saying:

"Premier Dunning took steps to close the office of school inspector of foreign settlements for reasons best known to himself and he would like Mr. Dunning to tell the people, truthfully, why he had closed the office. When this action had taken place, Dr. Anderson was appointed inspector of Saskatoon schools and the *Regina Leader* in an eulogistic editorial on his services among the new Canadians referred to the appointment as a well merited promotion."

Mr. Speaker, I have taken a little time to read these statements more especially because they refer in positive detail to the matters I now desire to place before the House.

I have here the original file of communications between myself and the honourable the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) When I was a member of the Government under Premier Martin, I was assured on several occasions that, when the appointment was made of Director of Education among the New Canadians, it was distinctly understood between the Government and my honourable friend who was placed in charge, that the appointment was to be only temporary, probably for two, three or four years. When I came into the Department it was my painful duty to make the re-adjustment, and because of that, because I did not shirk my duty I have become the object of the criticism of my honourable friend.

The matter was talked of on many occasions. On July 21, I received an application from my honourable friend to be appointed to the inspectorate of schools at Saskatoon. On my file I find this memorandum:

"1. Mr. Martin told Dr. Anderson that his appointment would be for a short time—I understood for two, three or four years.

"2. I informed Dr. Anderson on two or three occasions that the government had decided to discontinue the office.

"3. Finally, after the death of Inspector Coombes, of Saskatoon, on July 7, 1922, and as a consequence of his letter of July 21st, I told Dr. Anderson that he would be added to the Inspector's staff and sent to Saskatoon. He pointed out that as he had purchased a house here he would like some little time to clean up some of his work and if possible, dispose of his property. He at the same time thanked me for the appointment and said that he would get ready to make the change as soon as possible. It was arranged between us that when ready Mr. Ball would see that the necessary change was made."

Time passed by until the time came to make the change. The Deputy Minister, Mr. Ball, spoke to my honourable friend as arranged. When the time came at which I felt able to place him in the Saskatoon Inspectorate, arrangements were made to do so and to make the announcement of the change. After the announcement was made in the press, my honourable friend wrote to me under date of October 18, 1922, having then taken up his duties in Saskatoon. He said:

"I wish to thank you and the Government for the generous expression of appreciation *re* my work during the past four years, as contained in your public announcement of the closing of the office of Director of Education among New Canadians. I must, however, frankly confess that I do not by any means like the reference made to 'promotion.' I was an inspector in 1918 and was asked to take a provincial position. Now I am again assigned to an inspectorate with a decrease in salary of \$500 per annum. Your deputy in making the announcement to me emphasised that it was 'an ordinary inspector's position' that I had been given. Surely, this is not promotion which always pre-supposes an increase rather than a decrease in salary.

"When talking to you before I went on my vacation you remarked that 'nothing would be done without my being fully consulted.' When I returned from my vacation your deputy asked me when I was 'ready to go to Saskatoon.' This came as a complete surprise to me, but I concluded that circumstances must have arisen to prevent your discussing the situation with me as promised. I must say, however, that I was astonished to learn that, after all I had done for the cause of education in this province, I was to be demoted, in the sense that I was to receive a very considerable decrease in salary."

Mr. Anderson: May I ask a question. Was that letter marked "personal?"

Hon. Mr. Latta: No letter on this file is marked "Personal." I neglected to say that. This matter is purely and wholly a public matter. No letter of mine to the honourable gentleman and no letter from him to me is marked "Personal" or "Confidential." In defence of myself I have a right to present these facts. My honourable friend has made it a public matter. The letter from which I was just quoting continues:

"I had decided, however, in the interests of the cause of education, to accept any fate until the public announcement referred to my promotion and this has greatly worried me. *The Leader* editorial tended to increase this worry. I fully realise that the real reason for abandoning this special work cannot well be given to the public, but I do not think that my thousands of friends—children, teachers and ratepayers throughout the province, should be given the false impression that I have received promotion. *

"It is not my intention to say anything further about the matter at present, but I feel that in justice to you I should let you know how I regard it. I have been absolutely loyal to my Ministers and the Government ever since I entered their employ 11 years ago and so long as I retain my connection with them I shall continue along the same lines, and I wish to assure you personally of my desire to co-operate with you whole-heartedly in the matter of giving a better chance to the future citizens of this great province."

I replied to the honourable gentleman under date of October 26, 1922, as follows:

"Regarding the use of the term 'promotion,' I can only direct your attention again to the article appearing on 11th of October. The interview I gave to the

reporter is printed within the quotation practically as I gave it with the exception that the words, 'different labels,' are substituted for 'different ideals.' The lead to the article, as you no doubt know, was written either by the reporter or the news editor in the office. Here, some reference is made to promotion, but, of course, I had nothing whatever to do with this. Neither had I anything to do in any way whatever with the editorial article that appeared the next day. The reporters and the editor write these portions entirely on their own responsibility and from their own viewpoint. I am not quite sure that when talking to you before you went on your vacation I made the statement that nothing would be done without your being fully consulted.

"I am quite sure, however, that I told you that I would not do anything definitely until I had spoken to you about it. This you will remember I did and it was agreed that nothing would be said publicly until you were ready to make the change. I was fully aware of the inconvenience of changing and told you to take your time in cleaning up some of the remnants of your work and making other arrangements, etc. This we were both of opinion might take until about the end of October or the beginning of November; in fact, no definite time was set. As a consequence of this, I asked the deputy to keep in touch with you in order to find out at what time the change could be made conveniently and it was only after I was informed that you were ready to go to Saskatoon that the statement to the paper was made. I assure you that if the matters and arrangements discussed between us have in any way led you to believe that I did not desire to keep all my promises and treat with you honourably and uprightly, I am exceedingly sorry and regret it more than I can say, as nothing of such a nature entered my head at any time. On the contrary, I had been of the mind at all times to do the very best I could to have the transfer made in accordance with your wishes and am still anxious to show my appreciation of your efforts in any way I can.

"There is one statement in your letter that I am entirely unable to understand. You say: 'I fully realise that the real reason for abandoning this special work cannot well be given to the public.' I know of no other reason than that outlined in the interview I gave to the paper and I should be very much obliged if you will write me or discuss this with me as frankly as you have the other matters referred to. In fact, I should very much like to discuss this whole matter with you and I feel that there must be some misunderstanding that if allowed to remain will be a decided injury to the cordial relations that have always existed and which I hope always will exist between us."

About the same day my honourable friend wrote to my leader as follows:

"Some few weeks ago I learned that my particular work was to be discontinued but I was assured that nothing would be done without my being consulted. A short time later when I returned from my vacation, without any previous warning whatever, I was asked 'when I would be ready to go to Saskatoon.' * * *

"Although I felt that I had been unjustly treated I decided that I could under the circumstances, do nothing but quietly accept my fate and go to Saskatoon. I had sold my home in Yorkton at a sacrifice and later purchased a house in Regina. This, I cannot sell and I have had to rent a house in Saskatoon. Just after my arrival here I read the announcement of the abolition of the office of Director of Education among New Canadians and of my appointment to a position here. I appreciated the many good things said about my work, but I was amazed to read that I had been promoted. Then a few days later when *The Leader* came out with a leading editorial, 'Well Merited Promotion,' I was positively thunderstruck. Surely, Mr. Dunning, this is hardly fair to announce to the public who have so loyally supported me in my work, that I have in view of my success, been given promotion, when, as a matter of fact, I have been demoted with a decrease of £500 per year in salary.

"I trust you will not consider me presumptuous in placing this matter before you, but in doing so I feel that you will appreciate my being frank rather than silently nursing a grievance."

My leader replied to this letter on October 25, and I shall read the letter in full:

"I was very much surprised at the contents of your letter of October 21st, and have taken the earliest opportunity of discussing the matter to which you refer with the Minister of Education.

"I find that Hon. Mr. Latta has also received a letter from you regarding the same matter. After learning all the circumstances from the Minister of Education, I feel certain there is no real ground for the sense of injury indicated in your letter; and I should be very sorry, indeed, to have you continuing as a

servant of the Province feeling that you had been unjustly treated. The continuance of such a feeling on your part would, naturally, affect your work prejudicially and I trust, therefore, that you will take an early opportunity—which I feel sure Mr. Latta will give you—of discussing the whole matter with him personally.

"I feel sure that it was made clear to you by Hon. Mr. Martin, when you were first appointed, that it was not possible to regard that particular class of work as permanent; and I remember Hon. Mr. Martin stating just prior to his retirement, that he had discussed with you the matter of an early discontinuance of that work.

"One phrase in your letter to Mr. Latta I cannot understand and, on discussing it with Mr. Latta, I find he is equally mystified. The following is the quotation to which I refer: 'I fully realise that the real reason for abandoning this special work cannot well be given to the public.' I would like very much to know from you what is your view as to the 'real' reason of the Government for abandoning this work. You imply something discreditable being concealed and such a statement does not do you credit. It may be that, labouring under a sense of injury, you have imagined motives which have no existence. So far as the policy of the Government in regard to the matter is concerned, it has been clearly explained to the public; and certainly, if a prominent official such as yourself has any idea of hidden motives, a frank statement regarding the matter is essential to a proper understanding between yourself and your Minister.

"You state in your letter to me that 'there has been slight opposition—not open—from a few sources of which you know more than I.' The only point I would dispute in connection with this statement is that such opposition as did exist to your work was quite open during the election campaign on the part of certain forces opposing the Government—notably the Non-Partisan League and its followers. Surely, you do not suggest that the Government is abandoning this work because of the opposition of the class of people referred to, many of whom were prepared to subvert constitutional government in this province altogether.

"You will note that in this letter I have only discussed the matter of the Government's general policy. The details of your complaint, must, of course, be dealt with by the responsible minister and I feel sure Mr. Latta will write you regarding this phase of the matter and also give you an opportunity to interview him regarding it.

"I sincerely trust you will be able, after this is done, to write me again indicating a different state of mind, as mutual confidence between minister and civil servant is essential in order to secure efficient service to the province."

I shall now, Mr. Speaker, read my honourable friend's answer to these two letters. His answer to my leader was under date of November 3, as follows:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter and must ask your forbearance for not having answered sooner, but I have been feeling quite unfit for the past week or so. I have read very carefully what you set forth in your letter and I now realise that I should not have written you as I did—or in fact, taken up the matter with you at all. You quite misunderstand, I fancy, several parts of my letter—at least, I did not intend to convey the meaning taken out of them. I am very pleased to learn of the little opposition to my work and I wish to retract the statement made *re* the 'real reason' for discontinuing my special office. I had thought there was some serious opposition, but am glad to know from you that the only reason for discontinuing the work was the idea that it had been completed.

"I have received a very kind and courteous letter from Mr. Latta and I now see that I acted hastily *re* the 'promotion' announcement. It was evidently a reporter's interpretation of the situation.

"In conclusion, let me assure you of my desire to continue to give as efficient public service in future as I have in the past."

My honourable friend on the same day replied to my letter as follows:

"I did not acknowledge receipt of your letter sooner as you were out of the city, and besides, I have been feeling very much 'under the weather' for the past week or so. I must thank you most cordially for the kindness and courtesy embodied in the words of your letter. I see now that the reference to 'promotion' was conceived in the brain of the reporter and I wish to most humbly apologise for the attitude taken by myself. I am more than pleased to know that the reason for discontinuing my special work was the idea that the work was completed. I wish to withdraw the statement of my letter which referred to there being probably another reason.

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"I wish to state to you that I have always had absolute confidence in you and your ability as Minister and it will be my highest aim to co-operate with you loyally and earnestly, and I trust your confidence in me will in no way be shaken.

"As I previously stated, I wish to thank you for your many kind references to my work. I shall look back to the past four years as the most pleasant in my life and I leave the work feeling that I have done some little good to my country and that I have won many staunch friends among the newer citizens of our province."

That, Mr. Speaker, clears up, I think, any misunderstanding there may be and fully answers what my honourable friend had to say throughout the country during his peregrinations at the time of the election campaign. The House will see clearly that on the public platform he repeated many things which he retracted previously over his own signature in 1922.

There is one incident I must, in justice to myself, refer to.

In December of the same year, 1922, I received the following letter from my honourable friend—also a public document.

I am forced to read this to the House because of what my honourable friend had to say about his severing connection with the Department. It was written on December 4, 1922, as follows:

"I am undecided as to what course to follow in connection with requests I am receiving to address public meetings at points outside of this inspectorate. Should I accept any of these during the winter months? If so, should I ask the local people to defray all expenses, which they are quite willing to do. I may add that at any such meetings attended I do not intend speaking on the 'foreign' problem."

I replied to this question in a letter on December 15, as follows:

"I can fully trust you to do the proper thing with respect to this matter, but were I to give permission to any individual inspector to leave his inspectorate at any time there would undoubtedly be the recognition of a principle that should apply to all inspectors and the same permission should necessarily be extended to all other members of the inspectoral staff. This obviously would not be in the interests of the public service. At the same time, I cannot bring myself to say that you should not do this on any occasion. Here again, injustice might creep in. I should, therefore, ask that you obtain the permission of either the Chief Inspector or the Deputy Minister as the occasion arises and I feel sure that should circumstances warrant it in the interests of the public, no objection would be raised. You and I are public servants and I know it is needless for me to say that each of us owes our first duty to the discharge of our accepted responsibility for which the public remunerates us."

My honourable friend replied as follows:

"I shall carry out the suggestions contained therein,—

referring to my letter, and continued—

"I am getting settled in my new work and trust I shall perform my duties in a manner worthy of your continued confidence."

I heard nothing more until I received from my honourable friend a wire from Moose Jaw, dated March 25, 1924, as follows:

"Kindly accept my resignation inspector schools Saskatoon, to take effect preferably immediately but rather than inconvenience department am willing to carry on duties Normal School till end present term."

I immediately replied as follows:

"Resignation accepted effective date your wire."

My secretary has this note on the file copy of this wire:

"Message also sent to Saskatoon on receipt of report from C.P.R., Moose Jaw, to the effect that he had returned to Saskatoon."

The next morning I received the following letter from my honourable friend, dated March 25, to explain his presence in Moose Jaw. He was scheduled to give certain lectures at Saskatoon and this letter is from Moose Jaw:

"I have just sent you the following wire:"

He then quotes the telegram I have just read and continues:

"As stated in my wire I am quite willing to complete my courses of lectures if you so wish it. I may explain that with the permission of Dr. Huff——

Dr. Huff, I may say, is the principal of the Normal School at Saskatoon. He is neither the Chief Inspector nor the Deputy Minister. Continuing, Dr. Anderson says:

"I attended and addressed a meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Moose Jaw today and this afternoon I was offered and accepted the leadership of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Saskatchewan. I feel it hard to cut the lines I have followed for sixteen years in this province but in doing so I feel that I can look back upon having made at least a slight contribution to our national well-being and I trust I shall be spared to make a further contribution during the years that lie ahead."

I shall merely make this passing reference. Here is a peculiar coincidence, that the Kiwanis Club meeting at which my honourable friend was to be the speaker should be on the same day upon which and in the same city in which the executive of the Conservative Association met to choose its leader. I thought well to read this letter so that this peculiar coincidence may be noted.

I immediately wrote my honourable friend but it was not posted immediately as I had occasion to leave the city. My secretary did not have all my letters completed and ready for signature. While my wire went to Moose Jaw at once and was repeated to Saskatoon, my letter did not reach him until two or three days later. My letter was as follows:

"On receipt of your wire yesterday I wired you as follows:"

and I quote the wire which I have already read to the House.

"I thought it better to accede to your request to accept your resignation immediately. Please accept my congratulations for the honour conferred upon you by the Conservatives of the province. You will find your new position bringing to you an entirely different kind of work and I quite appreciate your expression that you feel it hard to cut the lines you have followed for some sixteen years in this province. I hope, however, that you may find your new work congenial and that you may enjoy the activities that it will bring to you."

Just one other matter, Mr. Speaker: The wire was written and accepted on March 26. On April 21 I received this letter from my honourable friend:

"Will you kindly let me know whether or not the Government is going to treat me in the same way as other employees who have resigned after long and faithful service to the province? I have served nearly thirteen years, only two of which has been under the present administration. I feel that I should be treated as any other who has resigned to take up other work, as for instance Dr. Weir or Dr. Snell."

I wrote in reply:

"I have before me your letter in which you make enquiry as to whether or not the Government propose to treat you in the same manner regarding the matter of gratuity as were Dr. Weir and Dr. Snell. In this connection I desire to say that as soon as your resignation from the Inspectoral Staff was accepted, I, in accordance with the procedure in these and similar cases, consulted with the other members of the Government regarding a gratuity in recognition of long service. I am now authorised to say that as soon as the necessary routine is completed, you will receive a cheque equivalent to three months' salary. You should receive word in a day or two regarding this and I trust you may find it to be entirely satisfactory."

On June 4th my honourable friend informed me that he had not received the cheque and I at once took action to see that it was forwarded to him. This is the last communication I received from him.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very painful thing for me to be required to bring these matters to the attention of the House. I think that I have demonstrated this one fact, however, that my honourable friend should practice what he preaches, what he urges the people who do not speak English to practice. He should "play the game fair." He knew very well that there was no political reason for the abandonment of the office he held. He has acknowledged it in his letters over his own signature. Notwithstanding this fact, he travelled through this province, accused me personally and the members of the Government individually and collectively of allowing political considerations to enter into the Education Department to the extent of being unjust to somebody, held himself up as an example, and his treatment as a sample of the gravest injustice. At every stage from the beginning to the end, myself, every member of the Government—all have dealt honourably and fairly with my honourable friend. The peculiar coincidence to which I have directed the attention of the House I leave with the honourable members. I shall make no further comment upon it.

During his addresses, my honourable friend had a great deal to say about the text book problem. He said text books are costing the people too much. Parents should be able to buy them at cost and if he is chosen as Minister of Education he will save the people \$400,000 annually on the purchase of text books of four subjects alone. He finally brought the figure up to \$600,000 but a few thousands are neither here nor there with my honourable friend. His point was that hundreds of thousands of dollars could be saved on this one item. At Yorkton he is reported to have said that one text book used by the Normal School students costs in Saskatchewan sixty-five cents, and that this book could be purchased in Ontario for twenty-five cents.

The Government supplies a free reader to every child in the province and the Public Accounts show that last year the total amount expended for the supplying of these readers, for stationery and printing, for postage, telephones, express, cartage and freight was \$58,000. How he is going to save \$400,000 on the books used in four subjects I cannot understand. I do not accuse my honourable friend of knowing what I am about to say. He should know. Occupying the position he does and with his prestige as a teacher, he should be a little more careful of his figures and statements.

We, in Saskatchewan contribute to the burden of purchasing text books in two ways. We purchase from the publisher direct all the school readers used in the province. We supply them "free" to the children of the province. Of all other text books we publish a list which contains the sale price to the public as per agreement with the publishers. In changing these text books my honourable friend knows as well as I do that as education is a growing thing, the department is compelled to keep abreast of the

times and the advancement made. Attention must be given to new school books. Texts in some subjects soon fall behind. During the difficult financial years our text books were changed less than those of any other province because of the expense. We have gone so far in this regard that I may leave myself liable to criticism from my honourable friend from Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*), for being a sort of "dead" one. I have, however, been pursuing the middle course. A list of text books is published giving the price in black and white at which the publisher has agreed to lay the book down postpaid to the student at his own post office.

This, of course, has caused some trouble. The leader of the Government could, if he desired to do so, relate some very interesting experiences that we have had in our interviews with, say, the Retail Merchants' Association. Not long ago a request was made to eliminate from the list the price at which the publisher agreed to sell these text books to the pupil on the ground that the price was so low that there could be no profit in selling them.

The Ontario authorities contribute to the text book matter in an entirely different way. In the first place they do not supply any "free" text books to pupils in any of the grades. The Ontario Government in effect, goes to the publisher and says, "Here is the manuscript for a text book in arithmetic." I do not know what text book my honourable friend referred to as selling at sixty-five cents because our list contains no book at that price. The Ontario authorities, so to speak, say to the publishers, "What price can you publish this book for and lay it down to the students in this province?" A price is agreed upon. It is then agreed to sell this book in Ontario at, say, 25 cents. At the end of the year the publisher presents a statement of the cost of producing the book. The Government agrees to pay the difference between the selling price set and the cost of production. This difference is termed "subventions." The Government of Ontario will not, of course, pay "subventions" on one of these books sold to students outside Ontario. The publisher is compelled to sell such a book outside Ontario at cost plus profit and cannot take into consideration on such a book the "subvention" paid by the Government. This explains clearly why a book which sells in Saskatchewan may be purchased in Ontario by the student at a much lower price.

I have obtained these figures from the Public Accounts of Ontario. The statement I shall now read to the House shows amounts paid by the Ontario Department of Education during the year 1922-23 as "subventions" to publishers: Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., \$13,575.18; T. Eaton Co., Ltd., \$106,692.94; W. J. Gage & Co., \$13,212.76; Macmillan Co., \$1,475.16; Ryerson Press, \$22,921.15; Hunter Rose Co., \$174.59, or a total of \$158,051.78. Just by way of information it should be noted that the Public Accounts of Ontario for the year 1918-19 show an item of \$10,457.68 in favour of T. Eaton Co. under the heading of "Preparation of Text-books." In one year the subventions amounted to over \$300,000. I do not know whether my honourable friend, the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) knew these facts or not or whether these

facts are generally known throughout the province. When the statement is made in the future and the impression is left that a book which sells in Ontario for 25 cents should necessarily be sold at the same price in Saskatchewan, such a statement is entirely misleading and I hope that my honourable friend, now that he has the information, will not do as he did in some other matters to which I have referred, but that he will give the information as I have endeavored to give it to the House. Here assistance in the cost of text books is given by supplying "free" readers, in Ontario, by the payment of "subventions" on selected books.

My honourable friend, the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) was a little peeved because I denied something he was saying before he had the opportunity to say it all. What I refer to had reference to examination results. The same item has been quoted many times long after the truth was made public and published in the same paper. An attempt is made to cite the failures in the examinations of 1924 for the purpose of trying to prove some of the extravagant statements made by the member for Hanley.

I indicated before that when I came into the Department of Education there were teaching in this province 800 school teachers with conditional certificates. That number is now down to about 70. We were at that time faced with this alternative, either to lessen the requirements for attending the Normal School or continue issuing permits and conditional certificates. We chose the first course. In 1922 students who were down in two or three subjects were allowed to attend the Normal School with the understanding that a conditional certificate would be granted valid until the June following, at which time the student would be required to complete the academic standing. During the years 1922 to 1924 there was a large number of teachers in the province who had obtained a certificate from the Normal School but who had failed to clear up all their supplementals.

As a consequence large numbers of these came in to write on their supplementals only, not on all subjects, and when the report of the successful candidates was published, this paragraph was printed at the top of the column:

"Following are the results of the Grade Eleven and Grade Twelve high school departmental results for all centres in Northern and Central Saskatchewan. The names of students who obtained only partial standing do not appear and advices of their standing are being mailed them direct by the Department of Education. Certificates will be received by the successful candidates in due course."

In addition this statement was made public:

"In all, 11,280 candidates wrote upon the high school examinations this year as compared with 8,622 in 1924. Of these, 8,852 wrote upon the Grade Eleven examination or part thereof and 2,117 upon the Grade Twelve examination or part thereof, as compared with 7,124 and 1,717 respectively in 1924. Of these, 2,173 qualified for Grade Eleven and 573 for Grade Twelve diplomas."

Then came the editorial to which my honourable friend referred and immediately steps were taken to publish a statement correcting the wrong impression created by it. Had my honourable friend been as anxious to get all sides of this question as he was enthusiastic

to find something which he could read as being detrimental to this Government, he might have noticed this statement in the same paper.

Let me assure him that the figures when analysed do not tend to prove what he would like them to prove. After making a very careful examination of the figures, taking the number of papers written upon by all the students and from this calculating the proportion of the failures, here is what one finds: In high schools and colleges there were 16,289 Grade XI papers read, of which 2,808 or 17 per cent. were failures, and 7,490 Grade XII papers were read with 1,173 failures, or 15.6 per cent.

I desire to make but a passing reference to some of the statements made by some of my honourable friends in the Progressive group. I am sorry my honourable friend, the member for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) is not present. I am glad my honourable friend, the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) is here. I do not want to labour a point upon which I have spoken before. The honourable member for Arm River (*Mr. Scott*) in his address dealt with the purpose of education and the results to be attained as well and better than I may. What is an education? I think this question can be answered best by first stating what it is not. Primarily, an education is not merely to place our children in a position to work and to make money. Its direct purpose is not to be commercialised this way. Education is not merely for the purpose of enabling a child to make a living. It is not its purpose to separate people into classes, recognising that you are a farmer and the other man a lawyer. It is not its objective to promote class consciousness and strife. It is opposed to these things. Financial gain as a result may very well be considered as a byproduct.

Education's purpose is to bring about in each individual a development of all the perfection of which he is susceptible; to provide him with a means of living a life that will be agreeable to himself and to those associated with him; it is to develop an asset within the child that will enable him to enter the great University of the wide open outside there to continue to develop all the perfection of which he is capable; it is to enable him to acquire as far as humanly possible the intelligence to know, the impulse of virtue to do, and a clean, healthy body in a wholesome and congenial environment; to provide equal right to live and equality of opportunity for every man; to provide harmony and goodwill that the common good may be the objective of all.

To accomplish this objective it is necessary that a liberal education should be given under conditions favourable to health, school and surroundings, home; that the child be taught to know himself, health habits, cleanliness, eye to see, ear to hear, every sense trained; hands trained to skill; that the mind respond in an appreciation of the good and true that he be taught to reason logically, discriminate accurately, read intelligently; that he may express his own thoughts accurately; that he should learn something of the past, especially should he be stimulated by the accomplish-

ments of those of his own land; that he may acquire habits of labour; that the impulse of living well, of doing the right thing, may dominate his actions at all times.

I desire to quote one statement made by Dr. Tory, President of the Alberta University. Extracts from Dr. Tory's address were quoted in this House recently with the object of presenting evidence in favor of the contention that our schools are not suited to the needs of this province. In that same discussion, however, Dr. Tory makes this statement:

"Some men who deal with these problems in our legislatures, the men who look on from the outside, the great business communities, have viewed the whole movement largely as merely an economic one. What they have said is: 'We want knowledge; we want knowledge applied; we want to make the young people that are growing up around us more efficient; we want education utilised for the purpose of increasing our power of getting.' I ask you if this is not a fair diagnosis. I beg to say that we must, if necessary, learn again the lesson that the end of education is the acquisition of moral and spiritual power, that economic well-being is to a very large extent a byproduct—happily a byproduct which follows as surely as day follows night. If this fact could burn itself once again into our mental life, we should cease to apply the dollar mark and the measuring rod as indicators of value."

Let us examine some of the statements made by my honourable friends in the Progressive Group. I had a few words to say at the opening of my remarks as to the responsibility of a member of this House. I count the responsibility of being a member of this House but very slightly greater, if at all, than the responsibility of a candidate for election to this House and I was struck with the attitude of the honourable member for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) in his speech. I wondered whether when speaking to the electors he constantly quoted figures and then asked his audience for information as to their correctness. I wondered whether this was his attitude while a candidate for election to this Assembly.

He said:

"It is appalling to learn how little the children of our schools know about agriculture. Only old men and old women are left on our farms. The children are leaving the farms by thousands and their parents know not where they have gone."

Let me quote to you some authoritative figures I have obtained. I recommend my honourable friend to get the report of rural education and rural social conditions published recently by the Conservation Commission and he will find that there has been a depreciation in the proportionate number on the farms of Canada as compared with the number in the industrial centres. But, the report also says:

"The principal falling off in rural population (in the Dominion) was in Ontario and Nova Scotia which, so far as the older provinces are concerned, was largely counter-balanced by a substantial increase in rural Quebec. The increase in Quebec was significant, since it was largely an internal growth, and was apparently to a great extent, the result of the closer settlement and planning of the land in the lower provinces."

Turning to an analysis of each province I find the information that the decrease in the rural population of Manitoba was 72 per cent. to 44 per cent. since 1901; Alberta, 71 per cent. to 62 per cent. in the same period; Saskatchewan, 80 per cent. to 73 per cent. in the same period, which is a less percentage of depreciation in

rural population than any of the other provinces. But in reading this report I should like to draw attention to the cause, as stated, for this depreciation which, after all, is the important thing. The chief cause for depreciation in the proportionate number of the rural population of this province is due in large measure to a political policy put into effect and sustained by the political party to which my honourable friend gave allegiance previous to his nomination in the last provincial election. The tariff burden of these western provinces, freight rates, taxation, etc., all pressing heavily upon our people—these are among the chief reasons for depreciation in the numbers I have outlined. Education is not the cause. The cause is economic.

The honourable members for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) and Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) when speaking on the subject of education, took me back to my old school days. I was reminded of some of the things I had read in Collier's History long ago. I read there of the troublesome period in the old country at the time of the great controversy between the Whigs and the Tories, the time when the common people were beginning to assert themselves. This was previous to the extension of the franchise—two hundred years ago, the beginning of the 18th century. These things were running through my mind and I took up the old history and I read there that at that time a similar controversy took place in the old country. Away back in those days some advocated an educational policy similar to that which my honourable friends are trying to advocate today. In those days the controversy was as to whether the common people of the country should receive an education at all. During the period there lived a very effective writer who took the side opposed to the education of the common people. I have here one paragraph from a circular issued from his pen at that time. I refer to Bernard Mandeville. He said:

“Reading, writing and arithmetic are very necessary to those whose business requires such qualifications, but very pernicious to the poor, who are forced to get their daily bread by their daily labour. Ignorance among the poor is a necessary ingredient in the mixture of civil society. Education incapacitates the children of the poor for downright labor. Russia has too few knowing men and Great Britain too many.”

So like my honourable friend's speech—an echo of 200 years ago. A good combination, the honourable members for Tisdale (*Mr. Buckle*), Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) and Pelly (*Mr. Tran*)—another “Three Tailors.”

The agitation at this time for charity schools in England went on. Those of the people who were on the side for these schools persuaded Bishop Butler to preach a sermon. The bishop was quite diplomatic and I quote one or two extracts from his address. His text was “Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.” His first statement was: “Solomon might intend the text as a particular admonition to educate children in a manner suitable to their ranks and future employment.” But he added: “Education is endeavouring to put children into right dispositions of mind and right habits of living in every relation and employment. Of education, informa-

tion is the least part." I commend this statement by the bishop to my honourable friends although the agitation took place 200 years ago.

I do not desire to leave the impression that we neglect agricultural education. We are doing a wonderful work in all our extension work in the University, through the agricultural department and in the education department. We are giving attention to this. We have established rural education societies, farm exhibits, boys' and girls' clubs, horticultural clubs and so forth. I think a class from the city schools won one of the prizes for judging stock.

The honourable member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) spoke of my visiting his constituency. He spoke of "little things" I did here and there at the "little places" in the district as though there was something wrong in my going there. I told the truth. I told the people that the election was coming, warning him and his friends to get ready. I tell my honourable friend now that while in his constituency I spoke to mixed audiences and that I did not say one word which brought the blush of shame to the cheek of any man, woman or child who heard me speak. I sometimes think that my honourable friend has been sitting at the feet (for his education in political phrases, at least) of the author of the Progressive Manifesto, because in that remarkable document I find (in referring to this government) many expressions on a par with those used by him, expressions such as, "unstable machine," "discreditable pieces of knavery," "patronage fed organisation," "exterminate the gang" and so on. One must come to the conclusion that my honourable friend, the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) has been sitting at the feet of the author of these phrases, to judge by the language he used in this House.

I have here a report of a committee of fifteen men and women appointed by the Right Honourable H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, to inquire into the place of English in the educational system of England. This committee was headed by Sir Henry Newbolt. In an analysis of the educational system the report says:

"It must be realised that education is not the same thing as information, nor does it deal with human knowledge as divided into so-called subjects. It is not the storing of compartments in the mind but the development and training of the faculties already existing."

The commission sent out a questionnaire to a large number of business and rural people in England and Scotland and I read "the terms of our reference appear to distinguish between 'the requirements of a liberal education' and the 'needs of business.'" After the answers were received and were studied the Commission says:

"British trade would be efficient and successful in proportion to the amount of intellect and imagination brought to bear upon it. The schools would best serve the needs of business by developing to the utmost the intellect and imagination of those about to enter the business world."

I am sure my honourable friend will pardon me if I give the opinion of one more authority. I had the honour of being chairman

at a very splendid meeting in a church in this city some months ago. Mrs. Snowden delivered an address on that occasion. In her address she said something about education. Here is her statement as reported:

"It is wrong to a child to bend its mind to any special theories, to try to shape it upon any definite line. To teach a child to read that it may learn and appreciate the thoughts of others; to write and speak that it may express its inner self intelligently; to think and observe; to sift and weigh evidence; to create in it a love of beauty and a passion for truth; to develop in it gracious manners and a consideration for others—this it seems to me is the whole of the law and the prophets in so far as an educational ideal is concerned."

In view of this I say to my honourable friend, the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) regarding his reference to education in this province, it was really wonderful. I use the word in its literal sense. I recommend him to get Webster and there learn what the term means. Even if the word be parodied it will apply just as aptly to his remark. His failure to point out the weakness of the education department was only exceeded by the clamour of his tongue and the thunder of his "protest."

I wonder if my Progressive friends were elated, if he voiced their sentiments, if he did justice to the educational cause they espouse? May I express my own humble opinion? His remarks were crude and cruel to the intelligence of honourable members who sit with him. What did he say? Upon the references he made to myself I shall say nothing. I shall leave that to the good judgment of the people who understand good English. He said the educational department of Saskatchewan was "rotten," presumably because the Minister was sufficiently "dead" to allow it to become so. What the Minister did to produce putrefaction or what he did not do to prevent mortification he painfully and pitifully failed even to suggest. Did he refer to the staff of the department? Let me pay this tribute, that in efficiency, appreciation of the exactitudes of public service, painstaking care in dealing with the public, from the deputy minister down to the youngest stenographer, the six thousand teachers, the great bulk of whom are products of our own system—taking them all, no better body of men and women are employed by the Government of any province anywhere. It is true the department has done nothing spectacular in the last four years—

Mr. Stipe (Hanley): Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Latta: My honourable friend apparently has a liking for the spectacular whether it be right or wrong. His address was not a very elevating exemplification of it. We have passed through a period, in Saskatchewan, of enormous development in our educational system. It expanded to the extent of a new school district every day in the year for some years. Since the war the expansion has not been necessary and during this period since the enormous expansion the department endeavoured, with considerable success, to concentrate its energies upon internal improvement, especially during the last four years and it has accomplished wonderful things. Today, because of the impetus the department has given

to continuation schools a surplus of teachers has been produced which is our own product, most of these teachers from the rural people who carry with them into the schools the rural viewpoint.

I hold no animosity to my honourable friend, the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*). I discuss these things only because they are public questions. He has risen to membership in an honoured profession, a membership that demands a high standard of technical knowledge and professional skill, a membership to which the term "educated" should at all times and in all places very aptly apply, a membership that brings him in close touch with the sacred precincts of the homes of the people. I am going to be as charitable as I can, and, making the most charitable allowance possible for the newness of the situation in which he finds himself, for the acknowledged burst of enthusiasm which overwhelmed him in an effort to say something effective against the Government, for his confessed inexperience, for his expressed desire to fight any and all if the necessity arise, to say nothing of the effect of a personally related, fantastic, nerve wrecking nightmare, to say nothing of the "morning after" condition in which he found himself, I say, Mr. Speaker, after making allowance for all these things, I have only this to add, that in view of the results to be attained, in view of the purpose of education as I have endeavored to present it through the eminent authorities I have quoted, it would be an interesting thing for this House to speculate upon the success or failure of the educational activity which produced the inspiration so clamorously expressed in the extravagant—and I think I may say and still keep within the rules of the House—the ungraceful words of the honourable member for Hanley. I leave this with my honourable friend and the members of the House.

I hope that on a future occasion when any member of this House discusses the important question of education he, as well as myself, will at least preserve that attitude which is worthy of it.

I shall support the motion.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE J. G. GARDINER,
(*Minister of Highways*)
in the
DEBATE ON THE REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE
THRONE
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Thursday, December 17, 1925.

The Honourable Mr. Gardiner, during the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr. Speaker, after having spent thirteen Sessions in the Legislature and during all that time being associated with you more or less in the conduct of the affairs of this Chamber, I wish to add my congratulations to those of other speakers in view of the fact that you have been chosen to occupy the high position of Speaker of this Assembly. It is one of the pleasantries of political life that usually a man who stays with the principles he believes in long enough gets what is coming to him. The honourable gentleman who now occupies the first position in this Legislature has been honoured not only by the members of his own party but by all the members of the Legislature in being chosen as the Speaker of this Legislature.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne always reminds the members of this Legislature of the fact that we have at the head of our Empire a sovereign who is honoured by all the people of the Empire from one end to the other and on this occasion that fact has been brought home to us in a moment of sadness. We are met together under circumstances differing from other years, owing to the death of the Queen Mother. When I look at the two paintings of Victoria the Good and Edward the Peacemaker, hanging above the Speaker, I am reminded of the fact that we have in the head of the Royal Family, the representative on the Throne today, a man who has within his veins the blood of all the most important nationalities that have entered into the building up of the British race. We all know what the characteristics of the British race are: we know it has been built upon a foundation of thrift and industry inherited from the Germanic tribes. We also know that Victoria the Good came from that same race. The Queen Mother, was a representative of that other race that very early in the building up of the British nationality became a considerable part of the people of the British Isles, the Scandinavian race or Nordic race who came from the northern countries of Europe. We have flowing in the veins of the incumbent

of the Throne today all the best blood of our British ancestors including the old Norman French. We, in doing honour at this time to the Throne, have only been giving expression to the views of all our people including those who come from European countries to settle under the British flag in this Dominion.

On this occasion I am also reminded of the fact that every Liberal in the Legislature has reason to be proud of the events of the last summer. We have had a very pleasant time. Most of us enjoyed ourselves and I would remind the House that when we left this Chamber a little less than a year ago we had represented on the Opposition side fourteen men who, during the four years previous, had learned to love one another well enough to become one party. They entered as individuals, sitting independently but by the end of four years, one term of the Legislature, they had learned to love one another sufficiently well to become one party. It is true that after they left the Chamber some broke away from the ranks and ran as supporters of the old Conservative party but at the time we left here the conditions were as I have related.

Today we have represented in the Opposition three of the members who made a part of the fourteen who left this Chamber a year ago. So far as this side of the House is concerned but very few of our old members who contested seats were defeated. Let me refer to the words of the honourable the senior member for Regina (*Mr. McNiven*) in regard to the defeat of the honourable the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. Cross*). One of the unhappy incidents of the whole campaign was the method by which the honourable the Attorney General was defeated. I do not wish to use any more unkind term than that in speaking of this matter. I have known him since I came to Saskatchewan twenty-four years ago and have known him well since his return from overseas. I was pleased today to hear the honourable the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) make the statement that the only occasion on which he had voted for anyone that was not a Conservative was upon the occasion when he was in the hospital overseas and he voted for the Attorney General.

If there is one thing that has tended to relieve the feelings which we have all had with regard to the defeat of the Attorney General it is the fact that the man who took his place in the Legislature is one who had served his country overseas; who had served his country well (as had the Attorney General) during those stirring times we all remember. I should have been able to have stood here this evening and to have said that I had no further feelings with regard to the contest in Regina, had my honourable friend, remembering that noble service he gave to the Empire, stood up in Regina on the night before June 2 and declared to the people of this city that he did not believe a single word of what appeared in the *New Standard*. That would have been the one incident that would have placed him in this Legislature as a man who could be honoured by both sides. As I listened to him this afternoon, I concluded that during the thirteen Sessions I have been in this Legislature I have not heard an address from the Opposition side of as high a

tone as that which was delivered by him, but I regret deeply that he did not find it possible on the occasion referred to to declare to the voters before they actually cast their votes exactly his own opinions,—as I know they must have been his opinions—with regard to the attack upon the Attorney General which appeared in the *New Standard*.

Having referred to that I think possibly I should deal with some of the remarks made with regard to the administration of affairs in this Province in the last four years and also with some other things said in the campaign and repeated here.

We had criticisms in the campaign with regard to the financial condition of the province, charges that our debt was piling up by leaps and bounds. The same statements have been repeated here. The Prime Minister has referred to them. As the debate is now closing I wish to refresh the memory of the House with regard to certain statements made at the beginning. The figures which were repeated with regard to the increase in the public debt throughout the whole campaign were the same whether a Conservative or a Progressive, or an Independent-Conservative, or a Progressive-Conservative was opposing the Government. They all had the same arguments and the same figures. They were printed on sheets of paper, some of which I see on the desk of the honourable the junior member for Regina, which had nothing on them to indicate where they came from, no name of any printing establishment or association, but simply sheets of paper with certain statements on them purporting to come from nowhere.

When I was in the city of North Battleford, I had quoted to me a statement of the figures that were used at a meeting by the present leader of the Conservative party. I find these figures were given as the increase in the public debt: 1918, the first full year that the present Premier held office as Provincial Treasurer, \$4,000,000; 1919, \$5,000,000; 1920, \$11,000,000; 1921, \$11,000,000; 1922, \$11,000,000; 1923, \$9,000,000; 1924, \$10,000,000.

When I arrived at the hotel a newspaper reporter came and presented me with these figures and asked how they were explained. I asked him to add them up and the total was \$61,000,000. I asked the reporter what the honourable gentleman had stated the total public debt of this province to be. He replied about \$55,000,000. Take the two statements side by side, the public debt had been increased by \$61,000,000 in seven years. They had it all figured out; \$25,000 a day, \$1,000 an hour, right down to the last minute, \$17 a minute. Every man in that audience, when the same statement was made there which was made here at the beginning of this Session by the Premier, to the effect that our opposition had simply totalled up all amounts borrowed for refunding purposes, realised that the man who put over that statement to the audience at North Battleford and the other men elsewhere, either were not in a position to sit on the Treasury benches or were deliberately misleading the people, and, in any event, not suited to be here.

As a result of that decision, we see the House today as it is. On the Opposition side three groups of critics instead of one, men who have not been able to agree on the things they agreed on during the campaign. All their campaign speeches were alike and we have them in the House today after using the same material, sitting in three different groups before the people of this province.

On this side of the House we fought our battle as usual. We were out before the people of the province and placed before them in every constituency the record of the Government. I even went so far in my own campaign as to state what the honourable the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) did this afternoon. I was condemned for it by his desk-mate. In different parts of Saskatchewan in the last campaign I had reason to make certain references to the present leader of the Conservative party and to his association previously with the Government and I said that if this Government had ever made any mistake in connection with the administration of the affairs of education it was not in the appointment of my honourable friend to a position as school inspector, or Director of Education among New Canadians, but in the creation of a position of Director of Education among New Canadians and the appointment of anyone. This afternoon I find the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) agreeing with me because he said he believed it was a mistake on the part of the Government. Liberal Governments have never yet found themselves in a position where they could not admit mistakes when they made them and never found themselves in this province where they have been unable to benefit from those mistakes when they found them and that is the only answer the Government has to make, or the Liberal party, with regard to the abolition of the position of Director of Education among New Canadians.

We have been criticised to some extent by the Opposition with regard to our capital expenditure. I had hoped at the beginning of a new term the Opposition would have benefited by the mistakes of those who had gone before. When I came into the House the Opposition was very small, about in the same proportion to the Government side as it is today and it has improved very little from that time till now. The line of argument followed by the Opposition every Session has been to use large figures, to show the public debt as \$57,000,000 as compared with nothing in 1905. These statements do not get the Opposition anywhere. The question immediately presents itself, what was done with the money? When I am reminded that \$17,000,000 of it was expended on public buildings, one of which we are now in, and others all over the province; some to provide a resting place for those who are afflicted with mental diseases; some to provide a place of detention for law-breakers, I am not very much worried by the argument. Let us look further down the list; we have expended \$12,000,000 upon capital bridges and highways. Having spoken in forty-five constituencies at some time during the campaign I asked the people in every audience "have you a single bridge or road in any part of this district that you do not want?" "Can you say there

has been more money expended on your roads than should have been?" Occasionally someone would say that there had been a certain piece of road on which he thought too much had been expended. It would be a unique situation, if while expending \$12,000,000 from capital account on roads and bridges, we did not make some mistakes on which we could be checked up as we were the other day in connection with Moosomin. The honourable member for that constituency (*Mr. Salkeld*) said the other day that some expenditures had been made in connection with the Highways Department at election time that would tend to convince him that we ran the department for political purposes. I know something with regard to these expenditures and know that in his campaign he made very much of the fact that he had had more money expended in his constituency in the last four years than I had myself in my own constituency and made the same comparison with many others. I was just looking up the amount of money that had been allotted to his constituency in the spring of last year and it was \$7,000 from revenue and we have expended \$9,500 up to date. What does that demonstrate? When I speak to this House later on the policy of the Highways Department I shall indicate what that does demonstrate in connection with the expenditure of the \$2,000 he spoke of the other day.

Looking at other capital expenditures I find that \$10,000,000 has been expended on a long distance telephone system; on Co-operative Elevators, \$2,500,000; to provide money for the Farm Loans Board, \$10,000,000. The amounts I have quoted make up in round figures \$52,000,000 of the total \$57,000,000 capital debt of the province. I would ask the Opposition which one of these items are they going to criticise? Should we not have built the public buildings we have? Should we not have built the highways and bridges? Should we not have assisted the Co-operative Elevator system? Should we not have assisted the Farm Loans Board to the extent of nearly \$10,000,000? And just let me point out that this assistance was not by way of giving that amount of money but by way of loaning it to the farmers at 6½ per cent. Not one dollar of that \$10,000,000 was expended by the Government. Every dollar was expended by the farmers in improving their farms or buying better stock and equipment. Similarly with regard to the expenditures in connection with Co-operative Creameries and Co-operative Elevators the Government did not spend the money but placed its credit behind the local people. The fact remains that when men are criticising the Government of this province for expenditures that are made, they should not only say there is this vast sum of money expended but they should also indicate as candidates or members of this Legislature what part of it they do not believe in. I have not heard a single Opposition member, or candidate during the campaign, make that kind of criticism of the Government with the one exception that some of them took some exception to the building of some of our public buildings.

I think I should say a little with regard to revenue expenditures. The honourable member for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) made certain

statements with regard to expenditures and compared the conditions in Saskatchewan at the time the Provincial Treasurer took office with conditions today. I took the Public Accounts, which every member has access to, and checked them over to find out just what these expenditures represented. I find \$818,000 entirely new expenditure undertaken since that time; expenditure in connection with farm loans, \$541,000; in connection with municipalities, \$104,000; Local Government Board, \$29,000; Labour and Industries, \$83,000; other obligations, \$58,300—a total of \$818,000. When I go on and look through the increase in expenditure what do I find? One of the big increases is in connection with interest on the public debt, an increase as between the two years under review of \$1,000,000. Take the \$25,000,000 which is capital expenditure on the interest-earning debt of the province and you will find that the interest on that sum just about accounts for the increase in interest to the present time.

Which of these will the Opposition cut out? Public Works increase in expenditure of \$4,000,000; Highways, \$750,000. In view of all the requests I have had from members of this House in the four sessions I have been administering the affairs of the Highways Department I am inclined to think there is not a member who will stand up in his place and say we are spending too much on highways. There is an increase for Education of \$2,000,000; for Agriculture, \$215,000; for Public Health, \$212,000; for Child Protection, \$300,000; for Attorney General's Department, \$262,000.

I find that interest, education and highways, accounted for almost \$4,000,000 of the increase. Adding the new undertakings to these we find that on all other expenditures that this province has made between the years 1918-1924, we have effected an actual decrease in expenditure and not an increase. In other words, demands for new services, interest on public debt incurred for paying undertakings and the increased expenditure on roads, and education more than account for the total increase in expenditure.

When my honourable friends are making these criticisms in the country they should make some analysis of the figures and if they can show that this Government has been derelict in its duty and not been economical in the administration of the affairs of the province we will guarantee that when the next election comes around they will have some chance of reaching the Treasury Benches, but by making mere bald statements no Opposition can do that in a province occupied by people such as we have in Saskatchewan.

I would like to touch on the question of education. We have had some criticism of expenditures in connection with that but after all the greater part—almost all the increase—has been made in connection with grants made to the schools of the province. There has always been some doubt in the minds of the members of the Government as to whether or not we could always continue to pay the grants we are paying for education. I believe, however, that the Government made a wise move in increasing the grants at the time they did. We are in the position today that we are expending

per head of population more money on education than any other province except British Columbia. Being in that position—spending something like \$4.00 per head of population on education—we believe that the day will come as this province grows older when possibly there will have to be some reduction in that kind of expenditure. But that time will only come when conditions are such in the province as to make it possible for our people to keep up the present high standard of education without too greatly increasing the load that is being borne by the people individually.

I think I should deal with some of the criticisms made with regard to the curriculum. Having taught school in this province for ten years I have some knowledge of what goes on in the school house. Just let me point this out; what goes on in the school room does not depend primarily upon what is in the curriculum or in the text books. I was surprised to learn recently that the old Kirkland-Scott arithmetic set out on the list of books to be used in this province, years ago, is still in use. In the ten years that I spent teaching school I scarcely ever looked inside a Kirkland-Scott arithmetic because the teacher who is actually teaching school does not necessarily seek knowledge of what should be taught in the text book. He goes there with a knowledge of the subject, of the conditions in the district in which he is teaching and if he is going to accomplish anything with any kind of a book or curriculum he starts at the known and proceeds to the unknown. He starts with agriculture if he is in an agricultural district and no matter whether he is teaching arithmetic or geography or literature or anything else he is bound to begin with that which the child knows and proceed to that which the child does not know and the child in the rural district has a rural basis for his education if he has a teacher who should be teaching school. Similarly with the city child. I was listening a few evenings ago to a boy who had started school in the city and he went over this little rhyme: "A falling tree, a snow ball, a standing post and a finish." I asked him what he was trying to do. He repeated it and all the time was working away with his pencil. I looked over his shoulder and found he was making "A." After attending school for about the twentieth time he becomes a fairly proficient reader, learning rapidly because the teacher was playing on the imagination of the child, that which appealed to him being pictured before him. That thing which is going to make your school worth while is not the curriculum or the text books but the teacher you have in the school. I would submit to the Opposition that if they will take the trouble to look through the curriculum they will find there is more in the nature of agricultural instruction than I think can be found in any curriculum anywhere else.

In addition I am not one of those who believe that we in this province should begin to divide our children into particular industries at an early age. I do not believe in the system adopted in Germany in the time of Bismark. There never was a people in Europe who believed more in education and accomplished more through it along lines of art, literature, and music than the Germans

but there came a time when some of the ruling sovereigns were a little afraid of the outcome of the development of education among the great masses of the people. Bismark evolved a scheme of education somewhat similar to that suggested by one of the Opposition here the other day, the honourable member for Kindersley (*Mr. Whatley*) i.e. directing the children of this province into agricultural pursuits at tender years. Examining into that German system one finds that 95 per cent. of the children are practically compelled to undertake a system of education at eight years which projects them into vocational training and the other 5 per cent. have their minds developed to control the 95 per cent. Therein is found the main cause of the world war. We do not want that kind of development. We want the child's mind developed in order to provide him for a complete living and the knowledge of how to live.

Those of us who have been brought up on a farm and educated in the schools near the farm know it was not the school that drove us away from the farm. The thing that drives boys and girls away from the farm is not the condition in the school house, it is more likely to be the condition in the home. The people in these homes will agree with me. I have had the experience of leaving home at eleven years of age and working on farms from Ontario to Saskatchewan. You do not learn the conditions when you stay in your own home all the time. You are liable to get distorted views of why people do things. I do not know of one of these homes that I lived in where the boys and girls were encouraged to leave agriculture by a system of education. I had not passed into Grade VII when I was eighteen years of age, and having had that experience and having taken a considerable part in educational matters from then to now I can say this; that one thing that makes life really enjoyable on the farm—after having gone back to it with a University education—is to be able to sit on the plow going across one of those fields a mile long and think of some of the beauties of literature, some of the wonders of history and some of those things spread throughout the world, which you learn about when you read books. The kind of education you must give the farm boy to keep him there is the same as you give the city boy. If you put the farm boy in the position where, when he goes out to live his life he cannot stand up and express himself alongside any boy from the city, where he cannot take his place in the mass alongside those from the city or cannot enjoy himself because of lack of accomplishments, you have placed within him a desire to get away from farm life, to get nearer to the city life. Give farm children the kind of education that every boy and girl is demanding and they will be satisfied to stay on the farms. That is why I am in favor of the system that has been evolved within this province which is bringing secondary education nearer to the boys and girls on the farm.

After all a town of four or five hundred people or five thousand people is only a rural district. These people are in touch with rural communities. Taking secondary education to these people has meant a great deal to them. Every member of this House

who was brought up in any of the older provinces and who had to go to some central point to take his secondary education knows that thousands of the boys and girls in those eastern provinces were prevented from being placed on a level educationally with the city boy and girl by those very conditions. That is the reason why I am not inclined to even take the suggestion of my honourable friend from Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) who gave the opinion in his reference to the Saskatoon delegation that we should endeavour to encourage the education of our boys and girls in the cities rather than on the farms.

Let me refer again to the little incident I mentioned at the opening when I spoke of the attitude taken by the honourable the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Education Department when I agreed that we had made a mistake in regard to the appointment of an official as Director of Education among the New Canadians. I have said that one of the things we cannot do in this province is to educate our boys and girls to become patriotic. Some of the best educated men in the world have been men who have been the most unpatriotic, who have turned against and who have rebelled against and tried to pull down the government of their country. We can only make boys and girls patriotic by bringing them all an equal chance and instilling in them a desire to live for the interests of the country into which they were born because of that equality of treatment. That should apply to all boys and girls irrespective of what their parentage is, and the one objection I have to the proposal to have a Director of Education among New Canadians is that it has drawn a line right up the centre between the boys and girls of one group and those of another and said to the one, you are New Canadians and to the other you are Old Canadians. That is not the proper spirit in which to approach the education of the child and it can never bring about the development of the kind of citizenship that we in Saskatchewan desire.

There was some criticism of our highways organisation in the recent campaign. I am pleased to state that after listening to this debate for nine days I have come to the conclusion that the verdict of the people on June 2 has convinced even the Opposition that the Highways Department is all right, that things are not so bad as they were painted. All the criticism seems to have resolved itself into the remark of the honourable member for Moosomin (*Mr. Salkeld*). There was something said about machine politics and an insinuation that it would lead back to the Highways Department but no one seemed willing to say or do anything to indicate it. In view of all that has been said in the past summer, however, I think I should give a few facts to the House so that the Opposition can carry such facts out to the people they misled last summer.

In 1920 the cost of inspection in this province was \$152,000. We had at that time twelve district superintendents and seventeen inspectors and in explanation of these figures I should say that in 1920-21 there was being laid out a system of highways that we are working on at the present time and more men were necessary to

lay out the system at that time. We had, as I say, twenty-nine men in connection with inspection in 1920. In 1921, we had twenty-seven and the expense was \$132,000. In 1922, we had twenty-three, the expenditure being \$100,000. In 1923 we had seventeen inspectors and district superintendents combined, and expenditures were \$81,195. In 1925-26, the last fiscal year, with five district superintendents and eight inspectors, or thirteen regular men on the staff, the expenditure was \$82,141. It had gone up a little. We had so far reduced the inspection staff that we had to have during a part of the year two men put on for a short time to cover the work and that ran the expenditure up to \$87,000. From 1920 to 1924 we had reduced the expenditure in connection with highway inspection from \$152,000 to \$87,000. That is how things stood on May 1, 1925, just one month previous to the election. Surely that shows that the Highways Department was being run (particularly the inspection branch) in the interests of the people of the province.

Why was this reduction brought about and how? I should bring before you the actual system under which we work in the department and perhaps when I have explained that even the member for Moosomin (*Mr. Salkeld*) will understand why \$2,000 could be expended to get people to school in his constituency. What is the system? In 1922 we divided the roads in the province into three classes: first, provincial highway, consisting of 7,000 miles of road, for the construction of which we received assistance from the Federal Government. We have built 2,000 miles of this highway at a cost of about \$2,500 per mile. In addition we have about 1,500 miles of good road brought up to a high standard either by the municipalities or the department. Also there is 2,500 miles which is fair road that can be gotten over without difficulty in good weather. There is about 1,000 miles of bad road. What is our policy? To build the worst parts first and thus develop gradually 7,000 miles of good road that can be travelled fairly well in any reasonable weather. That has been the major part of our programme and having confined ourselves in the expenditure of that large amount of money to a system of 7,000 miles of road we can confine the work of the four district superintendents who are actually on the work all the time, and the one superintendent of highways, largely to that 7,000 miles in laying out and inspecting the expenditure of a great portion of the money.

We have secondly the main market roads. The honourable member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) brought up what he considers to be the needs of the people of one part of his constituency where there are people living out quite a distance from town getting very little relief from the building of these 7,000 miles. Most of them are getting relief because of the assistance we are giving on the main market roads of the province.

We have thirdly the local roads. We insist that municipalities take care of and be responsible for these. Councillors are very much like members of the Legislature and sometimes the thing we are supposed to do we do not do. Sometimes we neglect people

in one part more than we should and municipal councillors are exactly the same. We find here and there that our system of roads would be absolutely disconnected if we as a department did not depart from the policy which I have outlined to some extent, that is, of spending the bulk of our money on the main market roads and provincial highways. One of these instances developed in Moosomin, but that \$2,000 was spent in order to assist the people of that constituency. If my honourable friend has any objection to make to an addition of \$2,000 to the amount we allotted to Moosomin on the next occasion people come for expenditure of that kind I will try to see that it is expended in my own constituency. There are at least fifty-two men here who will be satisfied to have the money expended in the districts they represent.

Something has been said by the Opposition about the road inspectors. I just want to ask this question: Can you find in the province thirteen men that I can place on the highways of this province as inspectors who will so far forget such attacks as were made on our inspectors last summer by members of the Opposition and their candidates as to take these men to their bosom and carry them around their constituencies? That kind of attack made on the men in the Highways Department will rankle in their minds and I am not going to dismiss anyone in the department who happens to drive past the home of some of these men who sit on the Opposition benches. If the members of the Opposition and their candidates in this House and outside are willing to bring fair criticism against the staff of the Highways Department, against the Minister of Highways, against the Deputy Minister and all those engaged in the work they will find that the department will co-operate with them just as it does with the men on this side. There are men who come into my office from this side of the House who have co-operated with the department in assisting to build up our highways. It is those men who have co-operated with us and attempted to do the things the department is desirous of doing that have made it possible for us to cut down the expense in connection with the inspection to the extent we have, and I am going to appeal to the members on both sides to do that in the future.

We have been attempting to carry on, and I believe we have, and the people in fifty-two constituencies out of sixty-three declared they thought we had been carrying on in a proper manner.

I would like to call the attention of the House to this: we have had, as we sometimes have after an election, a protest made in one of the constituencies. This is still a matter before the Courts, but I think I am permitted under the rules of the House to call attention to this fact, that after that constituency has been searched from one end to the other by a man who knows all that can be known about political machines and organisation, he was not able to say, nor was anyone else, that there was a political machine such as has been declared to be in existence by the Opposition. He did not and could not connect the civil service with any political

work or with any wrongdoing. Surely, in this House at least opponents should be able to bring some proof for these declarations made during the campaign.

I would like to speak for a moment or two upon the industrial development of the province. I was interested in the address of the senior member for Regina (*Mr. McNiven*) and I was pleased to find that we have in the north country a man so familiar with that land as the honourable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*). It is pleasing to find that we have as a member a man who so understands the needs of the province as he has demonstrated in this House that he does. But I am more than pleased to find living in Regina a lawyer who represents a city able to stand up and say to the members of this House and the people that he too understands the conditions that exist in the north, even if he did say hemp was made from flax. All this shows, of course, that a real interest is being taken in these matters. One thing has struck me. There is a line that can be drawn between the Conservative policy and the Liberal policy even in connection with the development of industry. The opposition ask us to go slow and others ask that we should go fast. There was one thing that was apparent in the discussion of those who come from the "Island group" (*the Conservatives*); they would seek for some kind of development of industry that would be based on the idea of artificial stimulation, something that would require the expenditure of a large amount of money to bring about the artificial development of an industry. That is where the line of cleavage comes in. The Liberal party in Canada believes in the development of industry along natural lines, and I agree with the honourable the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. Cross*) when he says that the major industry in Saskatchewan at the present time is agriculture, and if that is the natural industry of Saskatchewan at the present time that can be called an industry that has been naturally developed.

When I look over the records of this department I find there are only 4,000 people engaged in what are generally called industries in this province. With that condition existing, surely we must admit that this is an agricultural province. When you say to us, what kind of a commission or investigation are you going to have in connection with our industrial energies, I would say that in 1912 we did carry on an investigation into power in this province. It was done to find out whether the natural development in this province had brought about a condition that would make possible the development of power for industry in the province apart from agriculture. We found the time had not arrived, and when we say after thirteen years we are going to carry on another investigation, my idea is that we are carrying it on for the same purpose—to find out whether or not the development that has taken place, based upon agriculture in these years, would suggest to this Government that the time has arrived when we should proceed to further development in other industry within the province, which requires the transmission of electrical power.

To demonstrate what has been done in the interval I would like to say something about our industries. Let me refer to a

remark by the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*). He said we want industries in this province to prevent unemployment. You can go from one end of the Dominion to the other, most certainly in the highly developed industrial parts, and you will not find another province that has so few unemployed as we have here. Industry does not prevent unemployment. Go to the greatest industrial countries and you will find the greatest proportion of unemployment. Let us look at the figures. In 1920, in our cities, the unemployed numbered 1,138. In 1921 there were 1,785 unemployed. It cost the cities and municipalities \$19,500 for unemployment relief and this Government and the Federal Government each a similar amount. In 1921-22 there were 1,785 unemployed and it cost the people of this province and the Dominion \$146,200. Under that plan we were building up a class of unemployed people who were depending on the dole, and on every occasion when we have had an appeal made to us from then on we have said we are not going to build up a system of doles and, particularly, is this true in relation to the single man. Men were drifting into our cities from our farms who had assisted in the harvest because it was advertised through the payment of this money that there was in our cities a certain amount being doled out and the number was increasing every winter. When we discontinued it, what happened? In 1922-23, there was an average of 531; 1923-24, 332; 1924-25, 506, an increase because of the poor crop. The situation so far as we can check it at the present time this year is better than it was a year ago. That is the condition of unemployment in the province, not a serious thing, but something that can be dealt with. While we are an agricultural province we have less unemployment than any other province in Canada.

I wish now to refer to industries that can be developed. Clay products contributed in 1924, 109,000 tons shipped to Medicine Hat for the manufacture of sewer pipes. We have not the means here of getting cheap heat as in Medicine Hat. In clay products we are importing into Canada \$8,627,000 worth. We are producing in Saskatchewan \$109,000. Our home market which can be developed is somewhere between these two figures. We cannot supply all the demand, distance and cost of freight will not permit of it, but we can supply a proportion of it.

We bring into the province about 1,206,000 tons of coal and mine of our own about 477,000 tons yearly. The honourable member for Estevan (*Mr. Creighton*) said we should be able to eliminate American anthracite if we could produce briquettes even at \$8 a ton. We only imported about 1,720 tons of anthracite in 1924. The market for lignite or briquettes is one that is now supplied by Alberta coal. When we started to investigate the briquetting of coal the question was an entirely different one to what it is today. We consumed on our farms coal imported from the U.S.A. There is not a member of this House who in the years previous to 1919 did not burn anthracite coal on his own farm or in his home elsewhere. We do not burn that today. We are burning Alberta coal and let me say that it was during the time that

a Conservative Government was in power at Ottawa that the experiments to briquette our coal were started. It was during the time that the Hon. Arthur Meighen was the minister in charge of that department that an organisation, the Research Council, undertook to try to bring about in this province the briquetting of our coal. We entered into it to the extent of 25 per cent. of the cost and so did Manitoba and the Dominion one-half and we have expended all told about one million dollars on the project. My honourable friend the leader of the Conservative party said during the campaign that we shipped fifty tons to Germany to find out how it was going to be briquetted. What are the facts with regard to the shipment of 50 tons of coal to Germany? When we got to 1922 with the problem on our hands of displacing the Alberta coal we had to get a cheaper system of briquetting than was being developed to compete with the American anthracite. In Winnipeg there is an old gentleman who has been struggling away with some of our problems for many years. He practically discovered the mines in the south part of the province. He loaded a raft with coal at the Souris mines in the early days and attempted to take it by river to Winnipeg. Those who know the Souris river and the Assiniboine river will know the problem he had on hand: When he got near Winnipeg his raft went down with the coal on it. This man, now 85 years of age, is still much younger in his desire to do something for western Canada than many a man of fewer years. He was in Germany when the war started studying this question of briquetting. He thought he had discovered a system for briquetting this coal and he came to us with a proposition. He said he would ship fifty tons of this coal to Germany and asked us to send a man with it who would look after it, watch the process and report as to whether the system was a success. We sent Professor Worcester over to look into this process. He reports back to us that it is a success and we believe now that we are on the verge of having this coal briquetted under a process which will make it possible to compete with Alberta coal. None of these things can yet be said to be definite. Any man who has taken part in experiments in connection with briquetting knows that these experiments are the same as in connection with anything else. A great deal of money has to be spent before you can arrive at definite conclusions.

In the matter of sodium sulphate. One of the private concerns in Saskatchewan with a plant located near Saskatoon has expended almost as much money in an attempt to develop a system whereby they can dry that sulphate as the Dominion Government, the Manitoba Government and this Provincial Government have spent all combined on briquetting of coal. A process has been developed at Dunkirk which is making it possible to put a sodium sulphate product on the market that is acceptable to the men interested in it. In 1922 we imported into Canada, salt cake, \$830,000; in 1923, \$624,000; in 1924, \$673,000. We believe that a great deal of the market can be supplied from Saskatchewan. I am told that great lakes of sodium sulphate such as we have cannot be found anywhere else in the world and the process that has been

developed to make its use possible is one which is of necessity new. When the process has been perfected there will no doubt be a rapid development of this industry.

With reference to our north land, there is mineral wealth there. There are fisheries there that will supply the people of this province for many years. All it requires is development. You cannot drive through that country without being impressed with the possibilities of the great north land but do not let us get too optimistic with regard to power development at the present time or think that tomorrow we are going to have great power plants there. Look at the great industrial centres of the world. You find in Germany, Great Britain and the U.S.A. that they are situated over the great coal mines. What have we been attempting to do in Canada? We have been trying to develop the industrial part of Canada located where there is no coal and where until quite recently they have not developed the water powers of that section of Canada. We have been attempting, as was indicated by the honourable the senior member for Regina (*Mr. McNiven*) to compel our railways to carry coal from Alberta to Ontario. Why should we not in this country think about the development of industry in Alberta where the coal is or in Saskatchewan instead of attempting as our Conservative friends would have us do to build a tariff wall so high that we could ship coal to Ontario and the manufactured products back into Saskatchewan?

Mr. Anderson (Saskatoon): Nonsense!

Hon. Mr. Gardiner: My honourable friend says "nonsense." He is merely impressing upon you the fact that the good old Conservative party believes in the artificial development of industry.

Something has been said about resolutions passed in this House. One of the criticisms most found in the recent campaign was that the Government did not put forth sufficient energy in trying to place our resolutions before the Dominion Government. The junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) was very eloquent in the country in declaring that the Minister of Highways had gone to Ottawa to lead a delegation to the Government on the Hudson Bay question and when he got there they could not find him. I think possibly I should give an explanation. At the end of the 1924 Session I did take the train on the last night of that Session to go to Ottawa to carry to the authorities there the resolutions that had been passed by this Legislature, the most important at that time being the tariff. The question of the Budget in the Dominion House was supposed to come up any day from that time on and it was urged on me to get down to Ottawa and try to secure the reductions in tariff for which this Legislature had asked. At the same time we had an invitation, not in the first instance from the On-to-the-Bay organisation of Winnipeg, but from Mr. Campbell, who was the Commissioner in the northern part of Manitoba, to send a representative to accompany the Canadian Council of Agriculture delegation to the Federal capital to place the matter of the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway before the Dominion Government. When that stage had been

reached we had intimation that there was going to be a larger delegation and they asked to have the first one accompany the second. As a result of all this I was on the way to Ottawa before the change was made. When I got there I found other men were there as well. Mr. Campbell was there, having gone to Ottawa with a desire to meet the Federal Government. We were notified we would have to wait until they had discussed the matter in Winnipeg, discussed what had been discussed for forty years. While all this was going on Mr. Campbell and myself, together with some others, approached the Government. I addressed the members from the Maritime Provinces and if my honourable friend from Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) wants anyone to convince on this question he should go and see them. I would ask him this question in reply to the one he asked me: What influence did he have on his own party when he was at Ottawa? He addressed a caucus there of the Conservative party and as a result of that address the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen came into Western Canada and declared that when the industrial problems of Canada had been settled they could take into consideration the Hudson Bay and possibly build it.

Mr. Anderson: Wait till next year.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner: When he got to Saskatoon he came to the conclusion that if it was not going to cost more than \$3,000,000 he might go ahead with it. I submit to you Mr. Speaker, the Hudson Bay Railway is not one of those things that can await the settlement of the industrial problems of Canada. It is one of the means by which those problems will be settled. The declaration that was made by the leader of the Liberal party in the last campaign is sufficient proof that even the weak representations I made had more effect upon the leader of the Liberal party than the representations of the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) had upon his leader.

That was not the first occasion on which I had gone to Ottawa. In the year before, the Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab, and myself with a delegation from the Canadian Council of Agriculture waited on the Prime Minister and some of the Progressive members and we presented our case to the Government and we had the satisfaction of hearing the Minister of Railways say that he personally was in favour of the building of the Hudson Bay Railway. We have not got it but I believe we are going to get it and the Government of this province and this Legislature will continue to hammer away until we get it and every resolution we pass is going to have some effect on the Government at Ottawa no matter what government is in power. After all, resolutions passed by this Legislature are listened to by the Government of the Dominion.

The junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) said something about the effect of our tariff resolution. On that occasion I had three or four conferences with members of the Government and the Prime Minister.

There was the tariff reduction one more than any other that we were interested in in Saskatchewan, and that was a reduction of

the duty on farm implements. The leaders of the Conservative party, including the leader of the provincial Conservative party and all of the Conservative candidates in this province, the leading Conservatives, have declared to the whole world in the last campaign that we have had a reduction in tariff on farm implements and other things so great that we were driving industry out of Canada into the U.S.A. I listened to a speech in the Stadium in Regina, three of them in fact, one by the leader of the Conservative party, one by the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) and one by Senator Robertson and the whole burden of their song was that the Liberals were ruining Canada by reducing the tariff. And now he comes here and says we have had no effect on the tariff. We have got the duty on farm implements cut in two in the last four years and I believe if a Liberal government remains at Ottawa long enough we will cut off the balance some day. No Conservative government will do that and that is why I agree with the member for Kindersley (*Mr. Whatley*) when he says that one of the many reasons why he is not a Conservative today is because he got his education in the Grain Growers' Association and that no Progressive can support high tariff. That process of education has been going on radiating from this House.

When you come here and talk about emigration I am reminded of the fact that there are three things driving people away from Canada in the last few years: First, the high rates of getting people in which were lowered the other day about 75 per cent. for this coming season because of the representations of the Liberal Government; second, we have had going out from this country the cries of men, many of them coming from the Conservative ranks, to the effect that this province is not a fit place for people to come to. I went to Montreal to address a gathering there to offset the stories of that kind and what was I told? I was told by some of my friends that I was doing a dis-service to the people of the province by declaring the actual facts with regard to production and we have a demonstration today as to whether these people were right who said this was not a proper place for people to come to when we, with a population of eight hundred thousand, produce enough food to feed thirty million people.

The greatest harm has been done to immigration in the last few months through the broadcasting of speeches of a certain type over the radio. At the Stadium what did I hear? There were three men talking into a radio. Their speeches were being broadcasted over all the western states of the U.S.A., to every section of the country from which we are going to get some of the best immigrants, men who are going to settle on our land and I have been constrained to remark that during the time that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was a member of the Union Government they interned men for doing less harm to this country than he has done in the last few months of his campaign. If immigration is the solution of the difficulties of this country why should we broadcast to the world at large, stories to the effect that 200,000 people have gone to the U.S.A.? I went to the States once myself when I was

small and had to be carried there; I have more relatives living there than in Canada. When did they go there? In the years from 1881 to 1891, every man, woman and child of them. Whole colonies of Canadians are settled in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. You can go down the Goose Lake line, the Soo line, any of the lines where settlement was taking place from 1901 to 1911 and what do you find? Children of these same people back here living on these prairies, making homes and declaring to all that conditions are better than in the States. After being carried down to the United States by our parents we had to make two trips to get back into Ontario, so I know something about the conditions. We could not make it in one. I have had just the same experience with people in my constituency. Farmer after farmer was encouraged by these hard luck stories to leave Saskatchewan, thrown into the hands of grasping men who were willing to place before them stories of better conditions in the States. Some people went there but of a number of farmers who left the Southey district to go to Mexico, I am told there is only one that is not back, and he is not back because he cannot pay his way.

One of the Conservative speakers in the last campaign went down into the south country not very far from the boundary line and went into a meeting and was telling the people stories about these conditions. A gentleman who was in the audience came to me and said he supposed the Conservative speaker could not understand why the audience was all smiling. He said that there were eight men in the audience there who were listening, whose fare back from the States had been paid. They had taken up a collection to pay their way back. And then they wonder at the Conservatives being cleared out of this province. I would advise them not to tell these stories. They talk about Australia. I looked up the reports with regard to immigration given in the British House and find that in 1924, 47,194 people came to Canada from Great Britain. During the same period 30,304 went to Australia. Then they were telling us that because of high tariff in Australia people were not leaving Australia. You cannot get out of Australia unless you jump in the ocean or buy a steamship ticket. From Canada you can walk across the boundary. The conditions are different. The public debt of Australia per head of population is higher than in Canada and these propagandists tell us we are badly off because we have a large public debt. People are leaving here because of that. Our trade conditions are bad they say. At this meeting in the Stadium they told us the reduction in trade from Canada had been so great that we have 20,000 unemployed men on the railways. They did not tell us that the reduction in trade in the U.S.A. in the same period was greater than here in proportion, that it was only the natural reduction because of changed conditions. In 1919 we received two dollars and more for our wheat and less than one dollar the next year. That accounted for a large amount of the reduction in trade, but one bushel of wheat required just as many men to take it to the seaboard as in 1919 with this exception, that the railways were employ-

ing fewer men because of a development in the drawing power of the locomotives hauling the grain and one locomotive hauls today three times as much as one did a few years ago.

All these are facts. I said once before that if our opponents will place all the facts before the people and then demonstrate from them to the people that the conditions under which they find themselves are due to something being done by the Government the people will soon get rid of that Government. But so long as we can demonstrate, as we have, that we have been giving efficient administration, cut down expenditures of this province in the four years under review from eighteen and three quarter millions to thirteen and a half millions, total expenditure, a ratio of reduction that has not been made in any other province; so long as we can demonstrate that we have conducted the affairs of the people in a manner that is in conformity with the conditions that develop in the time that we are here, we will have nothing to fear either now or four years from now, from our people.

I shall support the motion.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE C. A. DUNNING,
(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)

on
THE BUDGET
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,

Tuesday, January 12, 1926.

The Honourable Mr. Dunning, in moving that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply, said:

Mr. Speaker,

This is the tenth occasion on which it has been my duty and privilege to move that you do now leave the Chair for the Assembly to go into Committee of Supply.

Looking back over those ten occasions one is reminded that the province and its people, during the period covered, have passed through a very difficult time in common with the peoples of all parts of the civilised world.

It has been necessary for me on former occasions to present facts which were not encouraging so far as the economic condition of our people was concerned. It has been necessary for me on many occasions to hold out hope for the future regarding the general economic situation and this is I think the first occasion on which it has been possible for me to indicate that to some extent that hope, long deferred, is at last being realised in connection with the condition of our people.

I remember speaking to this motion in March, 1923, and indicating even at a time of considerable depression, and of serious difficulty for great numbers of our people a belief that our people had passed through the period of greatest economic difficulty and that conditions would in all probability from that time on slightly improve.

Every member of this House will be pleased to know that the statement has turned out to be correct in the course of time and I think

we can all say without becoming too boastful that economic conditions in Saskatchewan are today better than they have been at any period since the great war.

It has been my custom, as members of the House know, to make of the Budget address a presentation of economic fact in relation to our people generally and also a statement of financial fact in relation to the business of government as such.

I intend to follow the same general line today and first to present some figures giving an indication, so far as it is possible to do so at this time, of the economic conditions as pertaining to our people generally.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the figures I use in this connection I am indebted to the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture and in that connection I might say a perusal of the Budget speeches for the past number of years will impress on everyone the fact that the figures presented from the Bureau of Statistics have been uniformly conservative in character. It has not been the practice of the Bureau to over-estimate but rather to err in the opposite direction. The Government believes that to be good policy because no good can be done by inflating the estimates of crop production or volume of production along the line. On the other hand a great deal of harm might be done. No harm can be done by being conservative in attempting to forecast before final figures are available what the crop yield or the values of any particular crop might be.

As an illustration of the conservatism of the Bureau I might point out that on the last occasion when I addressed myself to this motion the estimate of the Bureau was that the farmers of the province would sell 112,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1924 crop. Final figures from the Board of Grain Commissioners showing the actual inspections—which is the nearest check we have on the sales of wheat by farmers—show 123,343,000 bushels of the 1924 crop. In value the farmers actually received from the 1924 crop \$12,614,000 more from their wheat than was estimated on the occasion of the last Budget speech.

Another important point accrues from this fact. Instead of the 1924 crop producing to the people of the province slightly less money than the crop of the preceding year the actual return was in reality \$12,000,000 more than had been available from the crop of 1923 in spite of the fact that the 1924 crop was in volume less than that of 1923.

In making comparisons from now onward between the crops of 1924 and 1925, I shall use actual figures in connection with the 1924 crop and not the estimated figures used in the last Budget speech.

Acres Under Cultivation.

Dealing now with the crop of 1925, referring first to the wheat crop, the people of this province had 13,002,741 acres in wheat, a

reduction of 31,741 acres as compared with 1924. The average yield in 1925 as estimated by the Bureau is 18.5 bushels per acre as compared with an average of 11 bushels per acre in 1924. The total estimated production of wheat for 1925 is 240,551,000 bushels. The final production figures for 1924 were 143,343,000 bushels, an increase in 1925 of nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat over 1924. The average value net to the farmers of the 1925 crop of wheat is difficult to estimate. There is not the great diversity of grade which existed in connection with the previous crop but there is still a very large proportion of the crop to market and it is difficult to arrive at what might be the final net return to the farmer per bushel on an average irrespective of grade. The Bureau prefers to be on the right side and so for the purpose of this estimate \$1.10 per bushel net to the farmer at home is taken to be the value of the 1925 wheat crop on the average. On this basis the aggregate value of our wheat production in 1925 net to the farmers and exclusive of all charges would be \$264,606,000 compared with an actual value for the 1924 crop of \$173,445,000, or an increase of over \$90,000,000 in value of production on a conservative estimate.

Referring now to oats. The acreage in 1925 is estimated to be 5,071,507 acres compared with 4,924,465 acres in 1924, an increase of 129,042 acres. It will be remembered by members of the House who grow oats that 1924 was the poorest oat year for a long time. The average yield in 1925 is estimated to be 34.5 bushels per acre and in 1924 it was 19.7 bushels. This difference in yield produced a tremendous difference in the aggregate volume of production of that cereal. The total volume in 1925 is estimated to be 174,967,000 bushels as compared with 97,345,000 bushels in 1924, an increase in volume of 77,622,000 bushels. The average price estimated to be received by the farmers for the 1925 crop of oats is 33c per bushel as against an average price received in 1924 of 43c per bushel. The total value of the oat crop of 1925 is estimated to be \$57,739,000 as compared with \$41,858,000 in 1924.

Barley: The acreage in 1925 is estimated to be 1,065,398 acres as compared with 953,851 acres in 1924 or an increase of 111,547 acres. The average yield is estimated to be per acre in 1925, 25.4 bushels as compared with 18.2 bushels in 1924. The total production in 1925 is estimated to be 27,061,000 bushels as compared with 17,360,000 bushels in 1924. The average value net to the farmer is estimated in 1925 to be 45c per bushel as compared with 63c per bushel in 1924. The total value in 1925 is estimated to be \$12,177,000 as compared with \$10,937,000 in 1924.

Flax: The acreage in 1925 is estimated to be 953,776 acres as compared with 927,082 in 1924. The average yield in 1925 is estimated to be 7.8 bushels per acre as compared with 6.6 bushels in 1924. The aggregate production in 1925 is estimated to be 7,439,000 bushels as compared with 6,119,000 bushels in 1924. The average value net to the farmer in 1925 is estimated to be \$1.96 per bushel as compared

with \$1.95 in 1924. The aggregate value to the farmers of the province in 1925 is estimated to be \$14,580,000 as compared with \$11,932,000 in 1924.

Rye: The acreage is estimated in 1925 to be 269,768 acres as compared with 178,094 acres in 1924. The acreage yield in 1925 is estimated to be 16.7 bushels per acre as compared with 14.1 bushels in 1924. The aggregate production in 1925 is estimated to be 4,512,000 bushels as against 2,507,000 bushels in 1924. The average price per bushel net to the farmer is estimated, in 1925, to be 64c as compared with 95c in 1924. The aggregate value in 1925 is estimated to be \$2,888,000 as compared with \$2,383,000 in 1924.

These, Mr. Speaker, are the principal crops. There are others including mixed grains, peas, hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn, potatoes, roots and other crops. I will not at this moment weary the House with details but would ask that note be taken of the fact that all field crops yielded a better average per acre in 1925 than in 1924. If we add the field crops together, there is an estimated aggregate value in 1925 of \$364,677,000 as compared with an aggregate actual value in 1924 of \$250,710,000 or an increase in the value of field crops of \$113,967,000.

Turning now, Mr. Speaker, to live stock. There is a slight variation numerically as between the two years. There is a small reduction in the number of horses and mules. The most notable increase is in connection with milch cows, 28,351 over the year before and a reduction of 57,807 head of other cattle. The total number of cattle of all kinds is estimated in 1925, to be 1,499,411 head as compared with 1,528,867 in 1924, a decrease of 29,456 head.

In spite of this small reduction in numbers, however, increase in values bring about a small increase in the aggregate value of the cattle on the farms of Saskatchewan at the present time, the increase being \$2,843,000.

In regard to sheep. I know numbers of the House are interested in figures with regard to the subsidiary lines of agricultural effort. In 1925 the estimated number of sheep is 131,359 as compared with 123,326 in 1924 or an increase of 8,033 head.

Swine: There is a reduction due to the usual conditions. When there is a market reduction in the yield of cereal crops it is immediately followed by a reduction in the swine population for reasons that are well understood. In 1925 the estimated swine population of the province was 610,973 head as compared with 872,819 head in 1924, or a reduction of 261,846.

Putting all live stock figures together we find there is an increase in the aggregate value of the live stock on the farms of the province in 1925 as compared with 1924. In 1925 the estimated value was \$135,046,000 as compared with \$125,088,000 in 1924 or an increase of \$9,958,000.

Dairy products: The aggregate value in 1925 is \$20,940,790 as compared with \$19,219,700 in 1924, or an increase of \$1,721,090. We are criticised as a people sometimes because we do not milk cows. I think these figures are an indication that somebody and a good many somebodies have been milking cows in the last two years.

The wool clip: In 1925 it is estimated to be worth \$148,000 as compared with \$154,000 in 1924. Game and furs: In 1925 it is estimated at \$1,804,000 as compared with \$2,000,000 in 1924. Poultry and poultry products: In 1925 it is estimated at \$10,002,309 as compared with \$9,441,585 in 1924.

All of the figures I have given are aggregate production figures and aggregate value figures. They are interesting no doubt but they are not so important from the point of view of indicating the condition of our people as the comparative figures regarding what portion of the produce of the farms of Saskatchewan was sold by the farmers for which they received money. It is well known that a large part of the production of the farms must be kept on the farms for seed and feeding purposes and these aggregate value figures I have given the House do not give an accurate picture of the income which the people have received or are receiving as a result of their 1925 farming operations.

Value of Products.

I wish therefore to give some information regarding that phase of the matter. How much money did the farmers receive for that portion of farm products which was surplus and being held by them? It is estimated that the farmer will sell 212,000,000 bushels out of a total production of 240,551,000 bushels of wheat. It is estimated that he will receive net an average of \$1.10 per bushel or a total gross value for wheat sold of the 1925 crop of \$264,606,000 compared with \$173,445,000 received for that portion of the 1925 wheat crop which was sold. In the matter of oats; this crop of course is largely consumed on the farm but it is estimated that the farmers will sell 25,000,000 bushels at 33c per bushel at an aggregate value of \$8,250,000. Barley; it is estimated that the farmers will sell 8,000,000 at 45c per bushel or an aggregate value of \$3,600,000. Flax; it is estimated the farmers will sell 6,000,000 bushels at \$1.96 per bushel or an aggregate value of \$11,760,000. Rye; 2,700,000 bushels at 64c per bushel or an aggregate value of \$1,728,000. Out of a total dairy production of \$20,940,790 it is estimated the farmer will sell \$8,377,283 worth, \$148,000 worth of wool clip, \$1,804,000 worth of game and furs, \$3,543,110 of poultry products, \$12,800,000 worth of live stock.

Putting all these figures together we reach the conclusion that from the sale of their surplus products in 1925 (and a very conservative estimate at that) the farmers of Saskatchewan will receive \$285,210,393. Comparing that with the final figures of 1924 values of \$195,547,220 this means that \$89,663,173 more money will come into Saskatchewan as a result of the sale of our 1925 farm surplus products than was received as the result of the sale of the 1924 farm

surplus. While I do not wish to compete with the estimators I venture the opinion that instead of the increase being \$89,000,000 when it all works out this crop will have an actual value to us of close to \$100,000,000 more than the 1924 crop.

It makes us feel a little better. There is a definite improvement in the morale of our people. People who have been hanging on year after year in districts under difficulties, climatic and otherwise, feeling hopeless sometimes, but sticking to the job in a manner characteristic of the pioneers of this province, this year feel much better and more hopeful than two, three, or four or five years ago.

I think we might be thankful for another thing. We should be thankful that the benefits of the 1925 crop are more generally distributed over the province than has been the case for a number of years. There are of course some areas, I am glad to say small, which did suffer from failure or partial failure in 1925.

There are some indications of the improved conditions. It is within the memory of the members of the House that during the difficult years various remedies were advanced for the relief of conditions that existed. Some were well thought out and others were of a character that would do more harm than good. After discussing the whole matter the Government decided, and the Legislature approved, the establishment of the Debt Adjustment Bureau to act as a voluntary intermediary between debtors and creditors. The work of this Bureau is well known to the members of the House and everyone will agree it has handled a difficult problem in a very satisfactory manner.

I have here a memorandum from the Commissioner of the Bureau which gives some indication of the effect of the recent crop upon the economic condition of those of our people who are in most difficult circumstances. He says that during the period from September, 1924, to April 30, 1925, 2,040 farmers applied to the Bureau for assistance. Since April 20, 1925, to January 1, 1926, only 725 farmers have made application to this office. This improvement exists in spite of the fact that the farmers organisations through the medium of the press have been advising farmers to place their affairs in the hands of the Bureau. There is satisfactory evidence that these people, placed in the most difficult circumstances, are gradually improving their condition. That is all I intend to say on this occasion, Mr. Speaker, with regard to the general finances of the people.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Turning now to the finances of the province, I have to report that the province ended last fiscal year, April 30, 1925, with a cash deficit of \$166,388.80. This means that during the fiscal year of 1924-25, the Government expended on all services \$166,388.80 more than was received in revenue. I could of course make a comparison with some other province which may have a twelve million dollar deficit, or we might congratulate ourselves that it is not five millions of dollars as

in the case of another province; but that is not the way to look at it although of course we get some satisfaction from the knowledge that other people are worse off than we are.

I do not regard a deficit of this size as a very serious matter in the administration of a business involving the expenditure in various ways of over \$12,000,000 in the fiscal year. I do not regard it as a very serious matter for another reason and that is that we conduct the finances of the province on what is termed the cash plan. We have large sums of money due the Government but they are not taken into account in arriving at the figure I have just referred to. We endeavour as a matter of public policy to pay all accounts as promptly as possible, to leave as little as possible in the way of outstanding accounts against the Government at the end of the fiscal year and there is, in fact, a very small amount of accounts payable, to use a commercial term, at the end of each fiscal year.

On the other hand, however, there are accounts receivable involving very large amounts of money due to the Government, especially following a period of years of economic difficulty such as the people of the province have experienced. I have here a statement respecting arrears in regard to four items of major sources of revenue as at April 30, 1925, the end of the fiscal year. This statement will indicate to the House why I am not very seriously alarmed about a deficit of the amount mentioned.

On account of Public Revenue tax there was in arrears at the date I have named, and not included in the statement of cash received by the Government (because it was not received), the sum of \$1,371,860.56 and the major portion of this item is one hundred per cent. good. There would be a very small reduction for bad debts in connection with it. I might point out that this one item of arrears alone is many times the amount of the deficit in cash which I have referred to. There is owing on account of the Wild Lands tax \$247,358.96; more than half as much again as the deficit. The old Supplementary Revenue tax was repealed many years ago, but under it there is still outstanding \$197,468.27. I do not regard that asset as being as good as the previous ones. There is quite a large sum due on account of Succession Duty. The Government very often has to deal with a case where it is represented that Succession Duty in connection with an estate cannot be paid without involving very serious hardships upon the heirs. Properties require to be realised and in order to pay the duty it might be necessary for the heirs or administrators to sacrifice the same. It has not been the policy of the Government to force sale at sacrifice prices in order to compel heirs or administrators to pay succession duty. We have allowed, after examination, further time in such cases, but it involves in these cases an amount almost equivalent to the whole of the cash deficit, \$106,810.22. So that among these items alone, and of course there are others, we find that there is owing to the province \$1,939,143.69 on April 30, 1925.

Members may well ask the question as to whether these arrears are being reduced year by year. I have here the figures for the same items

respecting the previous fiscal year and I find that while our outstandings on these accounts as of April 20, 1924, was \$2,167,890.39 they have been reduced to \$1,939,143.69 the following April 30. So that so far as arrears are concerned the people have reduced them in one year by a little over \$200,000 which is a reasonable showing having regard to the situation which existed in the two fiscal years referred to.

I do not intend on this occasion to propose on behalf of the Government any new taxation. It has been a matter of some pride and satisfaction to the people of this province that we have up to now unlike many of our neighbors no provincial income tax, no personal property tax, no provincial soft drink tax, no provincial amusement tax. It is also some satisfaction to note that in this province, unlike all others save one, the province bears the whole cost of administration and payment of Mothers' Allowances. In all other provinces save one, the cost is divided between the Government of the province and the municipality in which the mother and family lives.

There has been some discussion in recent years regarding the imposition of a provincial tax on gasoline. It has been widely discussed and advocated in many quarters, more especially as a means of equalising the burden of motor taxation generally. The imposition of a gasoline tax, it is argued, would have the effect of making the man pay the most who used the roads the most and there is some merit in the argument. All the other provinces of Canada with the exception of Prince Edward Island have such a tax. The Government is watching the operation of it in other provinces with interest. I should say that there is the idea abroad, it was expressed in this House during this session, that the imposition of a gasoline tax of a moderate amount per gallon would have a very marked effect in reduction of the motor license fee if applied in that direction. Manitoba is making an experiment along that line. It is imposing a tax of three cents a gallon on gasoline and is reducing the motor license fee by \$5.00 for each license. Most of those who advocate this class of tax have the idea that a three cent tax on gasoline would permit a much greater reduction than \$5.00 on motor license fees. From the investigation so far conducted by this Government, I am able to say that in our opinion, on the basis of information so far received, a three cent tax on gasoline would not permit a reduction of more than \$5.00 in the motor license fee and would very probably not permit a reduction of that amount without running the risk of a loss as between the operation of the two accounts. For the present at any rate the Government prefers to watch developments. The imposition of new taxation is a serious thing. We have taken some pride in the fact that we have been able to avoid the imposition of a variety of taxes which are in operation elsewhere and we believe we should go very carefully in imposing even one new tax although the sum raised is not to be an addition to the revenues of the province but rather to equalise the bearing of another tax. Hence I have no proposals on this occasion for new taxation or any increase in existing taxation.

Revenue and Expenditure.

It has been my practice for a number of years to endeavour to set out in simple form statements of where the money comes from to the Government and where it goes when the Government spends it. There are complaints from some honourable members of the House that the Public Accounts are too voluminous, that it is difficult for a man to arrive at accurate information from them. I hear an honourable member on the Opposition side say "hear, hear." Let me say this to him: if it is necessary, as it is, in publishing Public Accounts to account for every dollar spent by the Government under every vote voted by this Legislature no genius on the part of man can reduce the volume of Public Accounts. It must contain the information.

It is possible to consolidate the items, lump them together but that would not be the Public Accounts. It would offer a means for concealment of information which I hope will never be indulged in by any Government or Provincial Treasurer of this Province.

I appreciate that because of the great volume of the business it is difficult to wade through the Accounts page by page and secure from them information, and it is for that reason that a number of years ago I commenced the practice in Budget speeches of presenting the information as to where the money comes from and where it goes in a form different to that which can be adopted in connection with the Public Accounts.

These figures of revenue and expenditure do not bear any relation whatever to appropriations of this Legislature by departments or otherwise. They are classified rather under services, whether rendered by one department or another.

Referring first, then, to revenue, where the money comes from. In the minds of some people it is not important where the money comes from. The Provincial Treasurer is regarded as a sort of magician. No one helps him to get the money; they only advise and help him spend it. Returning prosperity in Saskatchewan is inducing a desire on the part of a great many of people and some public bodies, to spend more money on this and that project of a public character.

It is also creating an endeavour on their part to persuade this Government to spend a lot more money. As every member knows during the period immediately preceding a Session of this Legislature much time must be given by members of the Government to hearing delegations from all parts of the province, representing various kinds of public bodies and organisations making requests for changes in legislation, new legislation and so forth. We had the same experience immediately preceding this Session but with this difference. Whereas in previous years comparatively few public bodies requested this Government to spend more money, this year, no doubt due to the good crop and general good feeling, there appeared to be a very general desire on the part of such delegations to get the Government to spend more money.

For the six weeks immediately preceding this Session I kept an account of the requests made to this Government by delegations from responsible bodies for increased expenditures and I find that in order to comply with all the requests made to us in this period we would require to ask this Legislature to vote \$1,500,000 more this fiscal year than last.

I call attention to this because while we are feeling good just now we should not in my opinion forget the lessons of the past. Anyone can increase expenditure but it takes wisdom, prudence, foresight and courage to decrease it. Anyone can propose to spend more money and be popular, but it takes prudence, wisdom, foresight and courage to refuse. Anyone can spend money. It is a popular thing to do. It is not a popular thing to have to refuse to do so.

Among all these people, well-intentioned as they were, not one of them made a suggestion as to where and how the money should be raised. The desire is simply to get the Government to spend. I am not criticising our people in that regard. It appears to be a very common human tendency but I think it proper to call attention to it on this occasion and to state that while things are looking up we should remember the lessons of the past. Be careful lest we get into difficulty again both as individuals and communities.

Now as to sources of revenue. They may be classified as follows: from the Dominion Government; from taxation; from licenses; from fees; from repayments of advances and loans other than on capital account; from the institutions operated by the Minister of Public Works; from fines, forfeitures and estreated bail; from miscellaneous.

I shall not worry the House with the details under these heads. They will be published in the schedule to the printed report of the address as usual.

I may give the particulars with respect to the broad heads I have indicated, for 1924-25. From the Dominion Government in the form of subsidies payable under the law and income from the School Trust Fund and the operations of the school branch we get 28.3367% or \$2,973,616.51. This is almost the same percentage as in the previous year. From taxation we get 38.5108%. This is slightly less than the year before; \$4,041,268.09 in 1925 and \$4,086,258.95 in 1924. From the licenses, lower in percentage slightly; 14.7896% last fiscal year and 15.0977% the year before, or \$1,551,998.52 in 1925 and \$1,589,589.16 the year before. From fees: 8.5394% in 1925 and 9.2785% in 1924, or \$896,106.93 in 1925 and \$976,898.74 in 1924. Repayments of advances and loans: 4.9641% last fiscal year and 4.0921% the previous year, or \$520,924.24 in 1925 and \$430,841.60 the year before. (*See Schedule No. 1.*)

Where did the money go? Here again we deal with it without regard to the classification by votes in the Public Accounts or departments but rather by services. The headings are: Administrative (what it costs to run the administrative machine or government); Legislative (what it costs to run this Legislative Body); Protective (which in-

cludes our police courts, jails, Land Titles offices and so on); Developmental (including education, public health, child protection, promotion of agriculture and commerce); Patriotic Services and Miscellaneous.

First dealing with Administrative. In 1925 it was a little lower in proportion to total expenditure than in the preceding year. In 1925 it was 4.4369% as compared with 4.4384% in 1924, or \$473,000.61 in 1925 as compared with \$465,703.13 in 1924. Legislative expenditure remains almost stationary each year. The largest item is the indemnity to the Members of this House: 1.5862% in 1925 and 1.5533% in 1924, or \$169,064.20 in 1925 and \$162,983.73 in 1924. Protective expenditures a little lower in 1925 than in 1924. In 1925 it was 16.3613% and in 1924 17.5178%, or \$1,744,285.92 in 1925 and \$1,838,077.12 in 1924. Developmental. In a new province this must for a number of years absorb the greater proportion of its revenues. In 1925 it was 70.3937% and in 1924, approximately the same. While the other services have tended to decrease, our developmental expenditures tend to increase each year. In 1925 the total was \$7,504,227.09 and in 1924 \$7,353,808.88. The other items are very small and can well be examined in the printed schedule. (*See Schedule No. 2.*)

I do not think I need to go any further with reference to details on this matter at the present time but I think the members will be interested in a statement of our revenue and expenditure on a population basis. It is very much easier for comparative purposes to work these things out on a population basis. Taking our population at 828,600 (which is the figure used by the Federal Government) we received: from the Dominion Government \$3,589; from all forms of taxation \$4,877; from licenses \$1,873; from fees \$1,081; from repayments of advances and loans .629c; from fines, forfeitures and estreated bail, .188c; from Institutional Revenue .178c; from miscellaneous .249c; or a total revenue from all sources in the last fiscal year of \$12.664 per head of population. It must be remembered, however, that this does not represent general taxation.

In the matter of expenditure. Administration cost .571c per head last fiscal year; Legislative .204c per head; Protective \$2.105 per head; Developmental \$9.057 per head; miscellaneous .929c per head; or a total expenditure of \$12.866 per head of population.

I would point out for the benefit of those who criticise our system of Government and who say this system is wasteful and expensive, that it costs too much to have members of a Legislature and a Government, that out of \$12.86 per head of expenditure only 77c per head is taken up in the Administration and Legislative items combined. The whole Governmental and Legislative machine costs 77c per head of population to maintain. And remember, Mr. Speaker, that this includes provision for interest charges on this building in which the Legislative and Governmental Institutions are housed.

I do not advance this information with any political motive but rather to enable members of the House to get the facts for those who

call our system of government expensive. I doubt very much if in the administration of a total sum of these proportions you can find any large business with a relatively smaller overhead than is incurred in the system of conducting government, which we call the British System, provided it is reasonably economically operated.

I usually give some information with regard to controllable and uncontrollable expenditures. It is well known to the members of the House that there are certain items of expenditure which are under the control of the Government, certain sums voted by the Legislature which are expended by the Government in the discretion of the Government and that also there are sums voted in connection with which no discretion is extended to the Government. They are amounts which the Government must pay by law.

In judging the efficiency of a Government we must in fairness ask what proportion of the total expenditure has the Government under control directly and in its discretion and what proportion is controlled by law.

In the fiscal year of 1924-25 the controllable expenditure was \$4,894,475.53 and the uncontrollable \$7,122,856.65. I would here point out that this Legislature does actually deal with matters of public expenditure by law to a greater extent than it permits the Cabinet discretion in the expenditure of public money.

Manifestly in rendering an account of our stewardship we attach most importance to that portion of the expenditure which the Legislature has placed at our discretion. I here want to point out what the progress of the years shows in relation to controllable expenditure. In the fiscal year of 1922-23 I was able to report a reduction of 13% in that portion of the expenditure which was controllable by the Government. In 1923-24 there was a further reduction of 8%. For last fiscal year I am glad to report a further reduction of 3%. Our controllable expenditures were \$169,018.79 less in the last fiscal year than in the previous year. Since 1922-23 the controllable expenditures by this Government have been reduced by 24%. I would like any critic to show me similar figures in connection with any other Province in Canada.

While our controllable expenditures have been reduced in such marked degree there has been an increase in the uncontrollable expenditure not to so great an extent but brought about very largely by the increase in expenditures on school grants, hospital grants and other uncontrollable expenditures of that character. They increased by 8% in 1922-23, 1% in 1923-24 and nearly 4% in the last fiscal year. So that our reduction in controllable expenditures in the three periods is 24% and our increase in uncontrollable 13% in the same period. But the Government requests that it be judged from the point of view of those things placed within its discretion, and in that connection challenges comparison with any other province in Canada. In connection with uncontrollable expenditures I might point out that grants paid under the law, automatic so far as the Government is concerned,

amounted in the last year to \$3,226,684.10. That represents an increase from the year before of some \$60,000.00.

I am moved at this point to make some observation with regard to the trend in this connection. While we are in pretty fair shape as a people, and province today, it is the part of wisdom to take account of the trend in order that we may plan safely and properly for tomorrow. There is one trend in connection with expenditure and revenue which I desire to place before the House in order that members between now and the next Session and in future years will pay attention to it.

Our trend of expenditure upon education is constantly upward. Our trend in expenditure upon hospitals is steadily upward. The amount of the grants in each case while higher than any other province has not been materially changed by the Legislature for several years. The increased expenditure therefore comes about through greater numbers. That is one trend. While that trend in expenditure is definitely upward what is the trend respecting our sources of revenue? In a province such as this the major source of revenue is and must continue to be property taxation, land value taxation. The trend in connection with that source of revenue is not upward; neither is it downward; but it is, and is likely to remain for some time, approximately stationary. What conclusion do I draw from this so far as the future is concerned? If we keep on raising children to be educated at a faster rate than our land value assessment and taxation increases there must at some time be a readjustment of these two factors in relation to each other.

We have the idea, some of us, that possibly a numerical maximum may be reached. Increased population to a province with a taxation system which is based mainly on property values does not necessarily mean immediate increased income to the province but it does definitely mean immediate increase in expenditure of the province. Increased population will affect only slowly our land values, our basis of assessment and taxation but it will affect immediately our necessities for expenditure upon the education of children especially and upon the care of the sick in our hospitals among other matters.

It therefore means that if the two trends continue as they are today we must at some time in the future consider either reducing the amount of the grant paid by law for education and hospitals or else we must get more money in order to care—not for the necessities of Government and Administration—but for the uncontrollable expenditure as set by statute.

Getting more money means an increase in that tax based upon property values. I am not now indicating such a course as being the policy of this Government at the present time. We do not believe the necessity for it is immediate but I think it is the duty of the person who is in charge of the finances of the province to look ahead and to indicate the trends with respect to income and expenditure, and this is one of the general trends I have observed which can be demonstrated in actual figures, and if we see that trend we should give thought as a Legislature to the best manner of providing for it as time goes on.

Hon. Mr. McNab: Could you give us a maximum of children for the Province?

Premier Dunning: No I cannot, but I hope a maximum number of children in Saskatchewan will never be reached.

This trend affects not only the institutions of Government of the Province but also the municipalities and school districts. They are all wrestling with this problem. I can give an illustration of its magnitude in regard to education. In 1924 the amounts levied for education by our local governing bodies were \$10,745,625.08. In the same year the Government expended, largely in the form of grants to these local bodies, \$3,351,424.54. In other words: one quarter of the total cost of education in this province is borne by the central authority. The total cost of education to our local bodies and the Government of the province was in that year \$14,097,049.62, or \$17.01 per head of population. I am not criticising it. I would like anyone to show me any part of the world in which a state system of education does not exist where people get off with as light a load as \$17 per head for education. We are apt to complain about the cost without making comparisons between the system of education which we have and its alternative.

Public Debt.

I want to refer briefly to our old friend the public debt. We have a public debt in this Province as is the case in every other Province of the Dominion and every other Dominion in the British Empire, based on the principle that the people who are here today should not be called on to bear the whole cost of institutions which will be of service to future generations, but that provision should be made whereby these future generations will have the opportunity of bearing a portion of the load themselves; a public debt, also, in order to provide ourselves with the facilities of a modern civilisation such as a telephone system, elevator system and many other utilities which will be of service to ourselves as well as to future generations.

The total of this public debt as of December 31, 1925, was \$57,463,659.50 or \$69.35 per head of population. The people of the province as a whole do not have to pay interest upon the whole of this amount because a large part of it, \$25,074,895.18, nearly half, is invested in undertakings which carry their own interest charges such as the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board, the Telephone System, the Co-operative Elevator System, etc. The net dead weight debt which does not produce revenue was at that date \$32,388,764.32 or \$39.08 per head of population.

I should here give some information regarding debt reductions. Any of the members who have examined the Estimates will find a smaller amount is asked for interest on public debt for the coming fiscal year than in the last fiscal year, and that in spite of the fact that the interest provision there made must include interest on all the capital loans provided for in the estimates of which they are a part. I have been asked by several members how this is. The answer is that

the policy followed during the high interest war years, and those immediately following, was to issue securities for as short a period as the market would absorb in the belief that when normal times returned it would be possible to replace these securities bearing a high rate of interest by other securities bearing a lower rate and thus save money to the province. That was done and is going on progressively and large savings in interest have already been made and should continue to increase as time goes on. In addition the Government announced the policy of utilising the surplus proceeds from the operation of the liquor system for the reduction of the public debt. The Government gave consideration to all the suggestions made regarding the use of these profits and decided the sanest and most statesmanlike use of the money would be to apply it directly to the reduction of the public debt. We believe as a Government that if the money were used to finance new services any change in the liquor policy in the future might result in leaving these services without a source of revenue to keep them going and thus have the effect of either abolishing the services or increasing the general taxation to enable them to continue. From every point of view the Government believes the decision to apply these surpluses to the reduction of the public debt is the most beneficial use that can be made of the money. We received from the Liquor Board at the end of the first accounting period \$249,825.12. This was the disposable profit for that accounting period. For the second accounting period, closing at the end of the calendar year, the Government has not yet received the figures. As a matter of fact after looking into the whole matter the Government is inclined to agree with the Board that ending its fiscal year on December 31 is the worst period from the point of view of the Board. We will bring before the House at a later date a proposal to change the end of the Board's fiscal year to March 31, one month prior to the close of the provincial fiscal year, which will enable the transactions of the Board to be closed before the end of our fiscal year and permit the surplus monies to be applied on the public debt before the close of the fiscal year. The reason is of course that the Christmas and New Year seasons bring pressure on the system which makes it difficult to take stock and makes it in every way better not to close its year at the busiest period. The amount I have named has been applied directly to the public debt in the redemption of treasury bills issued under *The Deferred Charges Act*. As other payments come in they will be applied directly to the public debt where possible and where that is not possible we have the general sinking fund into which such payments can go for investment purposes, until they can be applied directly in the reduction of the public debt.

The use of the general sinking fund I could illustrate by referring to the reduction in the public debt in the last fiscal year. Out of sinking funds, including general sinking fund, there was paid: treasury bills \$1,379,750.00; a portion of 5% debentures of 1925, Series B and D to the amount of \$61,918.50; a portion of 5% debentures, Series E and F to the extent of \$286,578.96; or a total of \$1,728,247.46. It has had the effect of reducing the amount of money in the general sinking fund but it was available for only one purpose—

the reduction of the public debt. In this connection I might point out that in the statement of the general sinking fund contained in the Public Accounts members of the House will find redemption of Saskatchewan securities to a total of \$2,385,512. If the sinking fund had not been used for that purpose it would have meant that the Treasury would have had to pay interest charges of \$114,884.52. The sinking fund is made up of all capital repayments to the Government. If a piece of public property is sold which was purchased in the first place by borrowed monies, the proceeds go into the general sinking fund and not into the revenues of the province; repayment of principal by the Elevator Company also goes into the sinking fund and the interest to current revenue. Thus the general sinking fund is available from time to time to help to reduce the public debt by redeeming Saskatchewan securities as they mature.

I feel sure the House will be interested in some comparisons of our public debt with that of other provinces. I use figures compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation as at March 2, 1925, the latest set of figures available. This concern does business in securities in all the provinces, and publishes authentic information regarding the standing of the public debt of the provinces and municipalities. In making the comparisons it is necessary to do it on a per capita basis and the following are the figures: Gross Debt: British Columbia \$174; Alberta \$122; Manitoba \$109; Ontario \$100; New Brunswick \$81; Saskatchewan \$68; Nova Scotia \$56; Quebec \$29; Prince Edward Island \$19. Saskatchewan is the lowest but three among the provinces of Canada.

I will be told by some that this is not a fair comparison because it includes all the direct debt of the province and that I should allow for the fact that there are certain portions of it in each province that are revenue bearing. We have a much larger proportion of self-sustaining debt in this province than they have in most of the others. So I will also give the net figures from the same source: British Columbia \$135; Alberta \$80; New Brunswick \$48; Ontario \$44; Manitoba \$43; Nova Scotia \$36; Saskatchewan \$35; Quebec \$18; Prince Edward Island \$15. Saskatchewan is the lowest but two in the net debt.

I am sure the House will be interested in a comparison between provincial and municipal taxation in our province. When we talk about taxation it is our custom to hammer at the Provincial Government to reduce provincial taxation. To get a correct appreciation of the situation as it really exists and find out which are the major taxation bodies of the province I have information respecting the total amounts levied in the form of taxation by our municipalities and also by the province. So far as Saskatchewan is concerned, of the three taxing bodies—Municipal, Provincial and Federal—the province takes by far the least per head of population to maintain its services. The Dominion takes more than the province and the municipalities also need more. The total municipal taxation of the province for the year 1924, the last for which we have complete figures, is \$24,313,820, or \$29.34 per head of population. If you compare that with the only provincial

taxation which falls generally on the people you will find that the Public Revenue tax for that year was \$2,258,635 or \$2.73 per head. Or if motor licenses, not a general tax but pretty nearly becoming one, are included the total Provincial tax would be \$3,555,230 or \$4.29 per head. Perhaps that comparison will not satisfy some of my honourable friends opposite. We have other sources of revenue but they are not general taxation but for the sake of comparison I am willing to include all forms of provincial taxation whether it bears on a few or is general as in the case of the Public Revenue tax. That would make a total of \$5,328,163 or \$6.43 per head.

I am not being critical of the municipalities. I just present facts which indicate that the taxing body which taxes the most in order to maintain its services is of necessity the municipality, and the taxing body that taxes the least is the province. The province unlike the municipalities must pay grants to the other small governing bodies out of the monies it receives; an obligation which does not rest on the municipalities except in relation to schools.

Bond Issue.

I want to refer for a moment to bond issues. There have been two; first, 4½% debentures, twenty years, sold by tender which is the custom of the Government. The best tender received was from the Wood, Gundy & Company, the Dominion Securities, and Dillon, Read & Company. These securities are payable at St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina or Vancouver and New York and London, England. The purchase price was 94.90, the cost being 4.90% and the purchase moneys was used for the purpose of redemption of treasury bills and for Capital Account expenditure such as public buildings, public improvements, etc. The second issue, 4½% debentures, twenty years, September 15, 1925, was sold to a syndicate composed of Wood, Gundy & Company, and the Royal Bank of Canada, and is payable at St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver. The purchase price was 93.90, the cost being 4.97%; this issue was for the redemption of treasury bills and for expenditure in public buildings, public improvements, etc.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD.

Just a few words with regard to the Farm Loan Board. I was able to table earlier in the Session the Report of the Board for the calendar year 1924. The statement from the Board for the calendar year 1925 is not yet available but I hope to be able to table it before the close of the Session. I have some information which should be encouraging to those who believe in this scheme and in the general soundness of rural credit schemes of this nature. At the end of the calendar year 1925 the Board had paid to the Treasury every cent of interest due. In addition at that date it had nearly \$75,000 which has been applied in repayment of the loans for administration purposes made in previous years to them by the Provincial Treasurer. The Board will still owe the Government a substantial amount of admin-

istration account, something over \$200,000 but the result of the 1925 operations, reflecting as they do the general improvement in the economic condition of the people and consequently of the borrowers, does tend to justify the belief of those of us who started the scheme that it can be worked on a margin of from one and one-half to two per cent., allowing for all costs of administration and contingencies provided that borrowers play the game fairly.

Perhaps it is a little too early to say that the experiment is a success. The year has been an excellent one, considering that the scheme has passed through eight of the most difficult years from an economic point of view that our people have ever seen. But the situation is very encouraging. I am not advocating that we should widely extend the capital loans to the Board. The province has already about \$10,000,000 invested in the scheme. It is a lot of money and there is a limit to the extent to which it is wise and practicable for 800,000 people to pledge their credit for the service of a part of the people. We should continue to go steadily and slowly in the matter, impressing upon the farmers all the time that the fundamental of a long term system of agricultural credits must be promptitude of payment on the part of the borrowers to the end that those who have not yet been able to get the benefits of the scheme may, through the repayment of small principal instalments by those who have had the benefits in the past, secure loans for themselves. That little feature of human nature is the one indeterminate thing in connection with an agricultural credit scheme, the one factor which cannot be exactly estimated. If there is a general disposition on the part of the borrowers to treat the obligation as one of little importance because it is Government money, then no rural credit scheme can succeed. If on the other hand there is a disposition on the part of the borrowers to regard the obligation as more sacred because it is the money of all the people then you can operate such a scheme on a mighty close margin.

ESTIMATES 1926-27.

With regard to the current fiscal year I am watching revenue and expenditure very closely these days. The year ends on April 30 next and while I do not indulge in prophecy as a rule I do think there is every reason to hope that we will end the current fiscal year with a surplus, not a deficit. With regard to the Estimates the aggregate amount asked for does not materially differ from the amount asked for last year. There is an increase for expenditure on capital account for which money will have to be borrowed. It is accounted for altogether by \$200,000 in public buildings and \$225,000 on highways on account of the Federal financial aid scheme ending with the close of the present year so far as we are concerned. It is necessary for us to at least partially provide for the carrying on of programmes of provincial highway construction out of our own finances. There is also an amount of \$550,000 for telephones. The telephone system loan does not bother me very much because money loaned to it is always provided for so far as its own interest and sinking fund charges are concerned and the

system has also been able to reduce its capital loans from the Government. The extension of new lines of railway in recent years has resulted in the building up of new communities and rural lines are gradually going out from these centres to the farms, with the resultant demand for long distance connections. If we were so unfortunate as some of the Provinces owning telephone systems and had to provide for deficits out of general revenue we might well hesitate, but so far the management has displayed great wisdom in handling the system and the Government has no fear with respect to its moderate extension.

A year ago, Mr. Speaker, I said: "I might fairly say on behalf of the Government that comparison will show, and those best qualified to express an opinion so state, that the financial condition of the province as a governmental unit is better than that of any province in Canada with the possible exception of Quebec." I am able to say today that the same condition prevails emphasised more than ever since one year ago. There is every reason for confidence both in the future of our people in an economic sense and the future of this province as a governmental entity, but may I say in the same breath that in these times there is also every need for continued caution. I suppose most members of the House do read the Bible but if there ever was a country in the world with respect to which the experience of Joseph of old applied, this western province, surely, is the place. Take care in the fat years, waste not your substance in these years, but prepare for the days of leanness which may come.

Mr. Speaker, this is the word of confidence and also of caution that I would leave with the people of this province: We have a great future which can be realised to the extent to which we combine confidence with caution.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE 1

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

	1923-1924		1924-1925	
Percentage			Percentage	
1. DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....	28.1243	\$2,961,113.91	28.3367	\$2,973,616.51
(a) Subsidy.....	18.0561	\$1,901,069.00	18.5300	\$1,944,505.00
(b) School Lands.....	10.0682	1,060,044.91	9.8067	1,029,111.51
2. TAXATION.....	38.8108	4,086,258.95	38.5108	4,041,268.09
(a) Public Revenues (Less Commission).....	20.2244	\$2,129,354.07	21.4145	\$2,247,220.48
(b) Wild Lands (Less Commission).....	6.4053	674,396.70	6.4673	678,667.64
(c) Supplementary Revenue (Less Commission)....	.4259	44,843.90	.3111	32,644.18
(d) Inheritance.....	4.6007	484,396.90	2.7001	283,341.61
(e) Corporation.....	4.4190	465,261.70	4.9102	515,272.59
(f) Timber Berth.....	.0196	2,058.53	.0156	1,631.33
(g) Railways.....	1.9035	200,412.00	1.9680	206,520.00
(h) Fur Royalties.....	.8124	85,535.15	.7240	75,970.26
3. LICENSES.....	15.0977	1,589,589.16	14.7896	1,551,998.52
(a) Detective.....	.0038	\$ 400.00	.0038	\$ 400.00
(b) Auctioneer.....	.0701	7,380.00	.0627	6,584.83
(c) Peddlers.....	.3505	36,897.00	.3371	35,371.63
(d) Marriage.....	.0846	8,908.00	.1446	15,175.10
(e) Motors.....	12.7485	1,342,246.35	12.3559	1,296,594.60
(f) Moving Pictures.....	.2783	29,298.65	.2876	30,182.35
(g) Circus.....	.0230	2,418.00	.0140	1,474.00
(h) Company.....	.1113	11,725.00	.1103	11,571.25
(i) Insurance.....	.6964	73,320.57	.7187	75,414.23
(j) Fur Dealer.....	.0923	9,717.82	.1622	17,017.07
(k) Game.....	.2204	23,200.45	.2152	22,584.39

THE BUDGET

SCHEDULE 1 (Continued)

	1923-1924		1924-1925	
(l) Slaughter House.....	.0359	\$ 3,780.00	.0341	\$ 3,580.01
(m) Plumber.....	.0021	229.00	.0016	172.00
(n) Embalmer.....	.0031	331.00	.0022	226.00
(o) Steam Boiler.....	.1924	20,260.00	.1723	18,076.00
(p) Cow Testing and Creameries.....	.0025	267.00	.0046	498.00
(q) Trappers.....	.1825	19,210.32	.1616	16,963.06
(r) Dog Trainer.....		nil	.0011	114.00
4. FEES.....	9.2785	\$976,898.74	8.5394	\$896,106.93
(a) Notary Public.....	.0333	\$ 3,493.00	.0290	\$ 3,040.00
(b) Commissioner for Oaths.....	.0067	705.00	.0063	660.00
(c) Police.....	.3875	40,797.23	.3394	35,610.14
(d) Succession Duty Fees.....	.0445	4,685.00	.0415	4,356.10
(e) Land Titles.....	5.7496	605,358.19	5.2001	545,689.29
(f) Court and Sheriff.....	1.5675	165,030.56	1.1411	119,737.47
(g) Company.....	.2246	23,647.37	.1897	19,908.67
(h) Examinations (Education).....	.3953	41,627.16	.5842	61,308.44
(i) Teachers Certificates.....	.0378	3,980.72	.0224	2,353.10
(j) Normal School.....	.0971	10,221.76	.2485	26,076.36
(k) Brands.....	.0497	5,234.50	.0341	3,580.13
(l) Stallion Inspection.....	.0179	1,884.00	.0184	1,928.00
(m) Stallion Registration.....	.0249	2,625.00	.0189	2,093.02
(n) Vital Statistics.....	.0243	2,560.85	.0415	4,360.33
(o) Administration of Estates of Mentally Incompetent.....	.1399	14,729.47	.1457	15,288.44
(p) Steam Boilers Act.....	.1701	17,909.00	.1308	13,726.30
(q) Liquor Commission.....	.2358	24,830.97	.1760	18,468.43
(r) Miscellaneous.....	.0720	7,578.96	.1708	17,922.71
5. REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES AND LOANS (other than on Capital Account).....	4.0921	430,841.60	4.9641	520,924.24
6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE.....	1.5559	163,812.99	1.4079	147,738.14
7. FINES, FORFEITURES AND ESTREATED BAIL.....	1.5678	165,068.28	1.4847	155,806.52
8. MISCELLANEOUS—				
being: Interest, Sale of Publications, Materials, etc.	1.4729	155,076.83	1.9668	206,396.54
	100.00	\$10,528,660.46	100.00	\$10,493,855.49

SCHEDULE 2

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

	1923-1924		1924-1925	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE.....	Percentage 4.4384	\$ 465,703.13	Percentage 4.4369	\$ 473,000.61
2. LEGISLATIVE.....	1.5533	162,983.73	1.5862	169,064.20
3. PROTECTIVE.....	17.5178	1,838,077.12	16.3613	1,744,285.92
(a) Police.....	5.9603	\$625,395.90	5.3955	\$ 575,213.97
(b) Courts.....	2.3882	250,582.62	2.2494	239,816.69
(c) Gaols.....	1.8916	198,476.10	1.7654	188,211.89
(d) Land Titles.....	3.5702	374,607.07	3.3297	354,982.81
(e) Miscellaneous.....	3.7075	389,015.43	3.6213	386,060.56
4. DEVELOPMENTAL.....	70.0854	7,353,808.88	70.3937	7,504,227.09
(a) Education.....	31.5441	\$3,309,808.36	31.4378	\$3,351,424.54
(b) Public Health.....	14.2779	1,498,132.74	13.8831	1,479,999.03
(c) Child Protection.....	3.5963	377,345.30	3.7217	396,739.64
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
(1) Agriculture.....	3.1356	329,003.81	3.8925	414,948.17
(2) Highways.....	16.6602	1,748,100.49	16.6719	1,777,254.19
(3) Labour and Industries.....	.8713	91,418.18	.7867	83,861.52
5. PATRIOTIC PURPOSES.....	.0080	845.72	.0038	409.33
6. MISCELLANEOUS.....	6.3971	671,224.87	7.2181	769,493.16
	100.00	\$10,492,643.45	100.00	\$10,660,480.31

Speech delivered by
MR. J. T. M. ANDERSON
(Saskatoon)
in the
DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Wednesday, January 13, 1926.

Mr. Anderson, in speaking during the Budget debate, said:

Mr. Speaker, I am sure we listened with a great deal of pleasure and interest to the address of the Provincial Treasurer yesterday. We were in accord with his reference to the excellent crops of the past year and we have every reason to be hopeful and optimistic as to the future because of these crops. As he pointed out there is, in some small areas, a certain amount of distress. We must keep this situation in mind, and in view of the fact that we have not in the past few years had very successful crops; in view of the heavy burdens which have been weighing upon our farming population during the last few years, I think it would be a mistake for us to become too exultant because of the yield of 1925, and I do not think it should be considered as any excuse on the part of this Government or any municipality for not trying to lessen the burden of taxation which has been so strongly felt for very many years. I would say that it will take two or three or perhaps more similar crops to bring back many of our farmers to the position they occupied a few years ago. It was remarked, and I believe rightly so, that the morale of those engaged in our greatest industry and that of all of our citizens was much better because of 1925 conditions.

I thought that the Premier, in mentioning that might have said something by way of giving the farmers credit for having started one of the greatest enterprises that has ever been engineered by any farming population in any country. They have launched by their united efforts the Wheat Pool, a great co-operative organisation which has attracted attention from all over the world. I am quite prepared to make the statement that the morale mentioned has been partly, at least, if not to a very great extent, brought about and most of the satisfaction and the happiness of the farmers of this province has come as a result of this enterprise.

I was rather surprised to get the information that so far as the numbers of certain kinds of stock were concerned there had been a decrease. I am not just clear as to the reason for this. We have been spending a lot of money in trying to encourage various phases of agriculture and a great deal has been said regarding mixed farming,

and I was under the impression that the number of cattle and swine would be very materially increased because of this expenditure. I do not see what the reason is; let us hope we are introducing in larger numbers from year to year better breeds of horses and cattle. I fail to understand why there should be such a decrease in the number of swine.

I think I am justified in saying at this juncture that the increase in numbers so far as cattle and swine are concerned will largely depend from year to year upon the possible markets and I for one, and quite a number support me in this respect, feel that the Australian Treaty, about which we heard so much in recent months, will not tend to encourage an increase in the number of cattle and swine in this or any other province. I would like to voice my protest against this Treaty which I contend has worked discrimination against the farmers of this western country and the whole Dominion for that matter. It is a direct discrimination and for no other reason so far as I can see than to further protect two or three industries in this country. When I think that under this Treaty, Australia, which is a large meat producing country and a country where the climatic conditions are conducive to that industry is unduly favoured; when I know that under this Treaty meat from Australia can be sent to Canada over a duty of half a cent a pound and our Canadian meat cannot get in to Australia under that Treaty unless a tariff of five cents a pound is paid; when I think of Canadian eggs going into Australia and eighteen cents a dozen being charged when Australian farmers may ship eggs into Canada free of duty; when I think of the Australian duty on lard being four cents and on cheese six cents, I think that, in the interests of the farmers, we as a Legislature should utter a very strong protest against this Treaty.

It was remarked by the Premier that, "it takes courage and foresight and prudence and wisdom to refuse to spend money." It takes courage to remove the burdens that rest heavily on our people because of taxation of all kinds and it is not a display, I maintain, of public courage to rest satisfied because of the fact that our next door neighbour is alleged to be more burdened than we are.

Reference was made to the fact, which cannot be denied, that in the case of the erection of our public buildings future generations will be called on to assist in paying for them. We are erecting these public buildings, these schools, and jails, and hospitals and so on. I feel we are justified in assuming that, in view of the large expenditures in education and public health, in the days that lie ahead, while these future generations are still paying for them, they will at least admire us for the amount of money expended thereon, and we are hoping that, because of the training and education and attention to public health being given today, many of these buildings will not be patronised to the same extent as they are today.

I would ask your attention, Mr. Speaker, while I turn to the Public Accounts, 1924-25. Several speakers on the floor

of this House have mentioned that they have found considerable difficulty in arriving at an understanding of certain expenditures and revenue. The criticism has been largely because of the arrangement of items contained therein. The manner in which the annual statements of the province are constructed is such as to preclude an intelligent understanding to the average man. For instance: on pages 22 and 23 of the Public Accounts 1924-25, there is displayed a summarised statement of revenue and expenditure on revenue account. One would expect to be able to find so as to compare with previous years the income derived from certain sources such as Public Revenue tax, Automobile Licenses, Succession Duty, and so forth, but these important items are submerged under departmental headings and the only means of comparison is to turn up the Public Accounts of other years.

On page 25 of the Manitoba Public Accounts will be found a summary of loans. This information cannot be extracted from the Saskatchewan Public Accounts. Neither in Manitoba nor Saskatchewan Public Accounts is it possible to ascertain the annual amounts which should be provided to give the provincial sinking funds the opportunity to retire the various capital debts at maturity. Nowhere in the Public Accounts can I find the amount levied as Public Revenue tax. Page 27: the figures shown under the heading is for collections and the uncollected amount does not, either in the case of this or any other tax, appear at any place in the Public Accounts.

Similarly the balance sheet itself does not display the current liabilities of the province and I contend that these items should be shown if a proper balance sheet was prepared. What purports to be the annual statement of revenue and expenditure is not such in any sense of the word. It is merely a statement of receipts and expenditures on revenue account. By withholding current liabilities from the statement at the end of the fiscal year I think a serious deficit could easily be turned into a current surplus under this method of financing. This was found to be the case in Alberta when the Greenfield Government went into office by an independent firm of auditors upon investigation. It is perhaps a good argument that the annual statements of Saskatchewan should be prepared by independent auditors as in Manitoba and Alberta.

The balance sheet does not give a true conception of the affairs of this province. It appears to be drawn in such a manner as to justify the continual increase in the public debt. If you look at it you will find on the "asset" side the following appear to be missed out: Cash on hand, accounts receivable, telephone surplus, and it is conceivable that these items might very easily amount to a large sum, perhaps several millions.

On the "liability" side, there are no accounts payable, so no estimate can be made. If one deducts the capitalised Dominion debt allowance (eight millions) and the School Lands Trust Account (twenty-two millions) from the surplus of assets over liabilities, (\$30,670,000) or a total of \$30,338,519, the actual surplus is only \$331,601.50 and, at this, it might be advisable to discount the

\$719,000 advanced to the creameries and the \$206,000 for live stock advances, while on page 14 will be found some liabilities such as advances for seed grain and relief which may be expected to rank as actual instead of contingent liabilities. But for the great taxing power of the Government the present balance sheet reflects anything but a healthy condition, in my estimation, and I question if any commercial concern or municipality would be looked upon as solvent with such a balance sheet.

With reference to capital debt. In the 1925 Public Accounts, page 24, it shows capital expenditure for the year: treasury, \$605,000; public works, \$658,000; highways, \$905,000, and telephones, \$125,000, or a total of \$2,293,000. Increase of borrowings would appear to be treasury bills, 1925, \$7,142,245; treasury bills, 1924, \$4,294,546, or a difference of \$2,847,699; receipts on loans, page 27, \$14,900,503, payments of loans, page 24, \$13,653,086, the difference being \$1,047,417. These two amounts total \$3,895,116. The difference between the borrowings and expenditure on capital is \$1,602,116, for which no justification can be found in the Public Accounts. There should be a statement of capital borrowings and expenditures and it is very doubtful if such a statement can be given. If the construction placed on these figures is stated to be erroneous, the fault is not with the critic but with the manner in which the statements are produced.

Repayment of capital debt; there is no reasonable provision being made, so far as can be ascertained from the Public Accounts of 1925, for the repayment of the public debt, page 27; capital refunds \$551,477, less cost of loans \$36,183, difference \$515,293. It is reasonable to suppose these moneys would have been placed in funds to retire the debt but apparently such was not the case, as the only provision for repayment of debt is found on page 142 and amounts to \$125,033. What I am rather anxious to know is whether or not this balance of \$390,000 has been taken into the consolidated revenue fund of the province?

Premier Dunning: No.

Mr. Anderson: It would appear so and in such case the conversion of trust into current funds is not justified. I am glad to hear that is not the case.

Premier Dunning: Mr. Speaker, the charge of conversion of funds cannot be allowed to pass. The term has a sinister application.

Mr. Anderson: Let me read the next sentence.

Mr. Hyde (Maple Creek): Mr. Speaker, on a point of Order. I understand there is a rule in this House that honourable members shall not read their speeches. The last sentence or remark of the honourable gentleman convinces me that when he says "let me read the next sentence," he is reading his speech. I press for your ruling on my point of Order.

Mr. Anderson: On the point of Order, Mr. Speaker, I contend I am using the same method as the Premier used yesterday.

Premier Dunning: On the point of Order and especially with reference to what I did yesterday. I never have and did not yesterday read a speech or any portion of it. I use, as every member of the House is entitled to use, statements of accounts and notes. My honourable friend, by his own confession, is reading his speech which is in direct contravention of the rules of the House. The reason for the existence of such a rule is that honourable members might, if it were permitted, bring to this House speeches which were really not their own but prepared outside of this House and read by them merely parrot-like and thus abuse the privileges of the Assembly. I have no desire that the honourable gentleman shall be embarrassed but it is important that the rule respecting the straight reading of speeches be observed. He asked permission to read the next sentence and on that ground I take the point of Order.

Mr. Speaker: It is correct that the rules of the House prohibit the reading of speeches. I considered that what the honourable gentleman had read were rather copious notes.

Mr. Anderson: I thank you for your ruling, Mr. Speaker. I am not reading my speech. I am using very full notes because I realize that some of the statements made may not be acceptable and are liable to be challenged.

Premier Dunning: Now, I ask for your ruling, Mr. Speaker, on the previous point of Order, conversion of funds for improper use.

Mr. Anderson: I will accept the objection. In connection with the amount shown under the heading of Land Titles I find the income on page 27 under the heading of fees, \$492,984; page 29, excess assurance fund, \$42,811; page 28, approval of plans, \$9,893, making a total of \$545,689. Other items, pages 130 and on, \$300,745; page 169, \$23,500; a profit of \$221,395.

Premier Dunning: Oh, no.

Mr. Anderson: Supposing the stand is taken that there should be interest allowed on capital investments, say of \$1,500,000, I think we are in a position to have a reduction of these fees probably to the extent of 25 per cent.

Under the heading of education. We are spending very large sums on the subject of education and I will try during the rest of my address to refrain from reading figures as much as possible. We are spending very large sums on education and we are anxious that all our boys and girls shall secure every opportunity in that regard. We are pretty well decided on a good definition of education. There is no use wasting time in long theoretical or philosophical discussions in connection with the subject of education. It is the place and time to consider the situation from a practical point of view. The importance of our educational system has been pointed out and we are pretty well agreed on that. My contention is that, although we are spending very large sums of money on this work we are not getting the results we would like or should be getting. We are not getting these so long as only

7 in 100 reach Grade VIII; over 3,000 leave school at Grade IV; some 3,000 leave at Grade V; 5,000 at Grade VI, and 6,000 at Grade VIII: so long as there are less than 4 in every 100 reaching Grade IX; less than 3 in every 100 reaching Grade X; less than 2 reaching Grade XI; and less than 1 reaching Grade XII.

In our elementary schools, according to the last report of the Education Department, the enrolment totalled 188,017 or 92 per cent. of all, and about 7.8 per cent. in the secondary schools. The figures are: Grade I, 23 per cent.; Grade II, 12 per cent.; Grade III, 12 per cent.; Grade IV, 12 per cent.; Grade V, 10 per cent.; Grade VI, 8 per cent. Grade VII, 5 per cent.; Grade VIII, 6 per cent.; Grade IX, 3 per cent.; Grade X, 2 per cent.; Grade XI, 1 per cent. In 1923 there were 25,498 pupils in Grade IV. The following year one would expect most of them to go to Grade V, but we find 21,511 in Grade V the following year and over 3,000 had left school and are not accounted for in any other way; 2,500 in Grade VI; 5,000 in Grade VII.

The fact that we have such a large number enrolled in our elementary schools, with such a very small percentage going no further than the elementary schools, justifies me in making the statement that in many respects the rural school is the most important educational institution we have in this province. I think it should be our duty to satisfy ourselves to the fullest extent possible that every thing is being done, considering the amount expended, to strengthen these institutions. Seventy-eight per cent. of our enrolment is in the rural and village districts. The Minister of Agriculture mentioned the other day that our villages were largely rural, and, we are all agreed as to the great basic industry of the province, that it should be given the most serious attention. I am not one of those who advocate that there should be discrimination in connection with the course of study in the matter of education, but I do know that the vast majority of the children enrolled in our elementary schools, in the ordinary course of events, will spend their lives on the farms and we must keep that ever before us in working out our course of study and not be thinking altogether of secondary education and high school training. If that is true, it is very essential that in framing our course of study we should have that in view and at the same time give the rural boy and girl the same opportunity for cultural study as any other child. I do not know that we shall in the near future, at our present rate of going, have the boy developed to the extent that when he starts working on the farm he will be able "to sit on the plow and dream of the beauties of English literature as he travels along that mile of furrow." I hope, however, that time will come.

Let us examine the course of study as related to agriculture in our elementary schools. On page 5 you will find: "In view of the varying conditions existing in the province, local conditions should be carefully studied by teachers and inspectors with a view to determining upon what subjects special stress should be laid. In all schools, however, instructions shall be given in English,

including reading, language, composition and spelling; writing; outlines of British and Canadian history; civics; arithmetic; geography, Canada and the British Empire more particularly." Agriculture is not mentioned and there is nothing compulsory in that connection. The same is true of home economics, hygiene, music and drawing.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner: What about local conditions?

Mr. Anderson: Page 6: "All subjects included in the programme should as far as thought advisable receive attention." A very wide scope for the teacher with very little experience. It is true, that it is stated that the amount of time given to a subject will depend largely upon the advice of the inspector, but in case the inspector does not get around to that school for many months or nearly a year after a new teacher is engaged, we cannot expect to get very good results. If it were given definite attention in our normal schools we might, in that way, partially overcome this difficulty.

In the introduction to the course of study there are certain subjects mentioned and outlines given to assist the teacher. "Nature Study and Agriculture" are mentioned on page 9, but you find that in the actual course of study the word "agriculture" does not appear until Grades VII and VIII. In Grades IV, V and VI, there are subjects mentioned such as "elementary science," but "agriculture" does not appear until Grades VII and VIII. When the child reaches Grade VIII and wishes to write on the examinations he does not have to write on agriculture. It is optional. In other words, a pupil may go through the public school course and have no agriculture as such. Page 47—here we find the subjects for Grade VIII examinations, English (literature, composition and grammar), spelling, history and civics, geography, mathematics (including arithmetic, geometry and business forms), hygiene and any two of agriculture, home economics, manual training, drawing, music. It may be contended that the course is for all elementary schools and that those in the towns would not want to take the course in agriculture and for that reason it is made optional, but it seems to me it should be more specifically stated—the advisability of taking this subject, and personally I think it would not do any harm if it were made compulsory in the urban schools. There is no reference book on agriculture mentioned in the course of study. At the end of certain information about a subject such as geometry in Grade VII several reference books are mentioned. No reference book is mentioned in the case of agriculture except in a list of books in the back of the course of study, "Reference Books for Teachers." We there find that whereas there are seventeen dictionaries recommended, fifteen books in English, twenty-two in history, sixteen in geography, seven in home economics, twenty-one in manual arts, six in hygiene, nine in art, seven in music, there are only three in agriculture. Of seven magazines recommended not one agricultural periodical.

Coming to secondary schools. It is essential in Grade VIII to have text books for that grade, and suppose the pupil writes on

agriculture and comes to the city to go to high school. There is no agriculture in the first year or second year high school, but there is in the third year; none in the fourth year. In the educational course outlined no agriculture is mentioned but household economics is. In the general course in the high school no agriculture is mentioned in Grade IX. Household science is optional. In Grade X the same. In Grade XI English, history, and one of chemistry, agriculture, home economics, or a foreign language.

Coming to the teachers' course, there is no agriculture as such in Grades IX or X and household economics is optional. Grade XI, English, history, algebra and geography and three others, one of which must be physics, chemistry, agriculture, home economics, Latin, French, German and Greek. Students in music may be exempted from one of algebra, agriculture, Latin, home economics, French, German or Greek. Grade XII has no agriculture. Grade XI is similar to our junior matriculation. According to the regulations the Grade XI subjects are necessary for admission to first-year arts, science, agriculture, and pharmacy; agriculture is optional again and in senior matriculation, which is equivalent to two years in the University, generally speaking, there is no agriculture and the regulations admit to the second year in Arts, Law, Science and first year in Engineering. There is no mention as to what standing you would get in agriculture if the senior matriculation student were to proceed to a degree in that course. No text book in agriculture is mentioned in Grades IX, X, XI, XII, but home economics has two. One is "School and Home Cooking," and the other, "Clothing for Women." Here is a "Circular for Teachers and Students, 1925-26, Text Books and Books of Reference for Public and High Schools." No text book in agriculture mentioned. It is interesting to note that there is no agriculture as such in Grades IX and X and in the high school course in Grade XI the first item under the head of "agriculture" showing the work to be taught is "review the work of Grades IX and X," and there is no work prescribed in these grades. Whoever was responsible, there has been considerable carelessness.

This will give you an idea, Mr. Speaker, of the carelessness in drawing up these courses of study in agriculture for Grade XI. Under farm crops we find "alfalfa and Western rye grass, wheat and oats, potatoes and turnips, onions and lettuce, rhubarb and celery, currants and strawberries, spruce, geranium, crocus. A study of plant foods and fertilisers with reference to above crops." I have been wondering what the fertiliser for the crocus crop would be. But there is a very good course of agriculture for high schools for those students who take up the work under section 12 of the regulations, page 14. This section deals with rural pupils. They do not need any examination for entrance. They must have a standing satisfactory to the principal of the school. They may come in and apply, if they represent in number at least 10, to the principal of the high school for a class to be organised for three months during the winter months.

I believe there is a question before the House as to the number enrolled in that course and I will be surprised to find very many.

I think that during that time many rural schools are open and the children are attending there, and the expense of coming in to the high schools would prohibit many of them. And if they are getting proper training in their own schools the necessity of their coming in should not be so great. It is true, it is said that they will get instruction from experts in these schools. I am not so sure that they have experts in agriculture on the staffs of all our high schools. These courses are very good—the courses in home economics and agriculture. The outline is very satisfactory and I have no criticism to offer in that regard. In the home economics course, however, there is one significant thing. It is the only place in the whole course where the children are taught “how to serve afternoon tea.” In regard to text books or reference books on the subjects taught in the high schools there are two under the heading of “Science.” No agricultural heading, but two agricultural books under the heading “Science.” No agricultural magazines recommended of the twelve in the list.

Let us remember that 9,288 of the pupils taking secondary school work are taking high school work in elementary schools—and that is a very good record, and 2,511 of these are not in continuation schools, so they must be in the little country schools or small village schools. I presume that continuation schools would be those that take up 3 years high school work. There are 6,777 in these schools, as against 3,000 in the high schools and collegiate institutes, and it is important that the inspection should be very efficient in the elementary and continuation schools because so many more are taking up secondary educational work in these schools than in our well staffed high schools. I believe we need a sound and efficient course in agriculture in these schools. I do not think there is a member of this House will disagree with that—stressing the study of agriculture. The present conditions are unsatisfactory and I think we are displaying a very serious neglect if we do not have this fixed up in the near future.

As to the course in home economics. It is a very good course in many ways, but it is optional to a great extent, and optional in Grade VIII. There are two courses on pages 41–44 of the Public School Regulations, the first for rural schools and the second for graded schools. Those on the opposite side of the House who are very eloquent and emphatic in stating that the rural pupil should get the same chance and opportunity as the boy in the urban centre, will not care very much about these two courses of study. They are drawn up and it is taken for granted—and the Government must be responsible for its going out—that there is perhaps a lower level of intelligence in the rural communities than in the urban centers. Personally, I resent that.

Hon. Mr. Latta: My honourable friend has assumed that all along.

Mr. Anderson: In the rural schools, in the course in home economics, Grades I to IV, there is emphasised “table setting and serving.” No mention till Grade VII of this in the urban or graded schools and then it is called, “planning and serving a

simple breakfast." Both in the junior and senior section for rural schools, "social customs and table manners" must be taught. This is not mentioned at all in the case of the graded school. "Sweeping and dusting" is taught in the rural schools in the junior grades and not until Grade VII do we find anything like that in the graded schools and then it is classed as "class room house-keeping." It may not have been intentional, but it looks like discrimination. By the way, this table "setting and serving" which starts in Grades I to IV, is kept on and you find it again in Grades IX and X in the high school course.

We have seen that the rural pupil does not get very much by way of teaching in agriculture, according to these courses of study. Let us see what chance he gets when he goes to write on his examinations, and most children look forward to the time when they will have the opportunity to write on the Grade VIII examinations. The regulations are found on page 47 of the Programme of Study for Public Schools: "In any school district within the limits of which a high school or collegiate institute is in operation and where the work of the teacher in charge of Grade VIII has been satisfactorily reported upon by the inspector of schools, the minister may, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools where such official is employed or where no superintendent is employed the principal or the teacher in charge of Grade VIII admit a pupil to a high school without examination." The children in any place where they have a recognised high school within the district do not have to write on Grade VIII examinations, but may be promoted on the recommendation of the principal—but they may write if they wish to. Personally, I have a great deal of faith in the old-fashioned examination. I would like to see it made compulsory for everyone to write unless something happens that the child is ill or there is some other special reason for exempting him.

Hon. Mr. Latta: Departmental examinations?

Mr. Anderson: Departmental examinations and Grade VIII. In town districts, in which a high school is not in operation a pupil may on the recommendation of the principal be admitted to a high school or collegiate institute without examination, provided that for at least one year prior to the end of the term during which the recommendation was made the teacher was in charge of the Grade VIII class in which the pupil was enrolled. If a new teacher comes at Christmas time, whether or not he has higher qualifications than the one who has gone, that student will have to write the examination. I contend there is discrimination against the Grade VIII pupil—discrimination where urban pupils have been admitted to high schools according to subsection 2: "Provided also that the last report of the inspector of schools upon such teacher was satisfactory." I do not know what happens to them if this report is not satisfactory. The regulation continues: "In all other schools the pupils shall be required to pass an examination in such subjects of Grade VIII as may be determined from time to time by the department and the principal shall at such times as the minister may decide submit to the department upon the form prescribed a

certified statement of the pupil's standing as determined by his class work. Such statement shall be taken into consideration when the pupil is awarded the final standing."

I contend here is discrimination again. The boy or girl who lives 20 miles out from the railway or the centre at which these examinations are written has to come in at considerable expense and pay the examination fee of \$2, whereas the boy or girl in the graded schools mentioned does not have to do that. It would be far fairer and better, and we would get better results if every child had to write on Grade VIII examinations. We might have in the rural school a man with a University degree just as capable of instructing his pupils as the principal of the school in town. I do not think any will disagree with the statement that there is discrimination, and I do not know whether it is right or not to make the assertion, but it is possible that many students are not writing on Grade VIII because of the expense. My suggestion would be that if the teacher can be trusted, and the vast majority of them can be trusted, why not send the examination papers out to him and let the pupil write on them in the rural school and send them in to be examined if necessary? I do not think that we should look to the examination fees for revenue. The regulations continue: "Pupils who apply to take the course in agriculture prescribed for high schools and collegiate institutes, under section 12 of the regulations, shall not be required to hold a Grade VIII diploma, but shall satisfy the principal as to their general fitness to enter upon such a course."

What are the results of the Grade VIII examinations? In the report of the Department of Education there is a table showing the number who wrote and failed and the percentages in each case. I am not prepared to agree with the statements in that table. In reckoning the percentage of those who write and fail they have taken into consideration those who did not write but passed by promotion. If you take those who actually sat down and wrote you will find that in 1922, 42 per cent. failed, 48 per cent. failed in 1923 and 53 per cent. in 1924. The number of pupils failing increased from year to year. Two reasons suggest themselves: First, that the examinations are becoming more difficult, and I question if that is true; second, that our schools are not increasing in efficiency as rapidly as we would like. But although the rural pupil has to come in and write on the Grade VIII examinations at considerable expense, when he passes that examination he may go back to that rural school and start the study of his first year high school work and at the end of the year he is not called on to write, but with the recommendation of the teacher is allowed to go into second year high school work without any examination, and at the end of the second year he has to write three subjects that every high school student has to write. If his parents move to the city at the end of the first year, I presume he is admitted to the second year high school. So it does not seem reasonable, if you are going to allow the rural school teacher to promote the pupil from IX to X, not to pass him from VIII to IX, without a written examination.

I have a few suggestions to make to the Minister of Education. During the last year under the assistance of the department there commenced some system of getting into touch with children of elementary school grades in the hinterland of the province for whom no educational facilities existed. I was glad to see that introduced. I was not prepared to accuse anyone of adopting part of the platform of the party I represent, but I would like the department to go a step further and institute an organised correspondence course to assist our boys and girls in the farming communities who, because of home conditions, are not able to go away for many months in the year to other centres to take their high school work. At the present time this is being done by private enterprises. In one section of the province an enterprising ex-school teacher and business college man started a correspondence course for students who want to improve their standing, and also for teachers. I have not the figures for last year, but the year before he had a very heavy enrolment and he was charging quite a substantial fee and deriving very considerable revenue from it. The suggestion I offer is that we should have the normal school men direct this extension work or these correspondence courses in the first, second and third year high school work, and I believe we would find a ready response from many of the pupils who have left school in the rural communities. According to our reports we find that although 12,000 passed Grade VIII in 1924, approximately half of them stopped school at that stage. It is possible that financial conditions did not permit of their going on and I feel sure that if private enterprise can enroll students who are willing to pay large sums to get improved educational standing, then if these students could get it free of cost or at cost, we would be rendering a great service. I would give it my hearty support if the minister should undertake anything of the sort.

One of the members of the House in speaking here recently said that the most important factor in the school, in many ways, was the teacher and we all agree with this. We are not so worried about text books if the teacher knows the work he has to teach, but there has to be some assistance where you have not a fully trained teacher, and because of the difficulties in the past where we required many more teachers than we were training and we had to take them from other provinces—I say, because of this we have perhaps got into the habit of working along this line, but time has come when we should take up this matter of better training in all seriousness. The Deputy Minister of Education in his report of 1925 emphasises this very thing and it indicates that something likely will be done.

My suggestion would be that we eliminate all third class normal sessions or 15 week courses. At the present time our young people, after passing through the three years of high school and securing a departmental diploma for Grade XI may enter the normal school. After a course of training of 15 weeks they are sent out to teach school. No particular restriction as to where they are to go. I am informed there are several hundred out of positions at the present time. We have come to the stage where we should

eliminate the third class session. There is no necessity of having normal schools at Prince Albert, Yorkton or Moosomin or the other small centres. The minimum period of training I would recommend, would be at least 33 weeks, or better still, make it 40 weeks or 10 months. There should be some special attention paid to training teachers for rural work. Most of these young people are going into the rural schools and when they are taking their normal training they are given it under entirely different conditions from what they will find when they go into the country. I think most of us will agree that the rural school teacher has a harder task in taking five or six grades and guiding them through all the various steps according to the various stages of their mental development. Then, too, we have to send these young people to get their experience in the rural communities before they will accept them in the urban centres. The best thing to do is to insist on training them as carefully as possible before they go out to get that experience. Give them all the experience we can in the training schools. I do not know whether it could very well be done, but it seems to me it would be good business if the present model school system were extended a little more so as to make, as nearly as possible, the practice school resemble the elementary school the teacher will go to.

Our normal school staffs should be permanent. There are certain arguments in favour of the inspectors coming in and helping in normal schools, but it would be better business if these inspectors remained out in their fields giving service to their various communities. We should have permanent staffs in our normal schools. We have a great many out of employment. I saw an advertisement in *The Leader* a few days ago of a widow with three children asking for a school and she wound up the advertisement with the words: "Trustees, have a heart." There is a great number of young men working at other lines until they get a chance to get a school. Many of those from the Saskatoon Normal School who got through at Christmas are without positions and it seems to me that the time may be at hand when we should consider the advisability of limiting the number of admissions to normal schools. Some years ago I applied for admission to the second class normal sessions at Toronto and they had no hesitation in telling me that they only took a certain number and would not take any more.

The time has also come when we should have a stricter system of examinations. I do not know how many fail each year at the normal schools, but it is a very small percentage. There is no other profession where the examinations at the end of a period of training result in so many passes as that of teaching. There are practically no failures. Many of those who fail in the profession do so because of the conditions that have existed and the granting of "conditional" certificates. We do not need that practice followed any longer. Our normal schools at the present time are overcrowded and we are absolutely wasting money on the training of teachers under present conditions. There are 96 students in one room in the normal school here. We know that you cannot possibly satisfactorily turn out a large number of teachers like that

in a few weeks under these conditions. The normal schools are full to the roof and we are wasting money in carrying on a system such as that. If you are going to admit all the students who apply one solution might be to erect another normal school and put on a permanent staff. In one of our normal schools at least three of the teachers were practically exhausted physically at the Christmas vacation because of the heavy work in the fall term, and I am not casting any reflection on the ability of any member of any normal school staff. We are, then, wasting money in carrying on a system of training under these conditions. It was stated by the minister on the floor of this House a session or two ago that the average life of a teacher was one year and nine months. I know some of you are thinking of the lady teacher who goes out and gets married in about that time. I am not opposing this as I married one myself. If we could induce our teachers to stay twice as long in the profession it would be a great advantage. Possibly, if we tightened up the conditions under which they are admitted to training it might bring into the profession more who would do that. We should consider some scheme of pensions for teachers as well as civil servants. In some provinces when a teacher is given a certificate he is required to agree to teach for a certain period in that province. I do not know that I would press for that.

Premier Dunning: Does it work?

Mr. Anderson: I suppose there are exceptions. Ontario had it a few years ago. I do not know whether we are admitting into this province teachers from other provinces. That is a matter that should be considered. Manitoba will not accept our third class teachers. Their minimum period of training is roughly one year.

I want to touch for a moment on the cost of training teachers. In the Public Accounts we find for the normal schools at Regina and Saskatoon, and for third class sessions, salaries and expenses \$68,681.87. I contend that does not represent by any means the total cost of training teachers, because we have many school inspectors for several months of the year assisting in normal school work and their salaries are not charged to the normal schools and this would add materially to the cost. In the Estimates for 1926-27 instead of \$2,198 for third class sessions there is an item of \$4,000. That should be struck out and we should object to that strongly when it comes to the committee stage.

We have been asked where shall we economise? So far as the Department of Education is concerned there are certain economies that might be practiced. We are spending a certain amount of money on organisation. This work, in my opinion, could be done by the inspectors of schools as it was done until a few years ago. When we were organising schools at a much greater rate than today, we did not have this elaborate system of school organisation as we have it today. The minister will say there are certain disputes in connection with the fixing of boundaries of districts and so on.

Hon. Mr. Latta: My honourable friend's statement is wrong. The organisation branch has been in existence ever since we had a province.

Mr. Anderson: I said on such an elaborate scale. Supposing it has been in existence ever since the province was formed, we take the stand it is not needed now. My feeling is, and I speak to a certain extent from experience, that the man to assist the local people in adjusting local difficulties is the one man whom they ought to know best, the one representative from the department who is there to speak for them and represent them, rather than a stranger from headquarters. I know it will be said that the inspector is liable to get into trouble. If he cannot handle situations like that they had better change the man. That branch could be eliminated and we would get just as efficient service.

In connection with the superintendent's department, I feel, without injuring our system and without casting any reflection on any individual, that, in the interests of economy we could get along without it. Some years ago the deputy minister was able to look after these duties. I do not know exactly what they are. One of the superintendent's duties, I believe, is to look after the course of study.

The attendance branch. \$10,000 for that. I cannot understand why the expenditure is necessary and I shall expect the minister to let us know. He has had his clerks busy for some weeks to find out if our school attendance law is working satisfactorily in this province and——

Hon. Mr. Latta: That statement is entirely incorrect.

Mr. Anderson:——and we cannot so far get the information. The local attendance officers under the Act are looking after school attendance in the country and I feel that it is costing a great deal more money under the present system than it was when directly handled from the department. If you take into consideration the amount of money paid as salaries to those who are acting as local attendance officers, that statement is quite correct. It would be difficult to get the exact amount. I have asked several farmers and they put it at various amounts, from \$10 to \$25 each. My own personal feeling is that \$20 would be a fair estimate. That would mean from \$90,000 to \$100,000 being paid for local attendance officers.

I notice \$4,500 for supervision in connection with home economics, but there is nothing for supervision so far as agriculture is concerned. The assistance given by the Federal Government has been withdrawn and that may be an excuse for the saving, but home economics should not get any more consideration than agriculture.

It has been reported that we have so many school nurses and once every three years they get around to the rural schools and once every two years to the town and village schools. There is some criticism in the country because of the fact that they are under the Education Department rather than that of Public

Health. That is something that might well be considered. Personally, I have for some time thought that unless we were in a position, financially, to put on additional nurses to cover the whole field regularly, we should adopt some other course. Give our students in the normal schools a thorough training in this matter of public health so that they will be able, when they go out to their schools, to examine the children one by one and advise the parents whether or not they require dental treatment or anything else. One of the best pieces of work I have seen was done in a school where the nurse had never visited and where a young man had become interested in his pupils and discovered, because of his knowledge of this subject, that many of the pupils were suffering from adenoids. One morning at 9 o'clock the school was cleared and a nurse from the Red Cross Society came with a doctor and performed eight or nine operations. I am not condemning the work of school nurses, but I think that in view of the fact that the nurse will not get around for three years to the rural school, the teachers should be trained in such a manner that they can detect symptoms of certain common ailments.

Just referring again to the course of study at page 49, *re* French. It is lawful under the laws of this province as passed in this Legislature that French be taught under certain conditions in our schools and it has been for some time, and my contention is that when any subject is made lawful through an Act of this Legislature and placed on our statute books to be taught in our schools, provision should be made at once as to the course of study for that subject, and the criticism that I want to offer is that the French people in this regard have not been treated with the fairness that they deserved. I find on October 15, 1924, in a paper, *Le Patriote*, printed in the northern part of the province, there is an article on the front page criticising in the French language the Government of this province. If I can recall enough of the language I will try and read a few sentences: "Since 1905, the Government of Saskatchewan has given us French Canadians promises that have never been fulfilled and that they apparently do not intend to fulfil."

Premier Dunning: My honourable friend will take responsibility for the accuracy of the translation, of course?

Mr. Anderson: Of course. "We are tired of living on promises. We wish something more substantial; we want action. 1905! It's a long time since then; and it is only in 1924 that a commencement of justice has been given us by the appointment of four or five school inspectors, one of whom is a French Canadian out of thirty-four members of the inspectoral body in Saskatchewan. 1905! It will soon be twenty years since then, and out of the hundreds of civil servants in the Parliament Buildings at Regina one does not need the five fingers of a hand to count those of our race. Twenty years of waiting is long enough! We also pay taxes. We have a right to representation proportionate to our numbers and to the amount of money that comes from our pockets to grease the Government machine. This is what has determined the heads of the Association. After having submitted with patience for

twenty years to all sorts of evasions; after having been treated as one treats good boys each time they have gone to Regina to address their remonstrances; after the crying injustice we are suffering in the normal schools of the province; after the insult handed to us at Saskatoon, they have said 'the cup is full'."

Mr. Dunning: Has the honourable member read the whole article?

Mr. Anderson: I shall read you the closing sentence:—"We know how to vote, we know how to suffer, and we know how to fight." On October 22, 1924, there appears a letter written by the president of L'A.C.F.C., J. E. Morrier, which reads: "We have decided that a special committee shall wait upon the Minister of Education at the end of October to ask him 'amicably,' but firmly, for the last time, about a course in French, a teacher of French for the normal school at Saskatoon as a substitute for Mr. Turcot recently gone to Europe, and above all, about Normal School Diplomas from the Province of Quebec."

My contention is that this course of studies should have been provided when the teaching of this subject was made legal and it should not have been necessary for a body of people to have to come and beg or make representations or threats to have this accomplished—if it were done because of these threats. The Minister of Education in speaking in this House on January 12, 1925, made some statements in reply to certain criticisms and he said, as reported in the Sessional Papers of the House: "Up to the present there has been no course of study for the guidance of such teachers as are called upon to do this class of work. A course of study has been drafted and is ready for submission to the Council of Education for discussion and report in accordance with the Act." Whether it was drafted after this visit in October is not stated. "The drafting of the course is just as obviously a proper, necessary, and justifiable thing to do as is the preparation of a course of study under any other section of the Act." It did not come until rather late.

Reference was made in this article to the normal school at Saskatoon and I think the Government made a serious mistake in insulting the French people, to use their own words, in connection with the matter of an instructor at the normal school there. We have to train teachers in our normal schools who have to go and teach modern languages in our secondary schools. We have to give them a training to go and teach where children know nothing about the English language. The best way to give them instruction is to have a teacher on the normal school staff who can present the direct method of teaching languages and I think the appointment of Mr. Turcot might well have been justified on educational grounds and not made in a manner that would give one ground for suspicion that there was something political behind it, because when he was appointed—and this is public property now because the French people themselves know about it—why the principal of the normal school should be instructed to warn the members of his staff to keep the appointment secret is more than I can understand.

Hon. Mr. Latta: Who instructed him?

Mr. Anderson: I have not said who instructed him. I would imagine if he got instructions the Minister would be the man who would know about it.

Hon. Mr. Latta: The instructions never came from me or anyone in the department to my knowledge.

Mr. Anderson: He evidently received instructions from someone to keep the appointment secret and it was secret for a considerable time. The appointment could have been———.

Premier Dunning: That statement cannot be allowed to pass, Mr. Speaker. Public announcement was made.

Mr. Anderson: No announcement of the appointment was made in the Saskatoon papers. I should like to know if there was an announcement made in the official Gazette. I do not see why serious objection should be taken to stating what actually happened.

Premier Dunning: The Minister has stated the appointment was not secret.

Mr. Anderson: The Minister has said he did not give instructions to have it kept secret.

Premier Dunning: Nor the Department.

Mr. Anderson: I am quite willing to take his statement but I am still curious to know who did.

Hon. Mr. Latta: The principal of the normal school over the telephone told me he had no such instructions.

Premier Dunning: It is an absolute untruth and there is nothing in it.

Mr. Anderson: The French people evidently thought there was an insult given them.

I want to say a few words with reference to night schools. We have considerable illiteracy in this western country. It is not so bad today as it was some years ago but there is considerable yet. One of the policies of the Minister of a few years ago was to encourage very strongly the organisation of night schools with very successful results as the figures submitted to this House showed. We are told that in 1918 there were no night schools in the rural districts. In 1919 there were 12; 1920, 39; 1921, 61; 1922, 99. That is about the year they stopped acting in a "paternalistic manner." 1922, 99; 1923, 55; 1924, 37; 1925, 10. The enrolment: 1918, 0; 1919, 165; 1920, 617; 1921, 1,046; 1922, 1,807; 1923, 1,000 less; 1924, 669; 1925, 139. It is my contention that this question of night schools in rural communities is not receiving the attention it should. We find the people are anxious to secure an opportunity of getting better education than they have and of learning to speak the common language of the country. In the Y.M.C.A. at Saskatoon it was stated three weeks ago that they would organise a class for the teaching of English to those who could not understand it and I understand that there are about 20 in attendance at the

present time. The same work is done at the Y.W.C.A. That is one of the most important duties the department could emphasise. It is my charge and the figures I have given substantiate it, that this is one of the inglorious achievements of the present Government.

What is our attitude to the newcomers? Any man is justified in getting up in this House or outside of it and stating most emphatically his position in regard to so important a matter as this. I am not going to take time in attempting to reply to some of the personal attacks directed against myself in a former debate in this House but I am going to emphasise as strongly as I can that we have here in this problem of welcoming newcomers and assisting them in adapting themselves to this country one of the greatest problems that ever faced a people. The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railway colonisation departments, realising to a greater extent than many narrow minded people in this country, that these people who come from other countries must receive some kind of welcome are going round to the villages and towns and organising welcome societies to meet these people and to give them a helping hand and a welcome to this new land and anyone who classifies that as "superorganised paternalism" does not know very much about human problems. Service clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis, are today doing the same thing. When this work is condemned the work of that great body of women, the Daughters of the Empire, who have been doing such magnificent work for so many years, is also condemned. What do we find in Dr. Foght's report? He was asked by the Government to go into the rural communities and tell the people of this province in his report to the Government just exactly the conditions that exist, and we have this report presented in this House in 1918 containing a very vivid description of certain educational and social conditions that exist in this province.

It so happens that the report I made and to which reference has so many times been made in terms of ridicule, described similar conditions almost word for word. Dr. Oliver in 1915 did the same thing and I have here the report of an article by Dr. J. Orobko, of Edmonton, who gives the same thing. Reference was made to a statement I made in this particular book referring to early marriages. I did not mean the custom was general but I did know that certain individual cases had come to my attention and the confession of the Minister that there had been a certain number is before us and he evidently was concerned about the problem or some influence was brought to bear on him to such an extent that in 1924 he was responsible for introducing an amendment into this House to the marriage law making it illegal for any marriage to take place of a person under 15. Is he consistent in getting up and condemning a statement made by me concerning certain conditions? My duty as a citizen is to make it and then he has to deny the sincerity of his charge by introducing, because of a knowledge of certain cases or because of influence, a law forbidding the practice.

While I am referring to this subject I want to, more or less along the line of self defence, remark that it was because of the confidence of one of the outstanding men of this province that I

was engaged for a time in this special work and I desire to refer to a letter from Mr. Justice Martin (then Minister of Education) requesting me to come and undertake this work. I also have a letter from him dated August 31, 1918, in which he refers to this wonderful book that has been so criticised: "I have intended writing you for some time with regard to the copy of your book which you kindly sent me but I delayed doing so until such times as I could have an opportunity of reading it. I have now read the most of it and desire to congratulate you upon the fair manner in which you have presented the facts in connection with conditions educationally in the Province and I have no doubt at all that the reading of your book will do an immense amount of good among many people who are interested in this question." It evidently has not done some people very much good. I have also a letter from one of the leading men of this province in which he speaks in very glowing terms of this book—the president of the University, who closes his letter with the words—"With congratulations on a book that moves." The president was a good prophet. It certainly moved some gentlemen opposite.

In connection with conditions in many of our schools I have been criticised, and others also, because we are charged with thinking that it is possible to educate a person to become patriotic. That is nonsense. We can provide environment if it does not exist and that is all we are trying to do. If you do not you are not going to have much progress. You cannot teach patriotism, but conditions are not what they should be in many of these schools and when I speak of these conditions I am speaking in the interests of these people who in many cases are not getting a fair deal notwithstanding the cynical manner in which such remarks are received by some members of the House.

Someone says that special consideration to our new citizens makes a line of cleavage. When we think of the special consideration they received previous to June 2nd, we must assume there must be great lines of cleavage but so soon as we try to give special consideration with the idea of assisting them educationally we are accused of creating a line of cleavage.

Premier Dunning: Is my honourable friend quoting a member of this House who said so?

Mr. Anderson: There are certain times when these people have been getting special consideration and no criticism has followed and I refer to times of political strife and stress. I have a report of the percentages of enrolment by grades, in 31 schools situated in different parts of the province where the children come from parentage other than English. Grade I, 41 per cent; grade II, 14 per cent; grade III, 15 per cent.; grade IV, 13 per cent.; grade V, 8 per cent.; grade VI, 1 per cent.; grade VII, 3 per cent.; grade VIII, 1 per cent. Alongside I have a report of 31 rural districts in the vicinity of Saskatoon: Grade I, 15 per cent.; grade II, 10 per cent.; grade III, 12 per cent.; grade IV, 17 per cent.; grade V, 13 per cent.; grade VI, 10 per cent.; grade VII, 11 per cent.; grade

VIII, 8 per cent, which shows that the former schools, although they have been in operation for many years, are not in as high a state of perfection as we would like to have them.

Premier Dunning: My honourable friend quotes 31 schools out of 5,000. Will he give the location and names of these schools so that the House may judge whether the selection was fairly made?

Mr. Anderson: I have not that information with me.

Premier Dunning: Will you supply it?

Mr. Anderson: I will supply it if I can find the material from which it was made up.

Premier Dunning: I am not questioning the accuracy but I am speaking of the fairness of the argument.

Mr. Anderson: The argument is quite fair. A few words with regard to the feeble minded. We have a high percentage, we believe, of feeble minded in this province. I do not know how many there are. We expect to find out when this return I have asked for is presented. I know this, however, that in communication with a number of school teachers, I have received replies from 83. Thirty-eight reported no defectives and 45 reported some. I do not want to criticise the Government particularly because of this condition but I call attention to it in the hope there will be done more than has been done. Thirty feeble minded children in the 45 schools, 11 deaf and dumb. It is possible that some of them are now receiving treatment. I am not criticising that. Seventy-one defective children. One teacher stated that a feeble minded man was married to a woman who was deaf and dumb. It is a question whether we are doing much to meet this situation. I am not in a position to say exactly what is being done and I hope that information will be forthcoming.

Premier Dunning: Who determined that the man in question was feeble minded?

Mr. Anderson: The teacher would use her own judgment about it and I will admit there might have been some incorrect diagnoses.

Premier Dunning: Oh, it is an opinion?

Mr. Anderson: Yes. But after all, if teachers cannot tell a feeble minded person they require a little more intensive training.

On the question of assistance to needy schools. We are glad that assistance is being given. A question was asked as to the grant given to a certain school in the northern part of the province. My information is not quite the same as given by the Minister and I am going to suggest he look into this case and find out whether or not someone has put one over him. There were supposed to be 40 non-resident children in the school. I have a list giving the enrolment from September, 1923, to January, 1925, and it shows only about 4 non-resident pupils and the parents of one of these were paying fees of \$30 a year. One of these 4 attended 2 months in 1924. Someone is wrong. I have a list

submitted to me by the man who was then in charge of the school as teacher. There are 142 on his list and the Minister gave about the same number but if it were represented that there were 40 non-resident children, according to the information given by the teacher, this was incorrect.

On the question of taxation. Criticism has been directed against some members of the Opposition for using figures compiled by the Citizens Research Institute of Toronto. I notice the party press when these figures are satisfactory to them have no hesitation in making use of them. So far as I know it is accurate information. The last figures I have regarding taxation in the western provinces is for 1923 showing the per capita revenue during that year. According to it in the matter of total taxation Saskatchewan stands second, Alberta highest in the three Western Provinces. In the matter of succession duties, 63 cents per capita, we are second highest. Corporations and companies, lowest, 88 cents. Auto licenses, highest, \$1.77. Considerable capital has been made of the claim that in Saskatchewan we have only four kinds of taxes whereas in Manitoba they have six. I do not suppose it matters so very much about the number of kinds. It is the total amount of taxation that is perhaps our greatest concern. Although we have no gasoline tax, the gasoline tax and the automobile tax of Alberta total 10 cents less per capita than our automobile tax and the gasoline tax and auto tax of Manitoba total \$1.53 whereas our automobile tax alone is \$1.77. The six kinds of taxation in Manitoba yield \$7.12 and the four in Saskatchewan 13 cents more per capita. The Saskatchewan auto tax is higher than the auto tax and gasoline tax combined in Manitoba or Alberta.

Premier Dunning: More cars.

Mr. Anderson: That does not seem to fit in very well with the Premier's argument of yesterday. In connection with a comparison of expenditure per capita in 1923 the table is interesting. Saskatchewan stands second in expenditure, second in expenses for education; Alberta being highest. Saskatchewan second in legislation, administrative costs and costs of justice administration, lowest in contributing to public welfare and highest in highways. Lowest in agriculture and yet I think I am right in saying it is the most agricultural province. It was indicated yesterday that the gas tax would not lower the auto tax more than \$5. In the case of a Ford that would mean a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent.; possibly a trifling thing but earlier in the debate there was considerable importance placed on the fact that controllable expenditures of the Government had been reduced 24 per cent. Percentage is indicative under certain circumstances and conditions. I think if we could have a reduction in the auto tax it would be welcome.

In the matter of printing I am not quite sure that it is necessary that one printing company should get such a large share of the amount expended. We find that in 1921 The Leader Publishing Company got \$279,233; 1922, \$132,408; in 1923, \$106,272; in 1924, \$101,271; in 1925, \$101,765 and the Moose Jaw Times received \$50,000. Now that the little assistance we were getting in that

great family journal has disappeared for some reason or other we are quite interested in that particular paper. It would appear to me that the weekly newspaper men and others engaged in the printing trade in this province are anxious to secure work of this kind and are qualified to do some of the work done by these other firms. They have been getting some assistance in certain quarters but not as much as they should. There seems to be some favoritism shown in this regard.

With reference to the civil service I think I have said on many occasions, that I know many of the members personally. I know many of them are capable and efficient and it would be exceedingly difficult to replace them, but there is a general feeling that the Civil Service might be cut down. It has been stated by members of the Government that this has been done. I think that we on this side of the House have a right to say we could do a little more pruning if given the opportunity and we have just as much right to make that observation in good faith as any member of the Government has to make the statement that they have done all that is possible. We believe if the civil service were placed under a commission and kept as far as possible away from the realm of politics it would be better. We strongly advocate that. We are justified in looking with an eye of suspicion, or two eyes,——

Premier Dunning: Four eyes.

Mr. Anderson:———on some of the expense accounts we find in connection with the highways department. It has been stated that these are necessary and supposing we are willing to accept that there is another phase of the question we have not been instructed upon. We find that the cost of inspection in 1923-24 was \$88,747.36; the following year \$95,525.48, but the expenditure on roads in 1923-24 is \$1,177,528 and the following year \$1,141,946. In other words there is a decrease in expenditure of \$35,582 but an increase in inspection costs of \$6,778. We do not know just why that should be.

Premier Dunning: Your figures are not right, that's all.

Mr. Anderson: Public Revenue Tax. 1921, \$2,241,964; 1925, \$2,358,784; present estimates \$2,350,000. 1925 was a good year. Also there are arrears in this tax of \$1,371,860. It is evidently not expected in view of the amount in the estimates that these arrears will be paid to a very great extent. It is possible we may expect in view of the excellent crop that a greater repayment of arrears will be forthcoming.

I am going to leave any further criticism of the Public Accounts to those who may follow and in conclusion I would like to say that I am convinced from the study I have given to this question that there could be greater economy practised by the Government than has been the case in the past and than there is any evidence of in the year that lies ahead. I am convinced we are not getting the results we should for the expenditure of such large sums of money in the matter of education and also that we could get better results

than we are getting for an expenditure of less money, also that many of the civil servants under our present conditions are engaged at certain times in work not particularly the duty of their particular departments. I am not blaming them individually because they belong to a system that encourages or at least countenances this. I am convinced that greater economy could be practised, generally speaking, and it is because of this firm conviction that I am going to oppose this resolution.

Speech delivered by
HONOURABLE S. J. LATTA,
(*Minister of Education*)
on the
DEBATE ON THE BUDGET
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Thursday, January 14, 1926.
Friday, January 15, 1926.

The Honourable Mr. Latta, in speaking during the debate on the Budget, said:

Mr. Speaker, practically every department of the Government has received some attention as the debate has proceeded. The Education Department seems to have received particular attention. I do not resent this attention but feel sure that it will result in the facts becoming known to the public and this will be to the advantage of the department. It will help to focus attention on the excellent service being rendered.

Something has been said about teaching more agriculture in the eighth grade in order to drive people on to the farm who are not now going on to the farm or remaining there. I tell my honourable friends now that one act of this Government through the education department in the last three or four years has done more to keep people on the farms of Saskatchewan than all the suggestions I have heard in this or last session. I refer to the bringing of secondary educational facilities right out to the farm so that the farm student is not required to go to the city to receive a secondary education, so that by keeping children there they may receive the rural viewpoint. None of my friends on the Opposition have commended that. "Get a more thorough education," they say. What do you mean by that? I would like to see it carried out because I see evidences of the necessity of it all the time.

I am glad to see the increased interest in education exhibited by my honourable friends who sit opposite. This session such interest is particularly noticeable. I think probably I may attribute some of it to my honourable friend the junior member for Saskatoon. (*Mr. Anderson*) I think I may commend him for it because a great many members seem to have taken their cue from him. It is no doubt due to his energy, activity and interest in the subject that this condition exists across the floor of the House. I am sorry that I cannot go further. I am, however, unable to bring myself to the mental condition to say that I can go further in my imagination and commend him also for the suggestions and criticism offered. I wish I could, because my honourable friend

has spent a great many years in educational work as I have myself. I desire to keep within parliamentary language. May I express my personal opinion and still be within the rules of the House? My personal opinion is this, that coming through what I have come through during twenty-five years in a public school, and, coming through what he has come through during thirteen or fourteen years connection with education in the department, and during a number of years before that, I cannot bring myself to believe that he himself believes absolutely many of the things he has been saying. I have listened attentively hour after hour and I say with all the honesty I possess that I cannot bring myself to believe that he has expressed his feeling in a number of the things he has said.

As long as I am Minister of Education, I do not propose to utter one word in this House or to promise anything to the people of the province that will indicate that I am making a bid for popularity with any class whether that class be farming, urban, teachers' alliance, trustees' associations, teachers' association, foreign-born, German speaking, or anyone else. I cannot bring myself to believe that my honourable friend's speech indicated such an attitude on his part. For these reasons and because of the unsoundness of his educational viewpoint as expressed, I cannot commend him for anything other than that of probably being the means of stimulating the interest in education so clearly visible this session.

Mr. Anderson: May I ask the Minister a question? Will the Minister say that what I have said in this House he does not think I stated sincerely?

Hon. Mr. Latta: If my honourable friend will possess himself in patience I shall come to it. There is an old rhyme that used to be quoted to us many years ago, back in 1881 when I was attending the model school at Clinton, Ontario. It ran like this:

"Ram it in, cram it in,
There's plenty more to follow.
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow."

Our teacher built upon this rhyme a lecture that would do my honourable friend good were he to hear it even today.

Right herein is the trouble. Some people think that because a child cannot do this thing or that in a practical way he is uneducated. My honourable friend said that he did not desire to listen to any more philosophical addresses on the principles of education. But a practical system must be founded upon something that is educationally sound. A system which seeks solely to prepare a pupil to pass examinations, to make him a farmer, or a printer, or a mechanic, etc., is not educationally sound. It does not carry out the true object of education. That the child is able to do these things is not a sure sign of education. The matter was settled by educationists long ago and when I hear my honourable friend set himself up as an educational authority in opposition to Sir Henry Newbolt, Dr. Tory and many other University men, it has a tendency to make one just a little tired.

My honourable friend said that seven out of a hundred students who reached Grade VIII did not indicate efficiency of the system. Commencing with 1905, a little over an average of two reached Grade VIII out of a thousand students enrolled. Now seventy out of every thousand reach Grade VIII. Saskatchewan is in pretty good company, too. I have had an analysis made of all the provinces in Canada in this regard. It is true that the number appears to be small, seventy out of a thousand, but it is not a small number when compared with other conditions, other systems and the progress made elsewhere. Here is the record: Quebec, 48 per 1,000; Prince Edward Island, 76 per 1,000; Nova Scotia, 58 per 1,000; New Brunswick, 64 per 1,000; Ontario, 95 per 1,000; Manitoba, 57 per 1,000; Alberta 72, per 1,000; British Columbia not available.

May I read one comment: The annual survey of education in Canada, 1923, published under the authority of Hon. Thomas A. Low, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, and issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives comparisons of ages, etc. Here is the quotation in reference to Saskatchewan:

"Now if seven to nine months be taken as a full year, or at least as an adequate year's attendance, it would seem that of the children who were actually at school at the age of thirteen in 1921, almost twice as many had attended full time since the age of eight as of the children who were at school at the same age in 1911. As 33 per cent. more of the population at thirteen years were at school in 1921 than in 1911, it follows that during the decade the effectiveness of the schools in reaching the population of school age had increased between two and three times. Astounding as this estimate may appear it is probably too conservative, and from the increase in percentage of attendance as reported by the Minister of Education since 1921 the improvement is still going on."

The figures read are comparative, so, too, is progress and while I do not claim that we have reached the acme of perfection I do claim that our progress has been material and sound and that we are making as good progress as is being made anywhere else in Canada under similar conditions.

I observe, Mr. Speaker, that we have reached the hour of adjournment and I beg leave to move the adjournment of the debate.

Friday, January 15, 1926.

Hon. Mr. Latta, continuing the address, said:

Mr. Speaker, When the House adjourned yesterday I had finished making the preliminary remarks upon what I desire to say during the debate. I desire to be as brief as I can, still there are a great many things that I should like to place before the House. I desire to answer one or two of the criticisms advanced by my friends on the Opposition side. Rather than take them all in a general way I shall take them one by one, dealing with some other matters in connection with the department at the same time.

My honourable friend, the leader of the Conservative party (*Mr. Anderson*) had something to say the other day on behalf of the French speaking people. He was very solicitous for fear that something might be done by the department that would be an insult to these people. He cited one instance, the matter of the appoint-

ment of Mr. Turcot, and intimated, until he was corrected, that this appointment was kept secret for some time. I do not know whether the announcement of Mr. Turcot's appointment was made in the *Saskatoon Star* or not, but in the paper from which my honourable friend read, or one about the same time, there was a notice of Mr. Turcot's appointment. I have here a clipping from *La Patriote* of September 28, 1923. Mr. Turcot commenced his duties on October 1, 1923. In this clipping I find this statement: "*La Patriote* is pleased to offer its most sincere felicitations to the Honourable Minister of Education on behalf of all French Canadians in this province of Saskatchewan." This was said in referring to Mr. Turcot's appointment. I think this disposes of the accusation that there was any intention to insult any class of people in the province. It throws some light also upon my honourable friend's effort to obtain the support of the French speaking people because of the implication that they are unable to look after themselves. It disposes of the matter entirely because a full announcement was published at the time. I give this advice to my honourable friend, that in future when he chooses to make a statement on matters of this kind and other matters regarding myself, that he think twice so that he may avoid making such a statement regarding a subject upon which those of us who sit on this side of the House have very full information. When my honourable friend was appointed to the position of inspector of schools at Saskatoon nothing was said about it for two or three months before he was able to commence his duties, for reasons well known to him and by arrangement between himself and me—merely a matter of courtesy extended to him. That kind of thing may often be quite proper.

A comparison of the activities of the Department indicates, as I have already stated, a stage in educational development. I say again that I do not contend that the Department is perfect or that any human element in it is perfect. Education is a growing thing and the system will grow with the growth of education. The figures and considerations I shall place before this House will convince even the Opposition that the past years have been periods of educational progress in Saskatchewan.

The enormous development of 1918-20, times when we were organising more than one school district a day, has not taken place in recent years. These were periods of extreme development, and because of that, probably not quite as much attention could be given to internal development of the system as has been given in the last few years. Our energies have been directed toward internal improvement following this period of great expansion.

In 1912 the Department organised 382 new districts and in 1924, forty-four new districts. This in itself will indicate the difference in the problems that came to the Department. The number of candidates for examination has been constantly increasing. Demands for the extension of the facilities for secondary training have been increasing. Better inspection and supervision, training in health, the enormous problem of the readjustment

of school district boundaries, the guiding of school trustees in the work of school management, the seeking of ways and means for greater efficiency in every branch of the system, the expenditure of every dollar available where it will produce the best result in effecting progress—all indicate that the energy of the Department has been and is being directed towards internal efficiency rather than mechanical expansion.

The last time I spoke to the House on this subject, school districts numbered 4,322 with 5,787 school rooms. In 1924 the number of districts had grown to 4,625 with 4,374 districts in operation, including 5,948 school rooms. The increase in the number of districts and the number of students is a much better indication of the growth experienced.

There is a great deal of trouble because of the building of new roads and new railways. The Department has had to deal with 347 special cases relating to district boundaries. My honourable friends opposite suggest that the regular school inspector could do this work and that the school organisation branch is therefore not required. To take school inspectors off their regular work to deal with special cases of the readjustment of school boundaries would be an injustice to the inspectors and the work they are doing and also to the people who are affected by the readjustment.

There were twenty-four high schools in existence at the end of 1923 with twenty in operation. One was changed to a continuation school during the year. In 1923 there were 187,968 students enrolled in all schools. In 1924, 197,207, an increase of approximately 10,000. The possible attendance in 1923 was 84.63 per cent. and in 1924, 86.38 per cent. Secondary students in the high schools and collegiates numbered 6,726, in continuation schools, 9,288, in elementary schools 844. There has not been a tendency to increase the number of consolidated schools, probably due to the cost. No one denies their efficiency. In the urban portions of these districts the rate varied from seven to fifty mills and in the rural from seven to twenty-two mills. The total grants for conveyance amounted to \$44,606.13, in 1924.

Much has been said about the curriculum and the advancement of students. In 1924 there were 7,405 girls and 6,393 boys or a total of 13,798 in Grade VIII. A great many of the parents of these children did not want them to write on the Grade VIII examinations. These figures do not give a clear indication of the number of students who wrote on the Grade VIII examinations. Many are passed to Grade IX who do not write. The number is still increasing. In the opinion of those who know, the number who actually do pass through Grade VIII or reach Grade VIII is a very good indication of the efficiency of the school system. Our province has made as great progress as any other province in Canada. In 1911, 4 per cent. of the enrolment reached Grade VIII, in 1923, 9 per cent. reached Grade VIII; in 1924 there was an increase of 905 reaching Grade VIII. My honourable friend from Canora (*Mr. McClure*) thinks this record is awful. Just while I

have him in mind it may be noted that according to newspaper report he asked that if the members of the Government came round to his office, or if they needed any information regarding education, he would be glad to give it to them. I do not know where his office is or what is painted on the sign outside. I assume that it might be "Educational Expert" or "Inquisitor Extraordinary of the Education Department." I shall be pleased, however, if he will tell me where his office is and all about it and I assure him that I shall be glad to go to him and confer with him. I am not competent, of course, to give him any advice and if I were it would not, I fear, do him any good.

In the same educational review from which I quoted yesterday I find the following reference to the number of Saskatchewan students who reach Grade VIII each year:

"Large as was the rate of increase between 1922 and 1923, it is doubtful if it should be attributed to any peculiarity of the year in question, but rather to a normal growth which was to be expected in view of what has already been said in connection with school attendance. The decade between 1911 and 1921 saw a remarkable raising of the general level of the standing of children of elementary school age. The number of pupils in Grade VIII, that is, the last elementary grade, in 1911 was 3,062 or about 4 per cent. of the total school enrolment; in 1923 it was 12,893 or nearly 9 per cent. In 1921 it was 10,937 or a little over 6 per cent. If the age of fourteen be taken as the average age for Grade VIII the Grade VIII of 1911 formed about 37 per cent. of the population of that age; in 1923 it formed about 75 per cent. of the population at that age. Grades IX, X and XI together in 1911 formed 12½ per cent. of the ages of fifteen, sixteen and seventeen; the same grades in 1923 formed more than 30 per cent. of these ages. The raising of the general level of the elementary grades was the principal task of the decade, and now as one of its results is showing a large increase in high school enrolment."

I think more of that statement than of the opinion of my honourable friend from Saskatoon. My honourable friend the Conservative leader (*Mr. Anderson*) is anxious that I should mention some of his educational ideas that are not sound. I quote this statement as suggesting one.

My honourable friend said that he would do away with the Superintendent's office. The Superintendent of Education is Mr. D. P. McColl. In 1902 Mr. McColl was principal of the Territorial Normal School. In 1905 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Education. At that time the Department was not as large as the school attendance branch is today. He held that position until 1912. The Department had grown in that time. His duties have grown. As Deputy Minister he had charge of the academic and administrative side of the work, all matters relating to debentures, the establishment of districts, alteration of boundaries, teachers' certificates, inspections, and so on. In 1912 he was appointed Superintendent of Education. But this appointment was not made by the Department of its own accord, as it were. An amendment was made to *The School Act*. My honourable friend from Saskatoon says he does not know what the Superintendent of Education does and in saying so he confesses his ignorance of the school law of the province, although he was an inspector himself under this same school law for seven years. In 1912 an amendment was made to section 7 of *The School Act*, enacted by this Legislature, which reads as follows:

"7a. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a superintendent of education who shall hold office during pleasure.

"(2) Subject to the direction of the minister and to the provisions of any Act or regulation the superintendent of education shall have the general supervision and direction of high schools and collegiate institutes, public and separate schools, training schools for teachers, the granting of teachers' certificates, technical schools, departmental examinations, teachers' institutes, teachers' reading courses, school libraries and the inspectors of any such schools; and shall make such recommendations to the minister as he may deem advisable with respect to any matter arising out of such supervision and direction."

I need not here read the duties of the Deputy Minister for surely the honourable member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) will not now say, after hearing recited the duties of the Superintendent of Education, that there is not sufficient duties enumerated to keep a man and a stenographer busy? These are the duties that the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) would do away with and Mr. McColl is the "careless" man, if there be carelessness in working out the curriculum. The junior member for Saskatoon knows that there come constantly to Mr. McColl's office recommendations from educationists from all over the province as well as from others who are not engaged in educational work. There is a mass of material in his office now from the secondary teachers that will take him months to study. His duty is to take all of these things under consideration. In the preparation of a curriculum there must be a consolidation of opinion. The duty of the Superintendent of Education is to do this, to sift out all the recommendations and formulate them into something concrete, the course of study. This curriculum or course of study, is submitted to the Educational Council which meets here once a year. The council examines the suggestions as to the subjects to be taught, the course outlined, etc., and recommends to the Minister its findings. I think by the time I get through with the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) he will be convinced that these two books from which he quoted the other day condemn him more in black and white than anything I can say. I cannot bring myself to believe yet that he believed what he said.

Let us first take the course of study for public schools—page 5 of the programme of studies. To pursue the tactics of my honourable friend I might as well take the preface of the book written by him and condemn him on that without any reference to what comes after it. That is all that this page contains. It here lays out in a general way the programme of studies. I shall read this preamble:

"In view of the varying conditions existing in the province, local conditions should be carefully studied by teachers and inspectors with a view to determining upon what subjects special stress should be laid. In all schools, however, instruction shall be given in English, including reading, language and composition, and spelling; writing, civics, outlines of British and Canadian history; arithmetic; geography, Canada and the British Empire more particularly."

My honourable friend did not read the sentence in italics, which is the most important. "The work in each grade presupposes a knowledge of the essentials of previous grades." Then my honourable friend bases an argument upon the fact that agriculture is not mentioned in the preface to the course of study. I wonder if he would put agriculture before reading, writing or English? The next thing in the book is the curriculum—the

course of study—dealing in a general way with every subject—physical training, hygiene, English, arithmetic, history, civics, geography, nature study and agriculture, writing, drawing and household science. He did not see these because they are not specifically stated in the preface. There are seven whole pages of it.

Next we come to the specific course for Grade I. I wonder if my honourable friend would start soil survey, chemistry of soil, animal husbandry in Grade I. He knows he would not. But he stands up in this House and bemoans the fact that there is no agriculture in Grade I. Well, let us see. Under the typical heading of "Agriculture" of course there is nothing but there is something else that is preliminary to it. "Number work, nature study, inch, foot, pint, quart, vegetables, animals, leaves, etc."

Grade II. Nature Study:

"Simple observations of the sky, fields, trees, flowers, plants, birds and animals. The domestic animals and the common wild animals; their principal characteristics. Recognition of common birds by sight and song; the preservation of bird life by cultivation of an interest in birds and a love of them.

"The recognition of common plants such as the dandelion, crocus, geranium, sweet pea, nasturtium, golden rod. Observations upon the growth of plants. Recognition of the plant and the seed of such grains as wheat, oats, barley; and of such plants as cabbage, onion, potato, turnip, etc.

"Natural phenomena. Land and water formations of the neighborhood; hill, valley, slope; stream, river, pond, slough. Simple weather observations; winds, clouds, rain, snow, hail; sun, moon, stars."

I submit that is a very nice little preliminary for little children in Grade II.

Grade III. Page 19 of the course under the heading of Nature Study:

"Plants—Observation of the common wild and cultivated plants; their place of growth and reasons therefore. These observations should provide material for oral and written composition, drawing and modelling.

"School Gardening—Growing of common vegetables and flowers in the school garden in co-operation with other pupils. Care of window boxes and house plants.

"Collection of flowers, weeds, leaves, grasses and rocks. This work should not be mechanical or formal. Facility in the identification of the specimens should be developed.

"Birds—General observation of the domestic and wild birds of the neighbourhood; their habits of feeding, nesting, rearing of the young, migration. Bird houses.

"Animals—General observation of the common domestic and wild animals; characteristic habits, food; care of pets.

"Insects—Recognition of common insects such as the house fly, mosquito, butterfly, grasshopper, ant, wasp. Simple methods of control of insect pests.

"Natural phenomena—Land and water formations of the neighbourhood; hill, valley, slope, stream, river, pond, slough. Simple weather observations; wind, clouds; rain, snow, hail; sun, moon, stars."

Grades IV, V and VI. Elementary Science:

"Plants—Continuation of the study of the common wild and cultivated plants.

"The plant as a whole; French weed, dandelion, Canadian thistle, tumbling mustard, wheat, turnip, willow, spruce, choke-cherry, caragana, gaillardia, prairie rose.

"Observations of the natural groupings of plants; on the hard, tramped path; the fence row; in the broad, open fields; by the roadsides; in the meadow; on the slope; on the lawn.

"Simple observations of the parts of plants and their uses; forms of stems, bark, branches, roots, leaves, flowers, buds, tubers, bulbs, seed.

"Plant collections; collecting, mounting and naming of common plants of the locality.

"School gardening—The individual preparation, seeding and care of a small plot at school or at home. Winter care of vegetables and fruit. Care of bulbs for winter and spring bloom. Demonstrations and simple experiments in a community plot. Garden records; related weather records; garden clubs and societies for the control and organisation of the work.

"Animals—Uses and care of farm animals; study of wild animals such as the gopher, coyote, rabbit; protection of wild animals; game law.

"Birds—Careful observation of the habits of wild birds, thus leading to a discrimination between harmful and beneficial species; protection of birds; game laws. Uses and care of domesticated animals.

"Insects—Careful observation of the habits of common insects, thus leading to a discrimination between harmful and beneficial species, as for example the cabbage butterfly, cut worm, bee. Actual observation of the life history of a common insect.

"Soils—Kinds, requirements for plant growth; preparation of seed bed; cultivation and its effect on plant growth.

"General collections; field excursions; care of trees, shrubs and lawns."

I would recommend to the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) that he get this little book and read it again.

Grade VII. Now we come to formal "Agriculture" and there is more than a page of the outline dealing with the subject:

"Agriculture in the public school should be taught by the nature study method. The use of books as texts for the pupils should be avoided. If the work in nature study and in science for Grades I-VI has been properly taught, a fund of information has been accumulated. This material should now be organised and correlated, and general principles discovered. In this work the school garden should become the laboratory where these general principles can be made plain and much experimental work carried out."

A specific course follows dealing with plant life, weeds, crop production, the soil, farm implements, farm animals, and poultry and farm management.

Grade VIII. The course commences with:

"Agriculture in the public school should be taught by the nature study method. The use of books as texts for the pupils should be avoided. If the work in nature study and in science for Grades I-VI has been properly taught, a fund of information has been accumulated. This material should now be organised and correlated and general principles discovered. In this work the school garden should become the laboratory where these general principles can be made plain and much experimental work carried out."

Then follows courses in plant life, weeds, crop production, the soil, farm implements, animals and poultry, farm management, etc., extending that of Grade VII.

Agriculture is compulsory in every grade of the public school. That is my answer to my honourable friend from Saskatoon.

He also said something about there being no books on Agriculture. On page 52 there are eight of such listed.

But my honourable friend was further off the track when he came to deal with the secondary curriculum but I have an idea that he knew he was making a mistake there if he did not in the other case. If I took his statement down correctly, he said that there was no agriculture outlined for Grades IX and X. We have had a great many representations made to the Department with respect

to the overcrowding of the curriculum. We have been asked to cut it down. An attempt was made to deal with it and some of the subjects as such were deleted altogether. In Grades IX and X again there is no specific subject termed "Agriculture" mentioned but my honourable friend did not read the course very carefully or he would have found under the heading of "Science," page 17:

"Course I is of a more or less general nature and may be used in schools not ranked as high schools or collegiate institutes. In the reference texts will be found ample material for experiments and the teacher may choose any topics which in his opinion would prove profitable for the pupils and awaken an interest in the facts of everyday science."

And then the Course I referred to includes:

"The atmosphere and its relation to man; the barometer; thermometer and heat measurements. The weather. Water supply and sewerage; dangers in water. Rocks and soils; weathering; soil formation; crop rotation. Acids and alkalies. Washing and cleaning; soap, how made. Foods, cooking, baking, preserving, etc."

The book recommended to the student is "Junior Science, Book I." Is that not agriculture? Not under the specific name, of course.

Turn over the pages to Grade X, page 23—Science.

"Magnetism and electricity. Light; importance of well lighted houses; light from gas. Sound; the telephone—its construction and importance. Machines; the lever; pulleys; wheel and axle; crane; wedge and screw; cream separators; automobiles. Plants—how plants live; seeds; leaves; stems; buds; flowers. Shape of trees; uses of wood; making of paper; enemies of trees; weeds. Animals—relation to man's progress; uses of animals. Birds; fishes; insects."

My honourable friend said that in Grade XI the work of Grade IX was to be reviewed and there was nothing to review. He surely did not read it. In Grades XI and XII the course is further extended. Reference to it is unnecessary. In Agriculture there is also a short course outlined. This course includes:

"Field husbandry. Animal husbandry. Implements and machines. Economics—farming as a business; agriculture resources; wealth and its production. An elementary study of insurance in relation to farming—hail, fire, life, live stock. Interest; taxes; rents. Banking—cheques, notes, drafts, bonds, deposits, bills of lading. Trust and loan institutions. Co-operative institutions."

In the case of Home Economics I could repeat what I have said with respect to Agriculture. My honourable friend said something about afternoon tea—that this was all that was taught or something to this effect. Well, let us see. Under the head of Home Economics, page 36:

"Study of textiles; buying, a girl's personal budget.

"Care and repair of clothing; darning of stocking; hemmed patch on cotton.

"Use and care of sewing machine.

"Simple talks about food; study of milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables or cereals.

"Making of simple undergarments.

"Cleaning of utensils, tables, towels and cupboards.

"Preparation and serving of beverages, cream soups, cereals, fruit, vegetables.

"Table setting and serving.

"Preparation and serving of afternoon tea.

"Home nursing; care of the sick room; making and care of the bed; simple bandaging; giving of medicine; treatment of burns, scalds, fainting; taking temperatures.

"Household management."

And out of all this all that my honourable friend mentioned was "Afternoon Tea."

My honourable friend first said that third class and rural teachers should have the privilege of promoting Grade VIII students without examination. Later on he said that third class teachers were unfair and again that all students should be compelled to write an examination. I do not know where he is on the question. Notwithstanding this inconsistency it should be pointed out that every provision possible is made for promotion and up to the present we have never had any difficulty in promoting Grade VIII pupils even in country schools. There is nothing to prevent any teacher, with the concurrence of the inspector and the school board, from promoting any student in a country school from any class to any other class. Before such a promoted student receives a certificate from the Department, he or she must be recommended under the regulations or pass the examination prescribed. This is a protection not only to the teacher but to the student, the parent and the general efficiency of the school.

The honourable member for Saskatoon cited some figures relating to Grade VIII. All I can say about them is that they are absolutely wrong. He said that because such and such a percentage of Grade VIII students failed every year the Department of Education is inefficient. Here are the correct figures: The percentage of failures is not increasing but decreasing. In 1918, 42 per cent. failed; in 1919, 32 per cent. failed; in 1920, 45 per cent. failed; in 1921, 33 per cent. failed; in 1922, 29.8 per cent. failed; in 1923, 32.8 per cent. failed; in 1924, 34.7 per cent. failed; in 1925, 31.6 per cent. failed. These percentages have not increased every year but on the whole they are decreasing.

Mr. Anderson: May I ask a question? The thirty-one mentioned in 1925, did they all actually write?

Hon. Mr. Latta: Yes. Taking the actual number of those who wrote and the actual number of those who failed, the failures were 31.6 per cent., not the figures that my honourable friend gave.

To refer again to agriculture, because of the splendid curriculum that I mentioned (and it is a good one), the effect has been to create a stimulating interest in this subject. What I am saying now does not interfere in any way with the true objective of a liberal education. This objective is always kept in view. My reference is to indicate that the elementary school did give that stimulus to an educational subject. I have secured some figures from the Department of Agriculture. In 1925, 280 young boys from the Regina district, 200 from Saskatoon, 50 from North Battleford and 50 from Yorkton, attended farm boys' camps to see the practical illustration of the things taught in their public schools. One hundred and eighty-nine took part in the live stock and dairy competitions. Forty-three girls attended farm girls' conventions. In addition to demonstrate the stimulus given in the public school I have the information that in 1925, 1,922 boys and 70 girls received direct agricultural instruction by the extension

department of the University. In addition let me present some further facts regarding school agriculture. School fairs, not so numerous recently, but in 1924, 100 were held, all with agricultural surroundings. Boys' and girls' clubs have increased until the membership in 1924 was 1,622, the activities of these clubs being related to agricultural work. Of junior bird clubs there is a membership of 2,918 in 112 clubs. Tree planting; 116 districts planted trees supplied by the Forestry Branch, and 60 per cent. are reported to be in good condition. Lantern slide library; there are forty-nine sets available for distribution, 653 lectures have been given, all on agricultural topics, and approximately 75,000 people attended. I think that what I have said should clear this matter up. I leave it to the judgment of the House to say whether I have substantiated what I said at the commencement, that the subject of agriculture, as it should, does receive its proper recognition as an educational subject on the curriculum of our schools.

Something was said about the percentages in grades according to the age of the student, that these percentages indicated inefficiency again. I shall refer to one table included in the Dominion survey from which I have already quoted, giving the number of students in each grade and a comparison with that of the year previous. The percentage of increase in each grade: Grade I, decrease .49 per cent. All the other grades show an increase; Grade II, 8.46 per cent.; Grade III, 3.92 per cent.; Grade IV, 1.01 per cent.; Grade V, 6.52 per cent.; Grade VI, 9.80 per cent.; Grade VII, 7.26 per cent.; Grade VIII, 8.73 per cent.; Grade IX, 7.45 per cent.; Grade X, 19.75 per cent.; Grade XI, 36.57 per cent.; Grade XII, 29.29 per cent. Surely if these figures indicate anything at all, they indicate greater efficiency and longer attendance at school. Ages, beginning under five years, decrease 13.48 per cent.; five years, decrease 2.69 per cent. Percentage increases from the age of six years up. Six years, .20 per cent.; seven years, 2.39 per cent.; eight years, 2.17 per cent.; nine years, 5.35 per cent.; ten years, 4.39 per cent.; eleven years, 5.96 per cent.; twelve years, 6.74 per cent.; thirteen years, 5.99 per cent.; fourteen years, 6.76 per cent.; fifteen years, 13.61 per cent.; sixteen years, 13.37 per cent.; seventeen years, 12.52 per cent.; eighteen years, 6.50 per cent.; nineteen years, 14.03 per cent.; twenty years, 43.67 per cent. In 1923 there were 12,893 students of all ages in Grade VIII. Of these 9,426 were fifteen years of age. That is, 73.1 per cent. of Grade VIII were fifteen years of age. In 1924 there were 14,019 students in Grade VIII; 10,709 were fifteen years of age, or 76.3 per cent. What does this mean? The increase may possibly indicate that at the age of fifteen the students did not progress as fast as those of the year before. Considering the general increase the figures indicate surely that the attendance is increasing.

Aggregate examination costs are mounting every year. It is not the intention of the Government and never has been to secure surplus revenue from students who present themselves for examination. It is not the intention, however, to lose anything on account of this activity. The fees have been fixed as near as possible to

cover the examination costs, and had not something been done to reduce costs we might have been compelled to increase the fees for this service to those presenting themselves for examination. In 1924, 8,140 candidates wrote on the examination for Grade VIII; in 1923, 9,626. The total number of candidates who passed was 6,579. The number of examiners was 218. The average days occupied was 8.8. The total number of papers read in 1924 was 65,051, and in 1925, 76,870 or an increase of 11,819. The average payment to examiners was \$11.06 in 1924 and the total cost of reading the papers was \$14,309.76. In 1925 the cost amounted to \$17,025.29. Had the papers of 1925 been read as they were in 1922 the cost would have been \$32,669.75. With the new system, not very popular at first, the examiners have done their work conscientiously and well. As evidence of this I desire to say that the number of appeals sustained under the new system is less than they ever were under the old system. I desire to compliment the examiners for their splendid work. They have helped the Department to lower the cost in the proportion as I have indicated without any injustice to any student. At the examinations for Grade XI and XII in 1925, 10,461 presented themselves for part or all. There were 218 examiners in 1925 and 191 in 1924. The total number of papers in 1925 was 56,820 and in 1924, 49,069. The total cost of reading in 1925 was \$26,768.52 and \$22,805.34 in 1924. Again, had the papers in 1925 been read as they were in 1922, the cost would have been \$37,501.20. Here again I desire to compliment the examiners. They accepted the situation, went to work conscientiously and the appeals sustained have been less than ever before. The work has been well done and inquiries are being received from other provinces regarding it.

The honourable the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) referred to the teacher supply. When I came into the Department a number of years ago, there were 1,300 permits and imperfect certificates in existence. Three or four years ago there were 800 permits. We have reduced this number to 78 this year and while I am the Minister I do not propose to go back to a condition under which I am compelled to sit at any desk and decide off-hand whether so and so should teach school or not. Such is a condition that does not make for the progress of education anywhere. There must be a standard of qualification and the Department must demand that every teacher in so far as possible, secure such qualification before being allowed to take charge of a school. One result from the establishment of continuation schools has been to supply the province with a large number of students for teacher training to man the schools.

In 1922 students were admitted to the Normal Schools with three subjects short of required standing. The next year with two, and the next year with one. This year none were admitted unless they secured full standing in all subjects required. As the supply of teachers meets the demand, there is a tightening up. I was pleased to hear the junior member for Saskatoon state his approval of lengthening the Normal School term. We propose to

do so just as soon as we find that the supply of teachers appears to be sufficient to protect the Department from the probability of having to go back to a condition compelling the issuing of permits.

In 1924 there were 1,943 teachers trained in Saskatchewan or registered. In 1922, 1,793. The number certificated from outside the province in 1923 was 562 and in 1924, 335. The training of teachers is a real problem and the staffs of all schools are doing the very best possible to give that kind of training which may best assist the young teacher in coping with the difficulties incident to the different grades and classes of schools.

These teachers may be divided conveniently into three classes; those who are called on to take positions in our high and continuation schools where secondary work is being done. Our Normal Schools are making an earnest endeavour to train these teachers in special work giving special attention to science, history and language. The time is fast approaching when further efforts will be necessary to efficiently train this class of teacher. The second class is composed of those who require special training in primary methods for the lower rooms of our large graded schools. Much is being done now in training this class of teacher in the Summer School held annually at the University. The largest class is composed of those who take charge of the many ungraded rural schools and special attention is being given to the fitting of these for the work in the one room rural schools of the province.

The junior member for Saskatoon says he would cut out the 15 weeks' course. Some day we may do so. The time is not yet ripe. Let me say this to my honourable friend: At the six or seven centres where this short course is given, it is well done. Some consideration is due to the people who live in this province as to whether or not they should be compelled to send their children long distances to Regina or to Saskatoon or to some other large centre to secure training.

There are at present in Saskatchewan 700 married women teaching school. At one time there were 1,300. They are quitting gradually as economic conditions become better. Suppose they all decided to stop teaching. In what position would we find ourselves? Our surplus of teachers is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the number we require. This must be borne in mind when considering the advisability of lengthening the training period.

My honourable friend also stated that the Normal School staffs should be made permanent. This cannot be done economically just now. Here are some figures that will be of interest on that point. The cost of Normal Schools in nineteen places, overhead per student: Virginia, \$568; Arizona, \$399; Dakota, \$244; Ontario, \$215; Manitoba, \$212; Wisconsin, \$182; Massachusetts, \$180; Pennsylvania, \$146; Quebec, \$141; Louisiana, \$128; Illinois, \$123; Alberta, \$110; British Columbia, \$97; Minnesota, \$90; Nova Scotia, \$66; New Brunswick, \$43; Saskatchewan, \$39; Prince Edward Island, \$32.

The junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) sets himself up against the best judgment of the inspectors of this province and a great many other educationists with whom I have discussed the question of making permanent the Normal School staffs. Here is what is done today. It is claimed that the Normal School should be as close to the problem to be dealt with by the teacher as possible. It is desired to give teacher training in as practical a form as possible and so the Department is endeavouring to keep the Normal Schools as close as possible to the problem that the graduate will be required to face. For this reason, the plan has been adopted of appointing the staff partly permanent. As other additions to the staff are required they are selected from the inspectors in the field. During the winter months it is very difficult to get around many districts. We think, and a great many other educationists think, that the inspector thus brings to the Normal School the practical problems of the country. Not only this, but while taking the work in the Normal School he comes closely in touch with the advancement of education in a theoretical sense. He carries this experience with him into the field. This is the principle upon which our system is operated. It is thought that the advantage gained is worth while and should not be abandoned until something else is devised to make for greater efficiency in some other way.

My honourable friend commended the Department for its outpost correspondence school. A good work is being done here. What is meant by the Outpost Correspondence school? There are still in the province a great many people who do not live in an organised school district. The Department sought to reach them in some other way. There is not a sufficient number of such people living in a community to enable them to erect a school district. So about a year ago we undertook to provide a correspondence course for such students. It was placed under the direction of Miss Sheldon-Williams, who has spent ten years of her life teaching a public school. She informs me that after ten or eleven months of operation there are enrolled an even one hundred students. We say to the student: If your parents live in an organised school district, you cannot take this course. The one hundred students now enrolled come from fifty-six different homes. The list is growing every day. Seventeen out of these fifty-six homes are apparently non-English speaking families—voluntarily coming in to take advantage of this course. A steady improvement is already being noted. Altogether, nearly 500 lesson sheets have been sent out. Many requests to extend the course into the areas where districts are organised have been received, but I am a little afraid of what may happen if these requests are granted.

The junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) would extend the course and place it in charge of the Normal Schools. Here again I cannot understand his attitude as he told us that three of the staff of the Saskatoon Normal School had broken down because of the amount of work they were required to do. We do not propose to increase activity in this particular phase of

education until the experiment has continued for a longer time. The course must be withheld from students in organised districts. There are also a great many students of fifteen years of age who desire to take advantage of it. This is a matter to be considered.

Because the directors of hygiene—school nurses—are unable to visit all the schools in the province in less than three years my friend from Saskatoon would dispense with them altogether and endeavour to have the work done by the regular school teachers. We are endeavouring to do this also. My own opinion is that no special teacher should be engaged to teach any subject which may be efficiently taught by the regular teacher. For this reason and others we have been able to reduce the staff in home economics, not because home economics is regarded as unimportant, but because it may be done quite well through the school teachers with one or two supervisors as special directors. The school economics branch has been reduced to three, one in each Normal School and one supervisor attached to the Department. We are striving to educate our teachers in this subject, to so interest them in it that they may be able to do that work well. We have not yet reached this stage with our health problem.

School nurses examine school children for signs of physical defect. They do not make diagnoses but report indications to the parents. The parents take whatever action they think advisable. Their work includes inspection of school surroundings and advice upon healthful conditions. They deliver health lectures to the children and in the evenings address conventions and public meetings. In general, their work is the direction of health teaching throughout the province.

What has been done? There are thirteen nurses. In 1924 they visited 1,345 schools, 301 towns and villages and 1,044 rural points. Of this number, 70 per cent. responded to the request for report on correction of defects and improved school surroundings. Only sixty schools did not report corrections. No less than 45,780 pupils were examined. Of this number 16,844 showed no signs of defects and there were 12,049 cases reported treatment. Treatment was made possible in many cases through the efforts of local women's organisations. Eighty-two cases reported by the nurses were assisted by the Junior Red Cross Society and fifty-nine cases of defective vision were given corrective treatment by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Examination was made of 1,380 Normal students, of which total 649 showed no signs of defect and 548 received treatment. Loans to students by the Red Cross Society for remedial care amounted to \$2,642.25, as compared with \$3,384.26 for the year 1923.

Of the 1,345 schools visited by the nurses, 63 per cent. are showing practical results in this work and to be in good healthy condition. One thousand eight hundred visitations were made to homes in connection with children seen at school. In a brief way I have given the House some idea of the work being done by these nurses and I ask, is it wise, because they cannot get round

the whole province in one year, to dispense with their services or is this service of any value? I leave the answer to the judgment of the House and the people of the province.

The junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) expressed some criticism of the organisation branch. There are three men called Supervisors, who deal with cases of organisation and boundaries. In the early days when I and others went up to Last Mountain to file on homesteads we formed a little colony of our own. After a time we applied for the organisation of a school district. A little later another colony developed and another application was made. Had the government been as wise as Solomon it would have divided this province into school districts before anyone was allowed to settle upon the land. It did not possess the wisdom of Solomon and these little colonies grew up, each with a school. Other settlers came and settled in the areas not included in organised districts. They too, desired a school. In many cases the land not included was not sufficient to produce the revenue necessary to build, equip and conduct a school. The later settlers said in effect: "You were organised some time ago, you included all the land you desired. We want a school so we desire some land from your districts and some from yours, and so on, to enable us to organise our district." But people are not altogether philanthropic. They do not allow these things to be done so easily and without investigation. Because of such conditions, complication and trouble result. My honourable friend knows these conditions just as well as I do. The necessity for the school organisation branch is greater today than ever because of these very difficulties and troubles. Only yesterday I interviewed no less than three delegations regarding this very kind of thing.

Mr. Anderson: Are you sending an organiser out?

Hon. Mr. Latta: In two cases I shall have to do so before I can get the proper information to enable me to arrive at a proper judgment. He may be required to spend three or four days getting that information. I have learned during the past few years that there are two sides to every story told regarding school organisation.

In 1920 there were forty-five inspectors employed with 5,367 school rooms in operation. In 1921, the same number of inspectors and 5,591 rooms; 1922, forty-three inspectors and 5,731 rooms; 1923, forty-three inspectors, 5,787 rooms; 1924, forty-three inspectors, 5,948 rooms. I desire to pay a compliment to the inspectors. In our endeavour to economise they have worked very, very hard to examine as many schools as possible. In 1924 they performed the prodigious task of making 163 inspections each, on an average. This year four men have been added to the staff.

For the edification of the honourable member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) I shall run over some figures relating to vocational schools. In 1924, day schools, there were 462 students attending commercial classes and 373 in home economics, 73 in the industrial classes and 373 in the agricultural classes or a total

of 1,128. There were 391 males and 731 females attending. In the same year, evening schools, there were 220 students in the commercial classes, 354 in home economics, 219 in the industrial classes, 27 in agricultural and 102 taking special subjects or a total of 922. There were 373 males and 549 females or a total of 2,050 students taking vocational work.

I would like to take a few minutes to deal with the question of provincial school finance. After all, the House must look at this matter from a practical standpoint. Today we are spending provincially \$3,351,424 annually. This is about 32 per cent. of the total revenue of the province, for education. I have included in this figure, travelling libraries, maintenance of Normal Schools, interest and sinking fund charged to Normal School and University. By local taxation our people have raised \$10,745,625, making a total in 1924 of \$14,097,049, with a population of 828,000, and it is done without a murmur. The cost of education in Saskatchewan on a per capita basis is \$17.01. This is not high in comparison.

Our schools in the country are constantly improving. There are fewer applications for loans in 1924 than in a great many years. The Department is being repaid for some of the loans made during the hard times. Out of \$161,879 loaned in 1920 the balance unpaid stands at only \$45,279. In 1923, there was \$2,937,765 of debenture debt outstanding on rural schools and on urban schools, \$8,035,416, a total of over \$10,000,000. This has been reduced by \$1,151,894 during the year. Here is another indication that the schools are in better condition.

It may be of interest to the House to make a comparison of provincial expenditures on education. I have made a tabulation of the amounts expended in 1923-24 and 1924-25. The uncontrollable expenditures have increased in every instance. Take three items only; in 1923-24, school grants, \$1,732,010; Secondary Education Act, \$155,122; Vocational Education, \$29,960; or a total of \$1,917,093. In 1924-25, these three items totalled \$1,957,956, or an increase of \$40,863, a greater increase by more than twice the total increase in the operation of the department. What does this indicate? It indicates that on the 14 per cent. of controllable expenditure by the Department we have been fairly economical during the year under review.

A few facts in connection with the educational value of the Open Shelf may be of interest. In this Open Shelf there is one of the finest adult educational institutions to be found anywhere. It is a library, access to which is open to every ratepayer of the province. There is in charge a University graduate with a couple of assistants who supply reading matter upon all kinds of subjects and who assist with debates. Its popularity is somewhat alarming sometimes because the Government feels that it is spending about as much money on the work as it can afford considering other expenditures.

Here is a list of the books read during the year: General works, 842; philosophy, 613; religion, 214; sociology, 1,125; language, 29;

science, 766; useful arts, 1,047; fine arts, 418; literature, 922; history, 1,072; travel, 988; biography, 740; fiction, standard, 1,504, or a total of 10,280. The Open Shelf has also supplied 525 clippings, 160 pamphlets, 43 extracts from encyclopaedias, 124 sets of material for speeches, papers, debates, 614 registrations. It has received and dealt with 4,080 letters. The users of the Open Shelf in the year have taken advantage of the facilities in the following order; farmers, teachers, married women, students, clergy, lawyers, the first two classes to a much greater number than others.

Something has been said about text books. We have endeavoured in this province to keep the cost of text books down as low as possible, but a text book is of little use unless it is kept up to date. In such subjects as agriculture, history and geography it is necessary that the books be revised at regular intervals. We are proposing to revise the arithmetic at an early date. For fear of being accused of constantly changing text books, I shall read a list with the years during which they have been authorised: Public School Texts; Canadian Readers, 1922; Saskatchewan Copy Books (revised) 1912; Public School Speller, 1913; Experimental Geometry, 1913; Canadian History (Duncan), 1913; Canadian Civics, (revised) 1913; Elementary Arithmetic (revised) 1914; A.B.C. of Musical Theory, 1915; Elementary Composition, 1919; English Grammar, 1919; Canadian School Geometry, 1922; P. S. History of Canada, 1923; Progressive Music Book, 1923. High School, German Grammar, 1908; General History (Myers, revised) 1908; How Canada is Governed (Bourinot), 1908; Elementary Trigonometry, 1908; H. S. History of England, (revised) 1909; High School Arithmetic, 1912; School Geometry, (revised) 1912; French Grammar, (revised) 1912; High School Physics, 1913; White's First Greek Book, 1913; A.B.C. of Musical Theory, 1915; Latin Lessons for Beginners, 1917; High School Algebra (Crawford), 1918; High School Chemistry, 1918; Intermediate Algebra, (DeLury) 1918; Elementary Composition, 1919; Analytical Geometry, 1920; Premier Book on French, 1921; Practical Physics (alternative), 1921; Canadian School Geography, 1922; Junior Science, Part I, 1922; Modern History (Hodges) 1922; Chemistry, (Grade XII), 1922; History of Canada, 1923; Progressive Music Book, 1923; Biology for High Schools, 1924.

This surely indicates that changes have been made only when necessary. It must be remembered that immediately it is decided to change a text book the old one remains authorised for at least one year before the new one is issued. Ample time is allowed to have the old books used before the new ones are available. We have endeavoured to keep the price down by making as good a bargain with the publishers as possible and by issuing a list with the prices included. The Department supplies free readers only. That is, it buys direct from the publishers. The four western provinces buy the same books from the same publishers at the same price. Some Provincial Governments handle other school books.

Our information is to the effect that the arrangement is not altogether satisfactory. Under the Free Text Book legislation any school board may purchase such books as may be necessary.

Before closing I desire to say a word in reference to soldiers' dependent children. In 1920 three students received assistance and the grants paid totalled \$664. In 1921-22, there were thirty-six students. The grants totalled \$7,294; in 1923, 142 students, grants \$13,957; in 1924, 186 students with the grants amounting to \$25,250. At the close of the year 1924 there were 160 receiving assistance, the sum of \$30,304 being paid in grants. The Commissioners in charge of the administration of the Act are Mr. Ball, the Deputy Minister, the junior member for Regina (*Mr. MacPherson*) and Mr. Kerr, the Red Cross Commissioner for Saskatchewan, and I desire to express thanks publicly to these gentlemen for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties—of course, without remuneration. Up to the present seven of these students have passed Grade XI examinations and are now in a position to earn their own living.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal during the debate about the objective of a liberal education. I think it is a grave mistake to forget what that objective should be. I am in accord with every honourable gentleman who says that an education should be made as practical as possible. I do not agree that in considering the objective of an elementary education much attention is necessary to the parentage of any child or the nationality to which he belongs. The purpose of education is to develop the soul of the child. No system of education can give an education. It merely provides the opportunity. The child must get it for himself. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the purpose of education is not to make people farmers or mechanics, not to keep them in any particular walk of life. The true objective is to see that the child is provided with the facilities for the development of his moral, his intellectual and his physical nature. Allow him to develop his intelligence to know, his moral impetus to do and to house this spirit in a body that is clean and sound. Such an objective is as good for the non-English speaking people as it is for the English speaking people. The same principles obtain.

While I have today stressed the importance given to agriculture I do not desire that anyone in the House or outside of it should get into their minds the idea that in doing so we have lost sight of the real purpose of an education. What I have endeavoured to say does not conflict with the object of vocational education. After the child has passed through the elementary grades a vocational training as such is the proper thing but I am in sympathy with the view of a farmer who wrote upon this matter in the following terms:

"Now, as I am not a city lawyer, nor a member of the Manufacturer's Union, I am not properly qualified to advise farmers as to the education of their sons, but being country-born and country-bred I sometimes dare to think what I should like my school education in the country to be like had I the privilege of living my life over again. I think I can say it in a sentence. I should like that there should come to me a leader or teacher—call him or her what you will—who could lift me

out of my littleness, my narrowness of vision, my wrong conceptions, my crudeness in thought and manner, and make me able to appreciate the true, the beautiful and good, make me able to understand the beauty and opportunity in my own environment, and above all anxious to live and serve with the great and good of all time as my models and inspiration. I should not care to hear about crops and stock and poultry all day long. Virtue is more to be desired than prize stock and a happy home than a good bank balance."

That farmer takes the proper view of an education. This idea is worthy of consideration by the masses of the province and I say again that everything economic will come as a by-product if our eye remains fixed upon the proper objective.

Members of the House will no doubt remember the time when the German army drove the British army back very close to the English Channel. Old General Ludendorf said of the British soldiers: "They are beaten a dozen times but they do not know it." With their backs to the Channel you will remember the story of one "Tommy" returning to battle. What did he say? Did he think of quitting or of stopping the fight, or of giving up? He said, "No, thank God, we have the Navy at our backs yet." His was the spirit, the soul of the masses and this spirit will solve every economic problem if this soul of the masses be securely directed towards the proper objective.

Wide wheat fields, great forests, lakes teeming with fish, great mines, stupendous power projects, large cities with great factory chimneys do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the soul of the masses. Unless your educational system reaches there, unless it keep that soul directed towards the proper objective, then that system has failed. On the other hand if the proper objective is kept constantly in view, the product of the system will do what the British army did in the great war, come out victorious, victorious in solving all the economic problems that may come to the people of this province.

Ours is a great province with great material assets. All desire to see these developed but if we are to develop them well, if we are to make the Province of Saskatchewan what God intended it should be—a fit and proper place for men to live in—we must keep our eye on the proper educational objective, our system in touch with the soul of the masses, to develop the intelligence to know, the impulse of virtue to do; this spirit in a healthy body with wholesome environment.

Mr. Speaker, I shall support the motion.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE J. M. UHRICH
(*Minister of Public Health*)
in the
DEBATE ON THE BUDGET
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Friday, January 15, 1926.

The Honourable Mr. Uhrich, in speaking on the Budget, said:

Mr. Speaker, as in previous years, I shall again avail myself of the opportunity presented in the debate on the Budget to review in as concise form as possible the various efforts and activities of the Department of Public Health. In doing so I shall adhere largely to the method of procedure adopted by me in previous years, and that is, refrain as far as possible from purely technical and professional phraseology.

The simplest definition of political science is: the organized body of knowledge pertaining to the state. Members of a Legislature ought therefore to be familiar with the modern aspect of public health. It is an important phase of public service. The promotion of public health is undoubtedly an essential feature of government. It is so because the development of an improved national vitality is fundamental to the progress of any country. As Herbert Spencer wrote: "The Government that does not diligently protect the health of its citizens is neither intelligent nor moral." Sanitary, civil and moral decadence was the worm at the root of every discredited and submerged civilization of the past.

Fifty years ago every man, woman and child in the world was threatened by lurking dangers against which there was no protection. From time to time epidemics of contagious diseases raged through communities. The physicians of those days did their best to cure, but were largely powerless to prevent sickness. Small wonder that strange beliefs were associated with the prevention of disease the causes of which were unknown.

There is a record in an old book of English customs of many curious charms to ward off disease: powdered snake-skins to prevent typhoid; a live spider in a peach-stone basket hung around the neck as a preventative of scarlet fever; garden snails and earth-worms steeped in beer to prevent consumption. In our own day some of us were told that a bag of sulphur worn on the chest would prevent the itch.

Until 1876 not one doctor among thousands knew what caused contagious disease. It was in that year—only fifty years ago—

that Louis Pasteur, the great French scientist, startled the world by announcing his discovery of bacteria as a cause of disease. It was the key to the mystery of the cause and prevention of contagious disease.

The history of medicine from that time reads like a romance—a wonderful story of achievement, of work and struggle, disappointment and hope, a constant fight against ignorance which cloaked disease. In just four years, from 1880 to 1884, were discovered the germs of pneumonia, typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, erysipelas, diphtheria, and tetanus, usually called "lock-jaw."

Now that we have learned the cause of and know how to fight disease, the question is, how can we best apply this knowledge to keep our people well?

The schools of the country supplement the work of health officers and provide a natural place for the beginning of health education. Co-operate with the school; aid the teacher who is striving to interest your child in the practice of health habits. Have your child examined by a physician once a year. Have him inoculated against the dread diseases which formerly took thousands of lives.

Every year the fight against disease goes on—a tremendous fight. Every year the rules of health laid down are being better understood and followed. To secure the desired results we must all co-operate: parents, teachers, physicians, nurses, must join hands with health officers in a campaign for a healthier, happier people.

The activities of the Department of Public Health are divided into six divisions:

- (a) Division of Child Welfare and Hospital Management;
- (b) Division of Sanitation;
- (c) Division of Communicable Disease;
- (d) Division of Vital Statistics;
- (e) The Laboratory;
- (f) Division of Venereal Diseases.

One of the outstanding results of the war is the great interest and attention being given to health. Of those presenting themselves for medical examination for military service many who should have been at the best stage of physical development were so handicapped by physical defects that it was necessary to reject them. The war brought to our attention the fact that a nation's strength lies in the mental and physical strength of its citizens. By neglecting the physical welfare of the child the man and woman power of a nation is sapped at its source. Therefore the health of a people must be safe-guarded from infancy; defects which can be prevented must be avoided and those which require attention should receive treatment early.

An immigration policy suited to the needs of a new country is a vital factor in its development, but we can adopt no better immigration policy than to conserve the lives of our infant population.

There is a very direct relationship between maternal mortality and infant mortality. The main purpose, therefore, of the division of Child Welfare is to assist in whatever way possible in overcoming conditions which contribute in any way toward a high infant or maternal death-rate, or which promote physical disabilities which are preventible.

Since 1916 examination clinics for children of pre-school age have been conducted under the supervision of this Division. These have resulted in fostering the sympathetic co-operation of parents, and in 1925 a larger number of clinics was asked for than could be looked after.

No treatment is given at these examination clinics, but the physician points out to the mother any defects found and recommends that the case be taken to the family physician for further advice and correction, as the early treatment of these apparently minor defects will have an important bearing on the child later in life.

Clinical work has increased; two clinics were held in 1916, when 392 children were examined. In 1925 we were asked for 109 clinics, 71 of which were held and 3,432 children examined, showing a total number of 13,174 defects.

Let me bring to the attention of the members of the House the nature of only a few of the defects found:

Not vaccinated, 3,154; diseased tonsils, 622; adenoids, 338; bad teeth, 342; defects of eyes, ears and nose, 148; hernias, 69; and remember, these were all children who apparently were healthy.

In some districts an enlarged thyroid gland, commonly called "goitre" is quite common among children, and the use of iodized salt for cooking and table use was suggested as a preventative measure.

These clinics demonstrate the need for medical supervision during apparent health and are designed to detect early evidence of disorder.

I should like to say a few words about our infant mortality in the province. In 1924, 21,539 live births and 610 still births were reported, which represents an increase of 606 live births and 55 still births over the previous year. The total number of deaths of children of all ages (including still births) was 5,772, being a decrease of 401 from 1923. The natural increase, therefore, was 15,767, which is 1007 more than the year before.

There was a decrease of 283 deaths in children under one year of age, and of 313 deaths of children under 5 years of age.

The infant mortality (children under 1 year) shows the remarkable reduction of 15.6 per 1,000 living births, as compared with the 1923 rate. That is, the infant mortality under 1 year in 1923 was 91.5 and in 1924, 75.9 per 1,000 living births.

Let me give a review of the hospital work in Saskatchewan. In 1924 three new hospitals were added to our list: Biggar, Estevan

and Herbert. The number of beds increased from 2,253 in 1923 to 2,338 in 1924. This means there is one hospital bed for every 348 of our population. Eight hundred and sixteen more patients were admitted than during the previous year and the increase in hospital days was 12,379. One out of every 25 of our population had hospital treatment.

In 1924, 3,622 maternity cases were cared for in the hospitals as compared with 3,448 in 1923. Maternity cases comprised 10.8 per cent. of the total cases admitted to all hospitals. One out of every six births in the province took place in a hospital.

Nine hundred and forty-eight of the maternity cases were cared for in our union hospitals, of which there were 13 in 1924. This number of cases represents 26.2 per cent. of all the maternity cases cared for in all the hospitals, although the union hospitals contain only 12.8 per cent. of the total bed capacity of all the hospitals.

Division of Sanitation.—The Department has four district sanitary officers who during the year visit every town, village and hamlet and confer with the local health authorities, advising them of their responsibility in protecting the health of the community and pointing out simple measures for the improvement of the sanitary environment of the municipality. At the same time scores are awarded to the municipalities in accordance with the health measures they have adopted, and the annual publication of the names of these towns and villages which have taken active steps to protect the community from communicable disease is creating a spirit of friendly competition and rivalry which is bringing excellent results.

These visits and conferences are unquestionably raising the health standards of our people. The responsibility for such local measures as the protecting of wells and fly proofing of lavatories rests with the local board of health which must so order matters that the fundamental laws of health are observed in the daily habits of the community.

While the first concern of our sanitary officers is to destroy the channels through which communicable disease may be conveyed, they also perform a work of value to the province in assisting local authorities to establish well ordered and attractive communities, in encouraging a sense of civic pride and in awakening and stimulating a desire on the part of our citizens to cleanse and beautify their immediate environment.

The council of one of our northern towns this year agreed to offer substantial prizes to the citizens who had the best improved residence lots and business premises as judged by the standards of the Department of Public Health. The town in question became during the season a model of cleanliness and beauty, and one can sense in Saskatchewan today a desire on the part of the people to establish permanent and attractive homes.

I may also say, by the way, that the progress in tree planting has been particularly marked during the past year, and too much

commendation and encouragement cannot be given to the municipalities, local authorities and individuals who have undertaken the systematic planting of trees.

Exhibits.—The departmental health exhibit continues to be an outstanding attraction at the summer fairs held annually in the cities of the province. The exhibit is revised and remodelled each year and its educational value can be estimated when it is realised that in 1925, 84,313 people saw this exhibit during the summer fairs at Regina and Saskatoon alone.

The exhibit was shown at the convention of the Canadian Medical Association held in Regina during the month of June, at which 350 medical men from all parts of the Dominion were present. Delegates were unanimous in pronouncing the exhibit unique, so far as any of the provinces of Canada were concerned, and the exhibit was the subject of comment during the whole of the convention.

Union Hospitals.—The Division is concerned with the laying out of union hospital areas and the location and site of such hospitals. There are at present (in 1925) 15 union hospitals in operation in the province. These are community institutions, built, operated and maintained by the people of the district, making special hospital privileges available for those resident therein.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of the rural population to bring about the construction of a number of small hospitals serving a limited area, rather than the establishment of larger institutions serving, say, four or five municipalities. The Department has accordingly made a study of the feasibility of building, at a low cost, a ten or twelve bed hospital which will meet the requirements of the Act. We have been successful in completing such a plan and a union hospital has recently been constructed which will provide for the hospital needs of the district at the low capital cost to the ratepayer of 75 cents per quarter section of assessed land.

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.—Our province has not been too generously endowed with water courses and the problem of water supply, together with the removal of sewage from our cities and town presents unusual difficulties.

The selection of proper sites for creameries, manufacturing plants, colleges, schools, convents and other public buildings in places where there are no municipal water supplies and sewage facilities is a matter which, in the past, has not received sufficient consideration by the public. The Department is continually being called upon to solve some problem regarding matters of this kind which does not permit of an engineering solution except at almost prohibitive cost.

The policy of selecting a site first and afterwards giving consideration to drainage and water supply facilities is unsound, from both a public health and economic standpoint, and all authorities seeking the erection of such new buildings are invited to solicit the co-operation of the Department in choosing a site.

A new menace to public health has of late made its appearance in Saskatchewan, and that is, the arrival of the rat. The territory east of a line drawn from the International Boundary through Lampman, Broadview, Melville and Preeceville, is rat infested. Plague, or "Black Death," as it is frequently called, in the past has killed 25,000,000 people in Europe. It is today prevalent in India, Asia and Africa, and in recent years has been carried to the continent of America. This dread disease recently appeared as close to us as California, and if our province is to keep free from the menace of plague, every community must concentrate on the destruction of this pest, for plague is carried by the rat. The Department has recently issued a bulletin on the subject, and is co-operating in every possible way with the municipalities in their efforts to exterminate the rat.

I might also mention that during the past year a health survey was made in the large northern territory of the late member for Ile a la Crosse (*Mr. J. O. Nolin*). This was done chiefly for the purpose of giving medical aid to sick and destitute residents unable to obtain the services of a physician, owing to their isolated position. The party covered 1,500 miles by canoe, cart and motor, and during the journey the Deputy Minister personally rendered medical aid to 162 patients. The itinerary included such points as Big River, Green Lake, Beauval, Ile a la Crosse, The Narrows and Buffalo River.

Communicable Diseases.—In submitting to the House a resume of the activities in which this Division has been engaged I have taken into consideration the ten months' period ending October 31st last, in comparison with the first ten months of 1924.

I am able to report an extremely low incidence of the six common communicable diseases, the aggregate being 3,600 less than for the same ten months in 1924. This condition is also true with regard to mortality from the same diseases.

The common diseases to which I refer are chickenpox, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and whooping cough. In 1924 there were 6,872 cases with 213 deaths. In 1925 there were 3,289 cases with 127 deaths. Particularly am I pleased to state that there was a reduction of 46 per cent. in diphtheria incidence.

There is no doubt that the free distribution of toxin antitoxin by the Department for the immunization of 60,400 persons in the past 2½ years has had a great effect upon the incidence of this disease. The definite decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria undoubtedly has a close relation to the number of children immunized against this disease. This contention is confirmed by reports received from physicians in districts formerly invaded by diphtheria, which indicates that the administration of toxin antitoxin (toxoid) has practically eliminated the epidemic form of the disease. Other communicable diseases which received special attention during the year were trachoma, tuberculosis, smallpox and scarlet fever.

Trachoma.—In discussing the trachoma situation, I may state that this disease was officially unknown in Saskatchewan 16

years ago, and possibly at that time there were very few persons infected. It was in 1910 that first reports of its existence began to filter in, and since that year the incidence has gradually grown to the present figure of 700 known active cases.

It is an established fact that the present situation is due to the seepage of infected persons, through the immigration ports from southern and middle Europe. There are five distinct areas in the province to which this disease is confined, and to which a great deal of attention has been given, both in survey and in preventative work.

In order that the people of the province may realize the situation with regard to this menace, a brief explanation in connection with the nature of the disease seems advisable.

Trachoma is a communicable disease, not actively so, as in the case of diphtheria, smallpox or scarlet fever, but nevertheless very infectious upon such close association as exists in domestic relations. In fact, the disease has a tendency to spread rapidly amongst members of the same family, not because of an hereditary tendency, but rather on account of the close contact. With one case of this disease in a family and assuming that a common or roller towel is used, it is quite a simple matter to have the infection spread to other members of the household.

The disease is essentially of a chronic character, although acute cases do occur, but the physical fitness of the individual is not affected during the early stage, except insofar as that the agent is sore eyes. However, when the course of the disease is uninterrupted, complications develop with disfiguration of the eyelids and ulcerations which eventually may cause partial and often total blindness.

Smallpox.—In connection with this disease a very gratifying reduction of incidence is shown, there being only 42 cases recorded, as compared with 173 in the corresponding period of 1924.

Each case of smallpox affords an opportunity for the local health authorities to effect protective vaccination, either by compulsory measures in schools or by the volunteer method, in order to insure protection against this disease. This also continues to justify the free issue of virus by the Department.

With a total of 42 cases reported, sufficient virus to vaccinate 17,250 persons has already been distributed this year, which is an approximate average of 400 vaccinations to each case of smallpox.

The value of vaccination as a preventative of smallpox is so firmly established that it should not require mention, much less any defence. Certain individuals who profit by opposing preventative medicine, in alliance with misguided sentimentalists, seem constantly on the alert to attack modern practical hygiene. Eternal vigilance seems to be the price of many valued possessions, and the unimpeachable good record of the policy of vaccination must be safeguarded.

I appeal to all to uphold the authority of our health officers when vaccination, either voluntary or compulsory, is recommended by them in the interests of public health.

Scarlet Fever.—It is encouraging to announce a further addition to the list of effective curative measures placed in our hands by the painstaking efforts of research workers. I refer to scarlet fever antitoxin, which is now being distributed free of charge, by the Department, for the benefit of the public. A vaccine is also available for the induction of immunity to scarlet fever, but time is required for the proper standardizing of the treatment before it can be made use of in the same manner as toxin antitoxin for the prevention of diphtheria. There has been definite decrease in the incidence of scarlet fever during the ten months' period of 1925, as compared with the same period of 1924. The decrease is approximately 100 cases. It is hoped that, with the new antitoxin treatment and the proper development of active immunization against the disease, much may be accomplished in the future in lowering both the incidence and mortality of scarlet fever.

Now, let me mention a matter which has given us considerable concern during the past year, and that is, the appearance (or rather, re-appearance) of the disease anterior poliomyelitis, commonly called "infantile paralysis." I find that in 1916, 80 cases were reported in the province, but since that year, until 1924, we have been comparatively free, except for isolated cases. However, during the first 10 months of 1925, 37 cases were reported, with eight deaths, the greater number being reported from the southern half of the province.

This disease occurs in both mild and severe forms, from cases where no paralysis takes place, to the severe, virulent type where paralysis of the respiratory and throat muscles develops, followed by death. The greatest number of cases follow a middle course, leaving more or less permanent paralysis of the muscles of the neck, back, arms or legs. Reliance has to be placed upon sanitary measures, quarantine and isolation of infected individuals.

I would beg of physicians to report cases promptly to the local health authorities in order that precautionary measures may be adopted as early as possible. No Health Department, provincial or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge as to when, where and under what conditions cases are occurring.

Laboratory.—The work in the laboratory for the first 11 months of the year 1925, shows a substantial increase in most lines of activity over the same period for 1924.

There was a slight reduction in the number of tests made for diphtheria, but an increase in the number for typhoid. In all, over 6,000 examinations were made for venereal disease. Routine Wasserman tests were made for the Regina Gaol, the Weyburn Mental Hospital, the Prince Albert Penitentiary, the Children's Shelter, and the Public Health Dispensaries.

Over 2,000 specimens removed at operations were examined for the hospitals of the province. If this work alone had been done at commercial laboratories it would have cost the hospitals of the province \$10,000.

Tuberculosis.—The Saskatoon Sanatorium was opened on April 15th, 1925. During the following week 37 patients were transferred from Fort Qu'Appelle to relieve the overcrowded condition there. We anticipated having about 75 patients at Saskatoon by the first of July and about 100 by the end of 1925. By the first of July, two and a half months after the opening of the institution, 124 patients were undergoing treatment there. At the present time there are 137 patients in the Saskatoon Sanatorium and the number at Fort Qu'Appelle is practically the same as last year, 280. This, of course, fully justifies the building of the second Sanatorium.

In my opinion, the four greatest factors in the fight against this disease are:

(a) A highly developed sanitary condition in the province. A high standard of public health is the greatest factor in the fight against tuberculosis; (b) the care of active, open cases in sanatoria, in order to prevent the infection of others; (c) a tubercular-free milk supply; (d) a medical examination of our total population once a year. In this way advanced cases, which offer the least opportunity for cure, would be eliminated; there would be only incipient cases, and early treatment could be instituted.

Tuberculosis has been designated "The Captain of the Men of Death," and from earliest times has well merited the name. If its cost in wealth only could be saved and utilized it would pay the war debts of the world in two generations.

The disease can be eliminated from the individual, the community, and the province only by living right instead of living wrong, by raising the standard of every element of what is known as our civilization. This means almost a heaven upon earth; it means war banished; the resources of nations spent on living, rather than on killing; the arts of peace cultivated, rather than the arts of war; it means culture and education in general.

It means a more intimate knowledge of the body and its diseases; it means cleaner mouths, better teeth, fewer infections, fewer chronic and incurable diseases; it means a saner and steadier manner of living, less expenditure of energy, whether for good purposes or for bad; less frantic "keeping up with the Jones," more evenings at home, longer nights in bed.

I should like to say a word or two regarding a matter which has been mentioned by my honourable friend from Happyland, (*Mr. Keelan*). It has to do with the term "racial origin" as indicated on some of our Vital Statistics forms.

By an arrangement with the Federal Bureau of Vital Statistics all provinces in Canada (with the exception of Quebec) submit the information gathered for tabulation in that Bureau. There must be uniformity in all the forms used; otherwise the information could not be tabulated properly. Canada has not, as yet, a national status—this matter probably being one for the consideration of the League of Nations; it surely is not a matter for the Province of Saskatchewan. The information regarding racial origin seems

to be necessary, but has no bearing whatsoever on nationality. Let me illustrate: a child born in Canada of Chinese parents, according to the interpretation of my honourable friend, would be a Canadian; but even if our national status were internationally recognised, it would not be a Canadian unless the father were a Canadian. Take the case of a negro child born in the United States of parents whose forefathers had been there for generations. The child would be an American, but its racial origin would have to be given as negro. You will recognise the fact, Mr. Speaker, that it is important to have information regarding the numbers in the various racial groups which will eventually make up an internationally recognised Canadian nation.

Our forms also call for information regarding the place of birth of both father and mother. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that this matter is being given very serious consideration at the present time by both the Federal and Provincial Governments and by Canadian Clubs throughout Canada. When one considers that vital statistics are absolutely without value unless they are correct and official, I very much doubt whether a Canadian can be so designated on these forms until such time as the term has received international recognition. Without this it would be valueless.

I fully realise what a Department of Health, backed up by a sympathetic Legislature, can accomplish; but I also realise that it could accomplish much more if it could drive home to the intelligence of all the people the fact that their aid and co-operation are necessary, and that without them no Department of Health, whether provincial or municipal, can function properly. The Department of Public Health is telling the people of the efforts that are being made to control communicable disease, typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria; what it is really doing is trying to persuade the people to change their habits and they will have no typhoid or diphtheria or smallpox. Have they formed the habit of inoculating against typhoid, diphtheria or smallpox? If so, they will have none of these diseases. If people acquire habits which result in their water and milk supply being free from infection from flies and fingers the menace of typhoid will be practically overcome.

Now in conclusion I wish again to express the gratitude of the Government in general and of the Department of Public Health in particular for the valuable co-operation and assistance we have received during the past year from various organisations in the province—the physicians, the dentists, the sanitary engineers, the teachers, the various women's and social organisations. They have done nobly and we ask them all to give us their valuable co-operation again this year. Every member of the staff is imbued with a sense of the importance of his or her work; they have given all they had during the past year, and I, as their Minister, wish to thank them.

We have honestly tried to give service, and I believe that, to some extent, we have succeeded.

I just wish to say a few words regarding some of the statements made by the honourable the junior member for Saskatoon City

(*Mr. J. T. M. Anderson*), in his Budget address of a few days ago. I was unavoidably absent from the House when he made his address but I have here a copy of the official Hansard which I think he will say is correct.

The first statement that I refer to is as follows: "Nor am I going to take time in attempting to repeat some of the personal attacks directed against myself in a former debate." My honourable friend is suffering from a peculiar attitude of mind. He does like to play the martyr. Personal attacks! I claim, Mr. Speaker, there has been no member of this House who has made a personal attack upon him. It is impossible to make a personal attack in this House upon any member and stay within the rules.

What do I mean by a personal attack and what does my honourable friend mean? He does not impute a personal attack, surely, if we criticise his remarks and his ideas along political lines or his ideas respecting the administration of the various governmental departments?

Just to illustrate what I mean by a personal attack. If I had accused him of theft, that would have been a personal attack. I did not say so nor has anyone else in this House. If I had accused him of getting "soused" and being arrested for disturbing the peace that would have been a personal attack. I have not done so nor has anyone else in this House. Why does he always refer to personal attack?

To make a personal attack in this House is impossible for another reason, Mr. Speaker. A man when speaking in this or any other Legislature of the Dominion is not liable to any action against him in the Courts and therefore his remarks are circumscribed and any member who complains of personal attacks and language is guilty of a reflection on the dignity of this House and Mr. Speaker.

My honourable friend is evidently in a mist when he comes to handle figures. I can quite understand the mess he makes of things when he gets into a description of the finances of the province. In the Hansard report of his address he says that Saskatchewan's auto tax is higher than the auto and gasoline tax of Manitoba and Alberta. That is not correct. He is absolutely wrong when he makes that statement. This matter has been up in this House before and for the sake of disabusing my honourable friend's mind of a wrong idea I will deal with it again.

What is our license system? Auto licenses are based on the wheel base standard. Our minimum standard is one hundred inches wheel base, license \$15. For every increase of five inches in the wheel base an increase is made in the license of \$2.50 until the maximum of \$35 is reached. That is exactly the same standard as exists in Alberta. When we come to trucks our licenses are much lower than Alberta. Why? Our minimum standard for trucks is one hundred and twenty-five inch wheel base, license \$15. We charge an increase of \$10 in the license for every additional increase of five inches wheel base until the maximum of \$35 is reached. In Alberta the license for trucks is the same as for automobiles. They

start at one hundred inches wheel base. To illustrate; the Ford truck is 125 inch wheel base and in Saskatchewan costs \$15. In Alberta it is \$27.50 and still my honourable friend deliberately states that the license fees in Alberta are lower than in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Anderson: I said the per capita tax, per capita auto tax in Saskatchewan was higher than the auto and gasoline tax in Alberta.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: He is reported in Hansard as I have read.

Mr. Anderson: Is that revised?

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I do not know.

Mr. Anderson: I am speaking of the per capita tax. The revised Hansard is not yet in the hands of the Legislative Clerk.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: You are not correctly reported then as I have read?

Mr. Anderson: I would say no.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: Very well. The honourable gentleman said also that the per capita auto tax was ten cents higher. Is he correctly reported on that point?

Mr. Anderson: I do not quite remember what I said in connection with that.

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: My honourable friend is suffering from a lapse of memory. But the unfairness remains there. Take Manitoba. Before Manitoba placed a three cent per gallon tax on their people for gasoline, their auto license was the same as ours except trucks. Trucks in Manitoba are based on a weight standard and the minimum license is \$20 a ton or less and for every additional ton it increases \$7.50 until it reaches a maximum of \$50 in addition to the three cents per gallon gasoline tax. They have reduced the licenses on a flat rate of \$5 but in Alberta they have the same fees, higher for trucks and also two cents gasoline tax.

My honourable friend also touched on another matter. He referred to the French language. My honourable friend can change his mind quicker than any person I have seen. I hold in my hand a report of a remark he made on May 22, 1924, in Prince Albert where he definitely stated he was firmly of the opinion that the primary language, the common language in this province should be English and to quote his speech "I maintain with all the strength at my command that this language should be taught in the public schools and only this language." That was a year ago. He has a chameleon mind. He changes it rapidly.

Mr. Anderson: Has my honourable friend the issue of two or three days after referring to that report in the Prince Albert paper?

Hon. Mr. Uhrich: I am reading from the report in the issue of May 22, 1924. The honourable gentleman is probably referring to the letter he wrote denying the report. He had changed his mind in regard to it. I find he is reported in Hansard during his

speech of a day or two ago as follows: "My contention is this course" (referring to the French course) "should have been provided when the teaching of French was made lawful," Is he correctly reported?

Mr. Speaker, the teaching of French or the right to teach French in Saskatchewan schools has been in our school law since 1905 and was carried forward from the Territorial days. And yet, in 1925, he stands up in this House and says, "my contention is this course should have been provided when the teaching of French was made lawful."

I have here the annual report of the Department of Education, in 1917, twelve years after the teaching of French was put on our statute books. I find in here a report by the various inspectors to the Minister of that day (now Mr. Justice Martin) and among them is a report of the inspector of the Yorkton district, signed, "J. T. M. Anderson." I presume he will be correctly reported there. In his report he states, "The time has arrived when absolutely nothing but the English language should be taught during school hours in the public schools of the west. No other policy will safeguard the future of our nation." Is the honourable gentleman correctly reported? We know exactly where he stands on this question. There is no doubt about it.

My honourable friend has spoken on two occasions in this House and he has made the Department of Education the object of his chief criticism and naturally one would think that when a man criticises the Department of Education and when he talks about things which I submit are of great importance to a great many people he would bring out the various complaints he made when he was out in the campaign last summer.

I find in a paper, "The Orange Sentinel," of June 9, 1925: "The following questionnaire was submitted to each and all of the five candidates seeking the support of the electorate in Saskatoon at the provincial elections of June 2: '(1) Do you believe in a non-sectarian public school system in Saskatchewan which shall be the only school system to receive aid from the public treasury?' Brother Dr. Anderson and Mr. G. A. Cruise were the only two candidates out of the five nominees who answered the above question satisfactorily. Both Brother Anderson and Mr. Cruise answered all the questions 'Yes.' They were the only candidates to do so."

I submit that this is important. I think the honourable gentleman on the two occasions I have referred to should have mentioned it. He signed this questionnaire that no other school in Saskatchewan except non-sectarian should receive aid from the public treasury. That means our Separate Schools—and when I talk of Separate Schools I include the Protestant Separate schools of which there are six in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we know where the honourable gentleman stands on this question. I am much surprised he did not bring this important thing out on the floor of this House in his criticism of the Department of Education. Again suffering from a lapse of memory.

I leave the honourable gentleman to contemplate where he stands in the estimation of the people of Saskatchewan after the extraordinary revelations made by the Minister of Education, after the description of the despicable methods employed to defeat my colleague the Attorney General for which methods he must be responsible if he is the leader of the Conservative party; I leave him to contemplate the mess he has made of things; I leave him to contemplate where he stands in the estimation of the people of Saskatchewan who stand for a square deal and fair play and efficiency in the public and private life of this province. Further than this I shall say nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I shall support the motion.

Speech delivered by
THE HONOURABLE CHAS. A. DUNNING,
(*Premier and Provincial Treasurer*)
in closing the
DEBATE ON THE BUDGET
in the
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
Monday, January 18, 1926.

Mr. Speaker, in exercising my right to close the debate I do not anticipate having to take a great deal of time although I do want to meet the expressed desire of members for information in a sufficiently specific manner.

I am gratified, naturally, that none of the criticisms cast doubt upon a single figure or statement which I used in the presentation of the Budget last Tuesday. It is an unusual thing, and a matter of some pleasure, that in an address of some two hours duration on that occasion, dealing with figures in what I believe must have been a most wearisome manner, nevertheless after a debate of a week no exception was taken to a single figure presented or to the arguments I drew from any of the figures or statements presented. Not one single speaker has questioned any of these things. That is a matter of satisfaction to me.

With regard to the general financial criticism, apart altogether from the criticism of the Budget speech and Budget statements as such, there were certain criticisms which should be described as financial although the financial wisdom of the critic might be doubted and I desire first to deal with the financial critic who spoke through the mouth of the honourable leader of the Conservative party (*Mr. Anderson*). In doing so the document I have in my hand is not a speech but is an abstract from the speech delivered by him.

In this connection I am in some difficulty in giving information to the honourable Conservative leader because it was quite apparent to members of the House that he was reading from documents in his hands, and that he did not clearly understand the application of the figures or the subject of which he was speaking. But I shall give the information whether it is comprehended or not.

The first complaint was the one that usually comes from the Opposition, the complexity of the Public Accounts. Any one who expects the business statement of a province like Saskatchewan to be so simple that without ever having paid any attention to that sort of thing or having had any experience in it a man can at once comprehend what is contained in the statements, is expecting

too much and one of the things that astonishes me is that the very men who plead for greater simplicity make suggestions which would have the result of increasing the complexity.

I have this statement from the address of the honourable junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*): "One would expect to be able to find or compare with previous years the income derived from certain sources such as public revenue, automobile licenses, succession duties, etc. These important items are sub-merged under departmental headings and the only means of comparison is to turn up the Public Accounts of other years." My honourable friend would have that part of the Public Accounts duplicated in each issue of the Public Accounts. That is the only way in which the statements of individual sources of revenue could be reproduced for previous years. The House knows, of course, that the statement of revenue contained in the Public Accounts which does give for the current year the receipts from each individual source of revenue contains quite a number of pages and simple arithmetic would tell any one that for each previous year which is added by way of information a similar number of pages would be added to the Public Accounts and their complexity increased.

My honourable friend answered his own question—"it is necessary to turn back to the Public Accounts of the previous years." It seems to me that is the common sense thing to do and the thing anyone who wanted information would naturally do, but the great advocate of economy, in order to save the trouble to himself or anyone else in turning back to previous Public Accounts would have us materially increase the cost of printing the Public Accounts. Why stop there? Why not go further? Why not say all the information contained in previous Public Accounts shall be bound with the current year so that men could make comparisons of individual expenditures as well. The book would extend about as far as the book case on the Table but the argument is just as sound in the one case as in the other.

"The balance sheet does not display the current liabilities of the Province. What purports to be the annual statement of revenue and expenditure is not such; it is merely a statement of receipts and disbursements on revenue account." My honourable friends have all slipped on this point: the desirability of the Public Accounts being presented upon a basis which would mean that instead of showing the actual receipts of money and the actual expenditure of money would show the total amount the province would have received if it received all due it and the total amount it would have spent if it had paid every cent due. An old argument, Mr. Speaker. We have heard it many times and I have never known a province or state in a good well-recognised sound position adopting that method of confusing the public mind as to the true position of their financial affairs.

After all, the clear understandable way is—how much money did you get and how much money did you spend. I do not want to say anything against the methods of any other province. Each province decides that for itself. My honourable friends have an

opportunity of looking at the Public Accounts of the provinces and states which are conducted upon the plan suggested by them and I ask any man of good judgment to tell me his honest opinion, if he finds them any simpler or as simple as the Public Accounts of Saskatchewan. The fact that the Public Accounts are presented upon a cash basis, hard cash basis, does not mean this province does not keep account of what is due it and what is due from it. Every month the Provincial Treasurer receives from the Treasury a statement extracted from departmental accounts with regard to accounts payable and receivable by the province. If I wanted to deceive or bring forward information which was not based on actual cash the thing I would do in this year of grace and every year I have occupied this position would be to bring forward a statement based on the principle advocated by my honourable friend. What would it show? I have the figures here. On the basis which he and the Opposition generally advocate as the basis of presenting the Public Accounts of Saskatchewan instead of a deficit in cash last year of \$166,000, there would by the method advocated have been a surplus of \$1,675,177.12. I am content to leave the introduction of that sort of system into this Province until my honourable friends opposite come over here. I do not think it gives the people the correct idea of the manner in which their business is being carried on.

Mr. Stipe (Hanley): Does that take into account the same system adopted the previous year?

Premier Dunning: I state on my responsibility as Provincial Treasurer that the accounts presented in the manner which my honourable friends advocate would in each year of my experience have shown far better results from the point of view of surplus than is the case under the cash system. That is manifest because it is well known that the Government so far as possible endeavors to pay up all its outstanding obligations but has no control over arrears of taxation due the Government which must be collected under the tax enforcement provisions of the municipal law.

What my friends opposite fear is: that the cash system involves the possibility of delaying the payment of accounts properly due but I submit that the possibility of that evil is not nearly so serious as the evils inherent in the course which they present as being an improvement. France is an instance of the scheme they advocate and they never get a balance sheet inside of three years. All they can get is an interim balance sheet. I am willing to face the people of this province as an advocate of the cash system of presenting the Public Accounts and willing to let my honourable friends explain the elaborate confusion their proposal would result in.

With regard to the balance sheet. The leader of the Conservative party (*Mr. Anderson*) says: "If we deduct the capitalised Dominion debt allowance, about \$8,000,000, and the school lands trust account, about \$22,000,000, from the surplus of assets over liabilities, the actual surplus is only \$331,601." If you deduct from the assets of any concern the value of half of their assets the amount that would be left would be only one half as much as the

whole. That is what that argument means and my honourable friend in his efforts to depreciate the financial standing of the province ignored completely the note at the bottom of the asset side of the balance sheet which reads as follows: "Note: There is estimated to be in the surveyed portion of the province 2,566,000 acres of unsold school lands held in trust for the province by the Dominion, which are of the approximate value of \$40,000,000." But we have not put that in on the asset side. If he deducted that twenty-two millions he would still have to deduct the forty millions worth of unsold school lands before he could demonstrate that the province was bankrupt.

In connection with the former point, the great advocate of this new system of presenting public finances had some criticism of the capitalisation of the debt allowance, which is brought about by reason of the Dominion legislation in that behalf. What would they think of adopting the principle which they advocate, which involves the capitalisation of the Dominion subsidy in its entirety? Provinces which adopt that system say we have an asset here which is eighty cents per capita from the Dominion Government and also so much in lieu of lands. That really is interest on a capital sum so we will put in as an asset on our balance sheet a capital sum equivalent to the amount which would be produced by this amount of subsidy which we will treat as interest. You can make hundreds of millions of dollars of assets in that way. We prefer the simple honest method of stating just what we have. The fact that our credit stands as high as any province in Canada with the investors of the world today is proof that they value an honest statement and would not place a very high value on something which was fictitious.

"The balance sheet does not give a true conception of the affairs of the province. It appears to be drawn in such a manner as to justify a continual increase in public debt." If it were necessary to draw a balance sheet in that way, I would adopt the method advocated by my honourable friend. It would have the result of increasing our apparent assets by anywhere from forty to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars and, apparently, if the argument is sound, gives justification for an almost unlimited increase in the public debt.

"On the 'asset' side the following are missed out: Cash on hand, amounts receivable, telephone surplus." Here I find on the asset side millions in banking accounts and then comes a list of banks and the amounts in each bank. I may tell my honourable friend that we do not keep cash around in cash boxes in this institution. The maximum amount the cashier is allowed to keep on hand is \$200. We have no cash on hand in the sense used by him. Cash on hand to the average mind would include cash in banks, but he criticises us when he must have known we had over \$1,000,000 in the banks. With regard to the telephone surplus, the critic says: "No such surplus is disclosed in the Public Accounts." If one turns to the balance sheet on page 337 of the Public Accounts one will find the liabilities of the province and a study of it will

indicate to any man that the same business principle has been followed from the inception of treating the Telephone Department as an entirely separate business which must stand on its own feet. It borrows the money necessary for its capital expenditure from the Treasury and must pay back the interest and sinking fund. It has also succeeded in reducing the principal of its capital loans from the Government.

In this connection, I might say the Treasury balance sheet of the province shows what is due to the Treasury from the Telephone Department on account of advances.

I come now to the most serious statement by the critics on the opposition side. It is the statement made by the leader of what is described as a great political party which aspires to govern this province and made by a man who aspires to the position I now occupy, the leader of the Conservative party in this province, the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*). Here is his statement: "The present balance sheet reflects anything but a healthy condition, in my opinion, and I question if any commercial concern or municipality would be looked upon as solvent with such a balance sheet." That is the declaration from the leader of what we are led to believe is a responsible political party—that the Province of Saskatchewan is bankrupt. That is what the language means and I am glad the press of this province had a sufficient grasp of the significance of this statement to refrain from sending it over the wires to the rest of the world where it might be expected to affect the credit of this province. The honourable junior member for Saskatoon is on record that, in his opinion, the Province of Saskatchewan is bankrupt.

I prefer to take the opinion of the investor who buys Saskatchewan bonds and who is willing to gobble them up as fast as he can get them at as low a rate as is obtained by any other province. I prefer to take the opinion of those accustomed to look into these matters and the opinion of his own political friends in the East as evidence that the finances of Saskatchewan are in better shape than most of the provinces of Canada.

One of the best proofs is contained in the circular of bond offerings by bond houses. They come to the Treasury. You will find far more bonds of all the other provinces of Canada quoted in the list sent out by bond dealers than of Saskatchewan, because investors know a good thing when they get it. When they do sell they sell something which they do not regard as the best, and it is characteristic of the circulars that are sent out by the bond houses that less Saskatchewan bonds are offered than those of any other province.

There is so much of this stuff that is not really worth replying to that it is difficult to know what really requires to be answered. My honourable friend from Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) seemed rather anxious to know what has become of \$390,000. I am not at all sure, from his words, where he digs it up from and I am equally sure if I asked him the question he would not be able to answer me now so I can only say this, that there is one place and one

only for capital refunds in Saskatchewan and that is the general sinking fund. The uses to which the general sinking fund can be applied are just one—reduction of the public debt of the province. If he has any information which leads him to believe that there has been a conversion of funds, to use his own term, to the extent of \$390,000 or \$390, the Public Accounts Committee of this Legislature is at his disposal. All he needs to do is to make a clear-cut charge and I promise him all the satisfaction he wants.

He was worrying about the money we get from the Land Titles Offices, but he forgets that the Province of Saskatchewan must pay interest on the cost of the land titles offices which makes a great deal of difference to the figures he presents. I would feel a good deal more comfortable if he was in a position to understand what I am driving at, but I know that criticisms presented by opposition members on behalf of others outside is attended by the difficulty that these critics fail to appreciate the significance of the information given them or fail to wholly understand it.

I have a note with respect to the constant complaint of members of the opposition that they are not familiar with the rules of the House. I am sorry. The rules are simple and my honourable friends have had plenty of time to get acquainted with them. Twenty-three days after the general election of June last a copy of the rules of the House, together with other material, was sent to every new member of the House, and my honourable friend from Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) who complained the most of all about it was one who acknowledged receipt of this material. He has had six months in which to study the rules of the House and become familiar with them, and he also sets himself up as a great educationalist.

I expect my honourable friends to play politics. Those who make the loudest protestations that they never do usually are those who play politics most. We reached the high water mark this afternoon when the intimation was given that this Government had not been fair with regard to the veterans of the Great War. What was the object of my honourable friend who made the statement? His object was to make political capital by a reference to the men who served overseas and the treatment by this Government of them. What are the facts? I have here a whole list of figures. Four hundred and eight returned men in the service at the present moment. I would like my honourable friend to make inquiries of other provinces in this connection.

Mr. Anderson: Does that mean there are only 400 returned men in the province qualified to take positions in the civil service?

Premier Dunning: I am not prepared to say anything of the kind. Such a question illustrates again what I said before; my honourable friend is prepared to go to any length at all to play politics, either by dragging the Department of Education into political discussion or the men who died in Flanders.

Mr. Anderson: A point of order, Mr. Speaker. I absolutely deny that accusation.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Premier Dunning: If I am out of order I shall bow to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, but I think the remarks I have made are within order. Such is my opinion of his conduct.

The honourable member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) said this afternoon that the greatest enrollment in our public schools was in Grade IV at the age of eight years. I know he is under the disadvantage that the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) is under. The collusion between the two was quite apparent. He was simply making for the leader of the Conservative party the speech which the leader of the Conservative party would have tried to make had he had an opportunity of replying to the Minister of Education. Being unable to do that, with the beautiful co-operative arrangement which we see between the member for Hanley and the junior member for Saskatoon, the material passed into the hands of the member for Hanley and is used by him and he does not know now the meaning of the material he used. I have been sitting listening for a week to this and it is now my opportunity to say something. More children at eight years of age in Grade IV and he depicted the awful conditions.

Mr. Stipe: It was Grade III, not Grade IV.

Premier Dunning: I have it here. Eight years of age was the age he referred to. He pointed out the horrible condition, that we have more children in school at that age than at any subsequent age and argued there must be something wrong. But he neglected to point out that the same thing is true in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and with the difference of one year in age, in Nova Scotia. Instead of depicting outrageous conditions in Saskatchewan these figures merely reveal that there must be some reason which is pretty generally applicable to all the provinces of Canada. What is it? The member for Hanley says the Minister is responsible for it, and described him as being dead, and he said this was one of the things a live Minister of Education would fix. He is taking in a great deal of territory. There must be a lot of dead Ministers of Education in Canada. If his statement means anything, it means he knows more about this problem than any Minister of Education in Canada because they are all subject to the same condition.

I like a man to think a lot of himself. If he does not, no one else will. But what are the facts? Of course, there is a crowding into the first grades, particularly in a rural province. It is from that time on that disparities in ability and age begin to string out the pupils. The member for Hanley was not examining these figures from the point of view of extracting therefrom educational information of value to the people of the province. He was examining them with one sole object in view—an attack upon the Minister of Education of this Government. He blinded his eyes to information which would have shown him that the condition was common to all of Canada and that it has a very simple explanation.

I have the figures he quoted to show that we are rather behind the rest of the Dominion in regard to secondary education and the number of children who take it. I might remind him that

the more rural a province or state is, generally speaking, the lower the proportion of those who take secondary education. I just want to state that to prove his contention he had to use figures of 1922 and he got out of them a percentage of 5.8 which is slightly lower than Alberta or Manitoba. If he had taken the 1924 figures, which would have been much easier to get, he would have found that our percentage in that year, due to the rapid growth of the continuation school system initiated by this "dead" Minister of Education, had grown to 7.9.

No desire to be fair. Just a simple desire to attack the department, a desire that has been apparent since the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) was chosen as leader of the Conservative party. The reason of the choice was plain: there had to be a determined effort to play politics with the Department of Education and the lieutenant of the junior member for Saskatoon is the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*), and I am glad after listening to expressions of opinion from that corner of the House to find that apparently the member for Hanley does not speak for the Progressive party in the length to which he goes regarding the Department of Education.

Fairness? This conclusion is again manifest for he has even followed the example in public speech of his mentor. The House will remember that the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) in his criticism of the curriculum took the ground that agriculture was not included because the word "agriculture" was not found in some place. If the junior member for Saskatoon had been a farmer he would know that mighty few farmers talk about agriculture. They talk about the processes or commodities which make up the whole industry of agriculture. A farmer talks about stock or wheat or oats or flax or soil tillage or summer fallow. These are all parts of agriculture. But, unless this magic word "agriculture" is in the curriculum in every other line or so, it must mean that no agriculture is being taught and it takes a pedagogue and a doctor to inform the House, consisting largely of farmers, that their children do not get agriculture in the public schools.

We have a great many farmers in this House on both sides and most of them have the idea that the basis of a good general education is the first essential and out of it may grow anything in the nature of a trade, vocation or profession, according as the abilities of the individual unfold, but I do not know whether the junior member for Saskatoon is trying to protect his profession, but he does want children nailed down to agriculture from Grade III on. I can tell him, because I think I know the farmers of Saskatchewan as well as he does at least, that they do not want their children nailed down to agriculture as a life work in Grade III.

Mr. Stipe: Hear, hear.

Premier Dunning: My honourable friend must have changed his mind again. My honourable friend read a quotation from the departmental report of one inspector with reference to the teacher. He quoted later on two other references in connection with another matter which gave him ground for criticism, but he neglected the

fact that extracts covering pages of this same report from the same and other inspectors give every evidence of the efficient working of the system and the efficiency of the teachers.

Apparently, if an inspector is frank, as they are encouraged to be regarding conditions in their inspectorates and point out both the advantages and disadvantages of the situation as they find it, a political issue is to be created based on the disadvantages cited while other features of the reports are to be ignored. That simply illustrates where the people of the province are being led if they listen to the junior member for Saskatoon and his friends. I am convinced the people of this province will not listen to him and his friends who desire to do what has never been permitted during the past in this province by the people—that the education of their children should be used as a political football by politicians of the type of the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) and the leader of the Conservative party. That method will never produce an efficient educational system.

“Teach agriculture, teach agriculture,” they say. “We are not satisfied that it is an optional subject in Grade VIII; not enough to offer it; it should be made compulsory. Make them take it.” The big stick! It is optional and even in the 1925 examinations for Grade VIII no less than 89.9 per cent. of the candidates for examination took the agricultural option without using a big stick at all or forcing it down their throats—including city children. I would ask this House if it is not better that 89.9 per cent. of the children taking these examinations should take agriculture voluntarily than have it forced down the throats of 100 per cent.?

Mr. Anderson: May I ask a question? Did the Minister of Education say in his address that agriculture was compulsory in all the grades of the public school?

Premier Dunning: Of course,—the elements of agriculture which my honourable friend does not acknowledge are agriculture at all. It was in answering the fallacious argument of my honourable friend from Saskatoon that the Minister of Education demonstrated that agriculture is part of the regular curriculum in every grade of the public school. Am I not right when I say that the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) and the member for Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) in their addresses both advocated the making of agriculture in Grade VIII absolutely compulsory? I am in the memory of the House. That is what I am dealing with. There is evidence of what the voluntary system will do. But, no. Because there is 10 per cent. of the whole number that did not adopt agriculture under the voluntary method, we must have the big stick. The old Tory big stick we have been accustomed to hearing about; bludgeon the other 10 per cent. into agriculture whether they want it or not.

The member for Hanley exclaims “inefficiency.” Nothing to back his statement up with. He says we spend too much money and in the next breath proposes things which would cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars more. When it comes to specifying where we have spent too much money both the honourable gentlemen are

united in taking up small things. Smaller salaries, newspaper subscriptions of \$2 a year. Extravagance? Then they start talking about expending money and propose spending an additional \$500,000. The great economists! It is a mighty good thing for Saskatchewan, not that I am here, but that the member for Hanley is not.

With regard to sinking funds. I was interested in his argument. "No provision for paying off the public debt, no sinking fund:" He ignored the statement contained in the Budget address which gave full particulars of the very great assistance which the general sinking fund had given us in the reduction of the public debt in the last year. There is a good reason why the fund is at a low state just now; we have reduced our public debt which is the primary use to which the sinking fund is put. We could have kept the fund big by not doing this, but we did it and that is why it is small today.

He complains on the one hand of the smallness of it and then complains about putting the liquor profits into it. He is willing we should tax the people to create a large sinking fund and is unwilling we should take the profits from the liquor system and apply them to the same purpose. I leave to the judgment of the country which is the sounder course.

He demonstrated his great financial acumen by proposing a way to provide for his proposed additional expenditure by the Department of Education. He said there would be additional expenditure and he would hold departmental examinations for every grade in every school and that would cost more money. Here is the way he would meet it: Let the minister turn over the school nurses to the Minister of Public Health. A great financier! By this means, in some way or other the Treasury is to be benefited. It is to be benefited by turning over part of the expenditure of one department to another department. He recommends that the Minister of Education hand in his resignation. That was a serious recommendation. I would just tell my honourable friend from Hanley (*Mr. Stipe*) that at the present time I happen to be the individual who is so unfortunate as to have to choose Ministers of the Crown for Saskatchewan. I have no intention of requesting the resignation of the Minister of Education. May I tell him further: after the months of campaign which he and his Jonathan from Saskatoon have conducted, and after hearing the results of it in this House, I have a higher opinion today of the fitness of the present Minister of Education for his position than I ever had before.

I can at least say this for my honourable friends: They have given this province an opportunity of learning the quality of the Minister of Education. There was a great deal of talk in the hustings about what they were going to do when they came here. The member for Hanley is the only man over there that has been as foolish in this House as he was in the hustings. I used the phrase once, "a mild mannered man." Compared with his platform utterances in the campaign and since I can say, comparatively, that the performances of the junior member for Saskatoon (*Mr. Anderson*) in the House indicate the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

Mr. Anderson: You never saw him on the platform.

Premier Dunning: I have heard him a block away. The objective he had of scuttling the government ship and cutting the political throat of the Minister of Education did not work out. Before June 2nd, the country was rising en masse against the Government; the Government was like an old Ford car. But my honourable friend forgot one thing in connection with it; the Ford is the one car which has the reputation of getting there. The Ford car on this occasion got home.

Mr. Anderson: It lost the crank in getting there.

Premier Dunning: I am glad it had a crank as well as a self-starter. I am sorry the honourable member for Pelly (*Mr. Tran*) is not in the House at this moment because I intended to refer in the most kindly manner to some of the matters he raised. His attitude on this occasion was such a contrast to that of a former occasion that I would recommend it to the member for Hanley as evidence of the value of education. The member for Hanley is evidently a much more stubborn pupil but he is not in the class he was discussing himself. He was speaking of some special provision for backward or defective children. That was one of the matters on which he desired expenditure. I feel sure when we come to the Public Works estimates he will get some information with regard to it but compared with the honourable member for Pelly, the member for Hanley is a very backward pupil.

The attitude of the member for Pelly has completely changed. He came down a roaring lion. His first statement was an accusation against myself of a serious character which involved a point of order. Now he is posing as a martyr, a very much abused man. If he says something which is out of order he is called to order and he does not like it. He displayed that his education had progressed to a point where he does not need any leeway now. The honourable member for Pelly kept strictly within the rules of the House. I do not think the people of Saskatchewan will know him in his role of martyr.

He spoke with regard to the late liquor commission and wanted to know something about the expenses of the Director of Prosecutions. Of course, as I indicated while he was speaking, that has all gone now, but I might inform the Opposition that the very matter about which the honourable member for Pelly complains was the subject of investigation by the Public Accounts Committee. The Director of Prosecutions was before this Committee and the man responsible for bringing him there expressed complete satisfaction when the evidence of this gentleman had been put in.

I will not go into many other matters except this extraordinary request from the Opposition that it should in some way become constitutional that Cabinet Ministers should be compelled to stay in their own constituencies during an election. That request combined with their own confession that they do not have correct information is most extraordinary. They say they do not have the information about public matters or if they have it might be

wrong. But they do not want their wrong information put right during an election campaign. They want to have a monopoly of purveying information to the people of their constituencies regarding this administration. The thing they object to is the Minister coming along and on his responsibility as such giving the facts. If their proposal means anything it means that from their political point of view the people should be kept as ignorant as possible. I can assure the House and the people of this province that so far as this Government is concerned we will not follow the advice tendered. Whenever and wherever we have an opportunity of placing the facts regarding the administration by this Government of the affairs of this province we shall take advantage of it, and especially during election campaigns. We find such good results accrue to the people of the province from that course that we intend to continue the practice in the future.

I am glad to have the Opposition respond to my request for suggestions. I will admit I was anxious to get them tied down to something. I thought if we could get them standing for something we would know where they were. That was my motive in asking for suggestions.

I understand the Opposition to suggest that this province should go to the Privy Council with respect to our natural resources. The member for Hanley nods his head but I do not notice many other nods.

Mr. Anderson; Not many here tonight.

Premier Dunning; Not very many nods from those who are here. They do not apparently desire to be quite so urgent as the member for Hanley who will do or say anything. Members of this House who have been here for a number of years know the standing of the natural resources question. They know the information which has been placed before this House repeatedly with regard to the legal standing of the matter. So far as this Government is concerned, on the best legal advice we have got, we do not believe any good would result by a law suit with the Dominion going to the Privy Council. I have stated that on former occasions. The Government will be glad to have it made an issue at any time. The Opposition also stated we should take advantage of the situation created by Alberta getting its natural resources. We could have accepted the terms which have just been accepted by Alberta three years ago ourselves. The reasons we had for refusing were stated to this House and approved by the House on both sides. I look at this thing as a practical matter. At the present time we have a certain income in lieu of our resources—\$750,000 a year based on a population of 800,000 rising to \$1,125,000 a year in perpetuity when our population reaches 1,200,000. This Government does not intend to lightly surrender an amount of money like that. We intend to know first what we are going to get in return for surrendering it. We know now what the value of the known resources of Saskatchewan are from a revenue producing point of view, and we should not surrender our present cash subsidy in order to receive title to these resources. We know it would be a

bad bargain for Saskatchewan. Nothing would please me better politically, or the Government, than for my honourable friends opposite to go out advocating that we should today accept the Alberta deal. We would be very glad to take up the gage with them on that point.

Alberta's position is different. I am in no way criticising the deal being made by Alberta. Their resources are different in character. Many millions more acres of Crown lands in the surveyed area of Alberta still remain than in Saskatchewan. Then there are the large coal deposits of Alberta, an actual source of revenue, higher quality coal than Saskatchewan coal. The Alberta arrangement may be a good one from the point of view of Alberta. Applied to Saskatchewan conditions it would be a bad deal for Saskatchewan and would involve taxing the people more to make up for the loss of revenue. Manitoba would not accept the terms either.

May I say that it is, of course, possible to criticise this Government. No aggregation of men are perfect and in presenting matters from our point of view we naturally believe we have done the best we can. It is for my honourable friends to demonstrate where, when and how we have failed. It is possible to find grounds for real differences of opinion in policy, in administrative details, without going into all that personal nonsense and demanding resignations of Ministers. I like the battles of the House of course. I do not interrupt any member any more than I am willing to accord the same privilege to him when I am speaking. If I question an honourable member he has the same privilege of questioning me. That is all part of the necessities of debate.

I believe, as I said in the Budget speech, that we are on the threshold of another period of development in Saskatchewan. That period will be rendered more sure if there is a united front by the public men of the province on the question of the soundness of the position of the province. Surely we can, as members of this Legislature, without regard to who is administering the affairs of the province, stand together before the world and say we are proud of the position which our province occupies relatively with the other provinces of the Dominion? Surely we can be honest about that? Honourable members opposite have given us credit for that before. I ask that in the interests of Saskatchewan this blue ruin bankruptcy nonsense should be dropped.

The honourable member for Kindersley (*Mr. Whatley*) said the Budget Speech was an address made to the world about Saskatchewan. That is true. It may interest the House to know that we always have requests for this Budget Speech from all over those parts of the world which are in any communication, however remote, with Saskatchewan. Many copies go to the banks, financial institutions throughout Canada and in other parts of the world. That is why an effort is made to make of it a complete compendium of the situation, and it does not do any good to have go alongside of it a statement that in the opinion of any public man in Saskatchewan the province is bankrupt. Not only is the statement not true but it is harmful to the last degree at this stage in our progress.

I am proud of the position Saskatchewan occupies among the provinces of Canada and of the opportunity she is now presenting to the people from all parts of Europe who desire to merge themselves in our citizenship. I have a letter this morning from a farmer—a Saskatchewan farmer now in Oregon; that garden of the U.S.A. He has been there 12 months. He writes me, this farmer who lived formerly in the Humboldt district, to tell me they are starving—a family of ten. He writes me praying that somehow I will get money for them to bring them back to Saskatchewan. He says “We never lacked for bread in Saskatchewan, but myself and my family lack for bread now.”

The letter is one of many and is a fitting answer to all this talk about leaving Saskatchewan for a better place. One needs to be a Minister of the Crown to have any appreciation of the number of those who went to these green fields elsewhere and having got there look back at Saskatchewan's prairies with longing eyes and want to come back. I do not know how we can send money to bring people back but I had the same experience when visiting the old country. My secretary was kept busy every day answering communications from people who had been here years ago, gone back home, and now want to return.

Mr. Speaker, we have a great land, a great people, a great opportunity. We are at the psychological point in our career as a people and we can go forward if we stand together.