

JOURNALS
of the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
of the
Province of Saskatchewan

From 8th day of January, 1931, to 11th day of March, 1931.

(Both days inclusive)

In the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord,
King George V.

BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTH LEGISLATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

SESSION 1931

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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Province of Saskatchewan

VOLUME XXIX



MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Administrator.
[L.S.]

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION

A. BLACKWOOD,
Deputy Attorney General

WHEREAS, it is expedient for causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Saskatchewan, WE DO WILL that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH day of JANUARY, 1931, at Our City of Regina, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of Saskatchewan and thereby to do as may seem necessary, HEREIN FAIL NOT.

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

WITNESS: THE HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON HAULTAIN, Knight Bachelor, Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of Our Province of Saskatchewan.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Regina, in Our said Province, this FIFTEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY, and in the Twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. M. CARMICHAEL,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

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OF THE
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

THIRD SESSION—SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931.

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the first day of the meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Proclamation of The Honourable Sir Frederick William Gordon Haultain, K.B., Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, and dated the fifteenth day of December, 1930, and the Assembly having met.

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

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to the Third Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

I am confident that I am expressing your sentiments and the feeling of the people of Saskatchewan when I express sincere sympathy and sorrow in view of the recent passing of Princess Louise, sister of our beloved sovereign, King George the Fifth, and also of that distinguished French Soldier and hero of the Great War, Marshall Joffre.

It is regrettable that, owing to adverse crop conditions in some sections of our Province, and because of the general economic situation, with resulting low prices for agricultural products, a large body of our people has experienced and is experiencing difficulties of a most serious nature. My Government has spared no effort to

meet the various problems that confront our people, and the measures adopted to provide employment for the workless and relief for those who need it, will be placed before you.

In co-operation with the Federal Government and the urban and rural municipalities, various projects have been endorsed with a view to relieving the conditions occasioned by the period of depression through which we have been passing.

The Highways program that was presented to and endorsed by you at the last session of the Legislature has been carried out, thereby providing a system of highways that has called forth the commendation of visitors from all sections of the Dominion. In addition to this, work was provided for several thousands of our people in a year when they much needed it.

On October 1st, 1930, our Natural Resources came under provincial control and are now administered by a Provincial Department of Natural Resources. Legislation relative to these resources will be presented to you for endorsement.

The Commission appointed to look into the matter of immigration has submitted its report, which will be placed before you early in the Session. It is gratifying to know that the Federal Government has recognized our provincial rights in this matter and that henceforth no body of immigrants will be admitted to Canada with Saskatchewan as its destination, unless the approval of my Government is first given.

The Farm Loans Board has been completely re-organized during the past year, and a revaluation made of most of the lands upon which loans have been advanced.

In the matter of Education the changes directed by you at your last session have been made. Increased attention has been given to the task of making more efficient our rural schools. Our public schools are now non-sectarian and it is gratifying to know that my Government has had general co-operation by all parties concerned, in carrying out the reforms initiated by legislation at your last session.

In September High School Correspondence Courses were introduced covering the work of grades IX, X and XI. This was intended to assist boys and girls, especially in our rural areas, who, by force of circumstance could not attend High Schools, Collegiates or Continuation Schools. Already upwards of 5,000 are enrolled in these courses. All returned soldiers desiring to take this work will be enrolled free of charge.

My Government has realized its responsibility in the important matter of Public Health, with the result that arrangements are about completed for a program of cancer treatment; psychopathic wards have been provided for mental cases and during the coming year an extensive program directed against that dread disease, Trachoma, will be instituted. Our Mental Hospitals have been re-or-

ganized, the work co-related, and the mental defectives segregated in so far as this is possible pending the erection of an institution for this type of patient.

The Public Service Commission took charge of the Civil Service during the past year and all appointments are now made by that body. For the first time in the history of the province, Civil Service vacancies are publicly advertised and written examinations provided. Our Civil Servants are now obliged to engage in no partisan political activities.

An extensive Power program has been carried out during the past year and will be continued during 1931. Altogether 1096 miles of transmission lines were constructed serving 104 additional towns. When you consider that previous to the commencement of this program we had only 55 miles of lines operating under the Power Commission, the rapid strides made in 1930 are most strongly emphasized.

Attention has been paid by my Government to the many pressing problems relating to our chief industry—Agriculture. Details of what has been accomplished or initiated in this direction will be placed before you with further suggestions for future consideration and action.

The taking charge of our provincial lands places these at our disposal. A plan whereby Saskatchewan citizens will be given an opportunity to settle on these lands will be submitted to you.

The School for the Deaf at Saskatoon is nearing completion and will be opened next fall when it will no longer be necessary to send our boys and girls to other provinces for training.

During the past year the Workmen's Compensation Board was organized and is now functioning under the Act.

The Teachers' Superannuation scheme approved of by you at your last session is now being carried out under a competent Board and staff.

Several measures, intended to improve conditions among our people, will be presented for your consideration, as also will the the Public Accounts for the past fiscal year, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1931-32.

To your most earnest attention and consideration I now commend the work of the Session and may Divine Providence guide you in your counsels and deliberations.

His Honour the Administrator then retired from the Chamber.

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

In the Electoral Division of Estevan by the resignation of Eleazer William Garner, Esquire.

(*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Anderson, 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 Administrator which was laid on the Table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Buckle,

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. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McConnell,

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this Assembly, provided under Standing Order 45, said Committee to be composed of Messieurs Bryant, Stewart, Benson, Gardiner and Paulson.

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, JANUARY 9, 1931.

The Hon. Mr. Bryant, 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

Lilly	Bryant	Patterson (Milestone)
Agar	Gardiner	Whatley

Three shall be a quorum.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messieurs

Taylor	Eades	MacPherson
Anderson	Finlayson	McIntosh
Ayre	Fraser	Parker (Touchwood)
Bennett	Hanbidge	Parker, (Pelly)
Benson	Given	Paulson
Bryant	Grant	Stewart
Buckle	Grassick	Spence
Cockburn	Greaves	Warren
Davis	Horner	
Dunn	Huck	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs

Eades	McGregor	Smith,
Cockburn	McIntosh	(Moose Jaw City)
Davis	McLean	Spence
Dunn	McLeod	Stewart
Gryde	Merkley	Stipe
Hanbidge	Miller	Taylor
Hogan	Morken	Warren
Huck	Munroe	Whatley
Hutcheon	Patterson, (Pipestone)	Whittaker
Loptson	Parker, (Touchwood)	Uhrich
McConnell	Parker, (Pelly)	
MacPherson	Smith, (Swift Current)	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Messieurs

Whatley	Grant	Morken
Benson	Greaves	Munroe
Bryant	Hall	Parker, (Touchwood)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1931

Clinch	Horner	Paulson
Davis	Huston	Patterson, (Pipestone)
Eades	Hutcheon	Spence
Fraser	Johnson	Stewart
Given	McConnell	Stipe
Gordon	McLean	

Six shall be a quorum.

ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Messieurs

Grassick	Hanbidge	Merkley
Agar	Hutcheon	Patterson, (Milestone)
Arthur	Johnson	Parker, (Pelly)
Ayre	MacPherson	Paulson
Bennett	McConnell	Stewart
Cockburn	Lilly	Smith, (Swift Current)
Davis	McGregor	Strath
Eades	McLean	Warren
Hogan		

Six shall be a quorum.

ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND PRINTING.

Messieurs

Arthur	Gardiner	Parker, (Pelly)
Agar	McGregor	Patterson,
Anderson	Gordon	(Pipestone)
Ayre	Greaves	Smith,
Bennett	Hogan	(Moose Jaw City)
Benson	Horner	Smith,
Bryant	Huston	(Swift Current)
Buckle	Hutcheon	Spence
Cobban	Lilly	Stewart
Davis	MacPherson	Stipe
Dunn	McConnell	Therres
Eades	McIntosh	Uhrich
Fraser	Parker, (Touchwood)	

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON LIBRARY.

Messieurs

Leslie	Benson	Merkley
Anderson	Clinch	Miller
Agar	Cockburn	Munroe
Arthur	Finlayson	Smith,
Ayre	McGregor	(Moose Jaw City)
Bennett	McLeod	Uhrich
		Whittaker

Four shall be a quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

Messieurs

Smith, (Moose Jaw City)	Gordon	McLeod
Anderson	Grassick	Merkley
Arthur	Hall	Miller
Benson	Hanbidge	McIntosh
Bryant	Horner	Smith
Clinch	Huck	(Swift Current)
Dunn	Loptson	Strath
Finlayson	MacPherson	Taylor
Gardiner	Marion	Uhrich
Given	McConnell	Warren
	McGregor	Whittaker
		Whatley

Eight shall be a quorum.

ON LAW AMENDMENTS.

Messieurs

Hanbidge	Gryde	Munroe
Anderson	Horner	Parker, (Pelly)
Bryant	Johnson	Patterson,
Buckle	Lilly	(Milestone)
Cobban	MacPherson	Patterson,
Davis	Marion	(Pipestone)
Gardiner	McConnell	Paulson
Given	Merkley	Stewart
Grant	Morken	Uhrich
		Whatley

Five shall be a quorum.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messieurs

Greaves	Gryde	Munroe
Agar	Hall	Patterson,
Benson	Hogan	(Milestone)
Buckle	Horner	Parker, (Pelly)
Clinch	Huston	Paulson
Cobban	Hutcheon	Spence
Cockburn	Johnson	Stewart
Eades	Lilly	Stipe
Finlayson	Loptson	Strath
Fraser	Marion	Taylor
Gardiner	McGregor	Therres
Given	McLean	Warren
Gordon	McLeod	Whatley
Grant	Miller	Whittaker
Grassick	Morken	

Eight shall be a quorum.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

Sir:—

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

During the year 1930 there have been added to the Library some 310 volumes. Of these 120 were placed in the Law Section and 190 were added to the Reference Section. Outstanding in the legal section were:

Halsbury's Statutes 11-20.

Cohen's Criminal Appeal Reports.

—Vols. 1-20 & Digest.

Owing to the present economic conditions and a reduction in the appropriation due to these there have been no important purchases made.

The Reading Room is well supplied with a varied assortment of weekly and monthly magazines and periodicals. The leading papers throughout Canada and all the Provincial weeklies are subscribed to. Besides these several British papers are received, also the Times of New York.

The purpose is to keep the Library at a high standard of efficiency as a reference library. Any recommendations the Legislative Library Committee wish to make will be appreciated.

No proper provision has been made as yet for the care of the Provincial Archives which are at present in the care of the library. Until the Archives receive more consideration, little progress can be made in the securing of valuable material, which should be preserved.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. REID,

Librarian.

(Sessional Paper No. 2.)

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931.

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

By Mr. Grassick—Of Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Limited.

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

Third Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Civil Service Superannuation Board for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)

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

Annual Report of the Bureau of Child Protection for the fiscal year 1929-30.

(*Sessional Paper No. 4*)

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

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Huston,

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON HAULTAIN, K.B.

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

May it Please Your Honour,-

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

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.25 o'clock, p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931.

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

Of Saskatchewan Poultry Producers, Limited, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.

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 Companies Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second Reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting Information Concerning Companies.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second Reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second Reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 4—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second Reading Thursday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Parker (Touchwood) adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931.

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

By Mr. Davis,—of the City of Prince Albert.

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

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.
Hon. Mr. Stewart, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Friday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931.

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

Of the City of Prince Albert, praying for an Act to ratify, confirm and validate Bylaw No. 31 of 1930 of the said City and the Agreement with Canadian Utilities Limited, forming part thereof.

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 Succession Duty Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Water Rights.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Monday next.

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

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

How many persons, appointed Justices of the Peace since January 1, 1930, are in receipt of an Old Age Pension, and their names and addresses.

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

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

- (1) The total number of employees engaged in each Department of the Government, including the Liquor Board, Farm Loan Board, Power Commission and other services on September 9, 1929.
- (2) The total number of employees in each such Department now.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Parker (Pelly), adjourned.

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

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing :—

Copies of all correspondence, papers and documents, and all other information in the possession of the Government relating to the picnic held a few miles from Roblin, Manitoba, on Labour Day, Monday, September 1, 1930, to celebrate the opening of the interprovincial highway between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at which celebration the Minister of Highways for Saskatchewan was one of the speakers, and the fatal shooting thereat of Mrs. Sophie Light, of Des Moines, Iowa, by Constable Pirt, R.C.M.P., of Yorkton.

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:—

The names of all employees of the Government who have been dismissed since March 1st, 1930, the position held by the Department of Highways as "Relief Work" together with the nature of the work undertaken, the mileage, cost and the foreman in charge in each case.

By Mr. Johnson, for a Return showing:—

The location of all work undertaken during the year 1930 by the Department of Highways as "Relief Work" together with the nature of the work undertaken, the mileage, cost and foreman in charge in each case.

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The date when tenders were called for the gravelling of the highway from Borden to Cee-Pee ferry; how many tenders were received; the amount of each tender; who was the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (2) The date when tenders were called for the building of the the earth highway from Maymont to Denholm; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (3) The date when tenders were called for gravelling of the highway from Maymont to Denholm; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (4) The date when tenders were called for the gravelling of the highway from Fielding to Maymont; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor and what was the total cost.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931.

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

By Mr. McGregor—Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I.

By Mr. McGregor—Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I.

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 Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Hon. Mr. Buckle, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Escheats.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Insurance Branch of the Province of Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

Also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:—

Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the year ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

Also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:—

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

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

Second Annual Report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries for the year ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary, including the Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, for the year ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 9.*)

And also, Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board from July 2nd to December 31st, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

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

Record of Convictions under The Liquor Act, 1925, for the period from February 11, 1930 to January 10, 1931.

(Sessional Paper No. 11.)

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

Annual Report of Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League for the year 1929.

(Sessional Paper No. 12.)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

By Mr. Uhrich, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between any Department of the Government, any Minister of the Government and the City of Prince Albert relating to the Sewage Disposal Plant of the Prince Albert Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

By Mr. Uhrich, for a Return showing:—

Copy of the Order in Council appointing the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931.

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

Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrique Villeneuve, O.M.I., praying for An Act to incorporate the said Right Reverend J. M. Rodrique Villeneuve, and his successors in the Diocese of Gravelbourg, under the name of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine De Gravelbourg.

Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrique Villeneuve, O.M.I., praying for An Act to incorporate the Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

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

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 16—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. McConnell have leave to introduce Bill No. 15—An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances for Certain Former Officials.

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

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

By Mr. Uhrich, for a Return showing:—

- (1) Copies of all Orders in Council appointing employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of

Child Protection, temporary and permanent, between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930.

- (2) Copies of all Orders in Council discharging employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930.

By Mr. Hogan, for a Return showing:—

A list of all contracts awarded by the Department of Highways during 1930 for construction, reconstruction and graveling Provincial Highways, showing the estimated cost of each, the amount actually paid on each contract, the amount owing on each contract, what contracts have not been completed, what remains to be done on each incomplected contract and the estimated cost of completion.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931.

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

By Mr. Arthur—Of the Town of Carlyle.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

By Mr. McGregor, for a Return showing:—

- (1) Copies of all correspondence with reference to calling for tenders for the printing of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1930.
- (2) Copies of letters submitting tenders and copies of the tenders submitted for the printing of the said Statutes.

By Mr. Hanbidge, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The number of relief camps established by the Highways Department in 1930.
- (2) The constituencies where established and the number of camps in each of these constituencies.
- (3) The number of men employed in each constituency.
- (4) The names of the constituencies from which the men were received.
- (5) The number of men from each constituency.

By Mr. Hanbidge, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The number of relief camps established in 1930 other than highway relief camps.
- (2) The place where situated and in what constituency.
- (3) The number of camps (if any) that have been closed, where and in what constituency.
- (4) The number still in operation. Where located and in what constituency.
- (5) The names of the constituencies from which the men were received and the number from each constituency.

By Mr. Hanbidge, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The names of all permanent inspectors or valuers employed by the Farm Loan Board during the past eighteen months.
- (2) The names of all temporary inspectors or valuers employed by the Board.
- (3) The salary and expenses of each.
- (4) The period of employment of each.
- (5) The home address of each inspector or valuator and the constituency in which he resided at the time of the commencement of his appointment, engagement or appointment.

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

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931.

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

By Mr. Hanbidge—Of Tri-Cities Utilities Limited (Saskatoon).

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

Of the town of Carlyle, praying for an Act to validate a certain Indenture of Lease and Sub-leases.

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 respecting Provincial Lands.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Public Vehicles Act.
Hon. Mr. Stewart, Second reading Friday next.

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

The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 13.)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McConnell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bryant,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1930, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing.

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

Fifth Annual Report and Financial Statement of the Liquor Board for the year ended March 31, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 14.)

Also, Annual Report of the Administration of The Deferred Charges Act for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 15.)

Also, Statement of Temporary Loans issued pursuant to Section 13 of The Treasury Department Act.

(Sessional Paper No. 16.)

And also, Annual Report of the Administration of The Agricultural Aids Act for the fiscal period ended April 30, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 17.*)

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

A Statement of Licenses issued under The Public Vehicles Act during 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 18.*)

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

Report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Settlement, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 19*)

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), it was

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

- (1) How much has been paid out since May 1, 1930 for new construction earth work upon Provincial Highways.
- (2) How many miles of new construction earth work on the Provincial Highways was done during the same period.
- (3) How much is still to be paid for this work.
- (4) How much has been paid out since May 1, 1930 for reconstruction earth work upon the Provincial Highways.
- (5) How many miles of reconstruction earth work on the Provincial Highways was done during the same period.
- (6) How much is still to be paid out for this work.
- (7) How much has been paid out for new gravelling since May 1, 1930 on Provincial Highways.
- (8) How many miles of new gravel has been put on the Provincial Highways during the same period.
- (9) How much is still to be paid out for this work.
- (10) How much has been paid out for re-gravelling since May 1, 1930 on Provincial Highways.
- (11) How many miles of re-gravelling has been done on the Provincial Highways during the same period.
- (12) How much is still to be paid out for this work.
- (13) How much has been paid out for bridges since May 1, 1930 on the Provincial Highways.

- (14) How many bridges were built on the Provincial Highways during the same period.
- (15) How much is still to be paid out for bridges.
- (16) How much has been paid out for maintenance since May 1, 1930 on Provincial Highways.
- (17) How many miles were maintained on the Provincial Highways during the same period.
- (18) How much is still to be paid out for maintenance.
- (19) How much has been paid to the Municipalities for main market road and bridge work since May 1, 1930.
- (20) How many timber bridges have been built by the Department and what is their total cost.
- (21) How much is still to be paid (a) to the Municipalities ; (b) for timber bridge work.
- (22) How much has been paid since May 1, 1930 for machinery.
- (23) How much is still to be paid upon machinery already purchased.
- (24) Is the cost of the machinery included in costs of construction and maintenance above.
- (25) How much has been paid for all other purposes on work done or still being carried on and charged up to the road vote.
- (26) How much is still to be paid for all other purposes on work done or still being carried on and charged up to the road vote.

The Orders of the Day being called for the following Questions, it was

Ordered, That the said Questions stand as Orders of the Assembly for Returns showing:—

By Mr. Hogan—

- (1) How many former employees of the Liquor Board, who have been dismissed since September 9, 1929, received a payment of salary in lieu of notice, giving their names and the amount paid to each.
- (2) The total cost to the Liquor Board in making dismissals.

By Mr. Hogan—

- (1) Which Liquor and Beer Stores have been moved from the premises in which they were being operated on September 9, 1929.

- (2) The cost to the Liquor Board in each case where a store has been moved.
- (3) The total cost of these changes.

By Mr. McGregor—

- (1) The total amount expended in each constituency for all road purposes during the year 1929-30.
- (2) The total amount expended in each constituency for all road purposes during the year 1930-31 to date.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren, of the twelfth instant.

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

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

By Mr. Johnson, for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence, reports and evidence in connection with the inquest held on December 15, 1930, in regard to the death of George G. Hayes.

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:—

The location of all gravel pits purchased by the Department of Highways during the year 1930 together with acreage in each pit, the party from whom purchased and the amount paid in each case.

By Mr. Grant, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all instructions issued to the Sheriffs in the Gravelbourg and Cypress Judicial Districts during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1930 in regard to action to be taken under The Bills of Sale Act.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

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

Of Tri-Cities Utilities, Limited (Saskatoon), praying for an Act to validate a certain Agreement with the City of Saskatoon and confer on the said Company the necessary powers for operation.

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

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Highways Act.
Hon. Mr. Stewart, Second reading Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. Anderson, 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, 1929.

(Sessional Paper No. 20.)

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

Statement of Attorney General's opinions; Treasury Board Decisions; and of Special Warrants and Expenditures thereunder for the fiscal year 1929-30.

(Sessional Paper No. 21)

Also,—Annual Report of the Provincial Auditor upon the Accounts of the Administrator of the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 22.)

And also, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:—

Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the fiscal year 1929-30.

(Sessional Paper No. 23.)

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

Annual Report of the Department of Public Health and the Vital Statistics Report of the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1929.

(Sessional Paper No. 24.)

The Hon. Mr. Stewart, 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, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)

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

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

- (1) The amount paid to each member of the Commission on Immigration.
- (2) The names of all persons employed by this Commission in connection with its activities or by the Government for such purposes.
- (3) The amounts paid by way of salary and expenses to each of such persons.
- (4) If the said report is printed and, if so, by whom, and at what cost.
- (5) The total cost of the Commission.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

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 Local Improvement Districts Act.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 22—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Report of Mr. H. E. Sampson, Crown Prosecutor, on Investigation re Estevan By-election, dated January 20, 1931.

(*Sessional Paper No. 26.*)

Mr. Jas. G. Gardiner, a member of the Legislative Assembly, laid before the Assembly:—

Fifteen affidavits respecting Estevan By-election.

(*Sessional Paper No. 27.*)

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Huston,

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON HAULTAIN, K.B.

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

May it Please Your Honour.—

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, in Session

assembled, humbly thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has been pleased to address to us at the opening of the present Session.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Uhrich, seconded by Mr. Clinch,

That the following be added to the motion immediately after the word "Session":

"In view of the abnormal conditions existing in the agricultural and general economic life of the Province, and the state of unrest arising therefrom, it is the opinion of this Assembly that it should have been called to meet in the month of October last in order to give consideration to and take action to relieve as far as possible the difficulties facing our people, including the whole subject of tax sales prior to the holding of such sales last year; that having been denied the right of meeting at such time this Assembly deplores the mishandling of tax sale matters by the Government resulting, as it has, in a state of confusion and uncertainty to rural municipalities and hardship to taxpayers; it deplores the losses sustained through failure of the Government to bring into effect a satisfactory debt adjustment policy as demanded by prevailing conditions; it deplores the failure of the Government to provide an extension of the usefulness of the Farm Loan Board at this period in the history of the Province when such extension was imperatively demanded and urgently necessary.

This Assembly is of the opinion that in view of the exceedingly low price of all the major products of Saskatchewan, particularly wheat, both in home and foreign markets, the Government is deserving of censure because of its failure to initiate actions with a view to bringing about improved marketing conditions and prices as well as reductions in the price levels of commodities and services essential as necessities of life to our people, including gasoline and lubricating oils, farm implements and machinery, flour, clothing, freight rates incoming and outgoing, with a view to narrowing the existing spread between the prices of such commodities and services which our people must pay and the prices they are able to secure for the products they have to sell in the markets of the world.

This Assembly regrets the absence from the Speech from the Throne of any reference to the problem of financing the schools of the Province during the existing period of depression, or of any indication that Government assistance to meet this problem will be forthcoming this session.

This Assembly further regrets that, in view of the prevailing state of unemployment, no announcement is contained in the Speech from the Throne forecasting legislation designed to meet the situation in a practical manner with proposals of some permanent policy as distinct from the purely temporary palliative measures thus far provided.

In order to meet the present emergency, admittedly the most serious in the history of the Province, this Assembly respectfully submits to Your Honour that the policy of your Government should include:

1. A ruthless elimination of the extravagance which has characterised the administration of Provincial affairs during the past year.

2. The application forthwith of strict economy in the administration of government.

3. The expenditure upon main market roads through Municipal Councils of a much larger proportion of the moneys voted for highway purposes.

4. A complete revision of motor car and truck licenses.

5. Investigation without delay into the unduly high prices prevailing for many of the necessaries of life and the unduly low prices of Saskatchewan products, particularly wheat, with a view to establishing prices based upon relative value.

6. The taking of immediate action to assure the better handling of coarse grains in the domestic market.

7. Giving of assistance to school districts in financial straits.

8. The formulation of practical and constructive policies to provide permanent employment for all our people, as distinct from temporary measures of relief, and the putting of the same into immediate effect by your Government in co-operation with the Dominion Government and in fulfilment of the pledges given by members of both Governments in July last to definitely and immediately eliminate unemployment."

The debate continuing,

Saturday, January 24, 1931

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

YEAS

Messieurs.

Parker
(Touchwood)
Finlayson
Gordon
Spence
Davis
Gardiner
Uhrich
Patterson
(Pipestone)

Clinch
Grant
Therres
McGregor
Hogan
McIntosh
Cockburn
Paulson
Agar
Huck

Hall
Marion
Loptson
Johnson
Strath
Dunn
Parker
(Pelly)
Ayre—26

NAYS

Messieurs.

Hutcheon	Fraser	Patterson
Whatley	Warren	(Milestone)
Stipe	Given	McLean
Buckle	Gryde	Huston
MacPherson	Cobban	Taylor
Anderson	Grassick	Greaves
McConnell	Merkley	Hanbidge
Bryant	Munroe	Lilly
Stewart	Whittaker	McLeod
Smith	Arthur	Eades
(Swift Current)	Benson	Miller—33
Bennett	Horner	

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 1.30 o'clock, a.m. on Saturday.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

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

Bill No. 24—An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities.
Mr. Given, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 15, 1931, showing:

- (1) The total number of employees engaged in each Department of the Government, including the Liquor Board, Farm Loan Board, Power Commission and other services, on September 9, 1929.
- (2) The total number of employees in each such Department now. *(Sessional Paper No. 28)*

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 22, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The amount paid to each member of the Commission on Immigration.
- (2) The names of all persons employed by this Commission in connection with its activities or by the Government for such purposes.
- (3) The amounts paid by way of salary and expenses to each of such persons.
- (4) If the said report is printed and, if so, by whom, and at what cost.
- (5) The total cost of the Commission. *(Sessional Paper No. 29.)*

The Hon. Mr. MacPherson, 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 ended January 12, 1931. *(Sessional Paper No. 30.)*

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren of the twelfth instant.

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

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 2—An Act respecting Information Concerning Companies.

Bill No. 3—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.

Bill No. 8—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

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

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Escheats.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

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

By Mr. Uhrich, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all Orders in Council appointing employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, added to the respective staffs since June 1, 1930.

By Mr. Whittaker, for a Return showing:—

The names of all persons at present permanently employed in the Public Service of Saskatchewan, including those engaged in the Department of Telephones, the Liquor Board, the Farm Loans Board, the Power Commission, and the Workmen's Compensation Board, together with the annual salaries being paid to each, and showing the gross total of salaries.

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:—

All bonds, debentures and other securities sold by the Province during the year 1930 with the amount of each issue, date of maturity, interest rate, price sold for, effective rate of interest, purpose required for and whether or not tenders were called for.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood), for a Return showing:—

Copies of all expense accounts of J. D. Patterson, for the months of July, August and September, 1930.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931.

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

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
Hon. Mr. Munroe, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
Hon. Mr. Munroe, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Telephone and Telegraph Department Act.
Hon. Mr. Bryant, Second reading Thursday next.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Huston,

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

TO HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON HAULTAIN, K.B.

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

May it Please Your Honour:

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

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Fraser	Benson
Whatley	Smith	Horner
Stipe	(Moose Jaw City)	Patterson (Milestone)
Buckle	Warren	McLean
MacPherson	Given	Huston
Anderson	Gryde	Taylor
McConnell	Cobban	Greaves
Bryant	Grassick	Hanbidge
Stewart	Merkley	Lilly
Smith	Munroe	McLeod
(Swift Current)	Whittaker	Eades
Bennett	Arthur	Miller—34

NAYS

Messieurs

Parker (Touchwood)	Clinch	Hall
Finlayson	Grant	Marion
Gordon	Therres	Loptson
Spence	McGregor	Johnson
Davis	Hogan	Strath
Gardiner	McIntosh	Parker (Pelly)
Uhrich	Cockburn	Dunn
Patterson	Paulson	Ayre
(Pipestone)	Agar	Morken—27
	Huck	

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McConnell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bryant,

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McConnell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bryant,

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

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

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:—

- (1) A statement of each separate job of printing awarded by tender between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, setting forth the date on which the order was given, the nature of the work, quantity ordered, name of company or person doing the work, and the amount paid for the same.
- (2) A statement of each separate job of printing let without tender between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, setting forth the date on which the order was given, the nature of the work, the quantity ordered, name of company or person doing the work, and the amount paid for the same.

By Mr. McIntosh, for a Return showing:

The amount of Fire and Hail Insurance placed by the Farm Loan Board from April 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, showing the amount of insurance placed with each agent and the total premium paid to each.

By Mr. Davis, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all reports made by any Inspector of the Department of Municipal Affairs during the year 1930, in connection with the Rural Municipality of Elma, No. 291, and copies of all correspondence passing between the Minister or the Department, with any ratepayer or other person in connection with the affairs of the said municipality in the said year.

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:—

The names of all employees of the Government who have been engaged since March 1, 1930, the position held by each, and the salary being paid.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931.

Ordered, that the Hon. Mr. Munroe have leave to introduce Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

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

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

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

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Friday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 20, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The names of all permanent inspectors or valuers employed by the Farm Loan Board during the past eighteen months.
- (2) The names of all temporary inspectors or valuers employed by the Board.
- (3) The salary and expenses of each.
- (4) The period of employment of each.
- (5) The home address of each inspector or valuator and the constituency in which he resided at the time of the commencement of his appointment, engagement or appointment. *(Sessional Paper No. 31.)*

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 26, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all Orders in Council appointing employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, added to the respective staffs since June 1, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 32.)

And also—Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 19, 1931, showing:—

- (1) Copies of all Orders in Council appointing employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, temporary and permanent, between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930.
- (2) Copies of all Orders in Council discharging employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930.
(*Sessional Paper No. 33.*)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bryant, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, Ordered, That a Select Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Speaker (Chairman), and Messrs. Bryant, Patterson (Milestone), Gardiner and Spence, be appointed to consider the desirability of opening each day's sittings of this Assembly with prayer, and report to this Assembly with a suggested form of prayer if favourable.

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. 8—An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Bill No. 5—An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.

Bill No. 14—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.

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

Bill No. 4—An Act to make Uniform the law respecting Wills.

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Escheats.

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. 16—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Lilly as its chairman.

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

Of Saskatchewan Poultry Producers, Limited, praying for an Act to amend its Act of incorporation;

Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I., praying for an Act to incorporate the said Right Reverend J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, and his successors in the Diocese of Gravelbourg, under the name of La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg;

Of the Right Reverend J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I., praying for an Act to incorporate the Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg;

Of the Town of Carlyle, praying for an Act to validate a certain Indenture of Lease and Sub-leases.

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman, from the Select Special Committee appointed on the 28th instant, to consider the desirability of opening the sittings of the Assembly with Prayers, reported and recommended as follows:—

(1) That each sitting of this Legislature should, hereafter, be commenced with prayers to be read by Mr. Speaker;

(2) That the following be the form of Prayers to be read:

“Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.”

(3) That Standing Order 13 be amended by inserting therein as Clause (1):

“Mr. Speaker shall read Prayers every day at the sitting of the Assembly before any business is entered upon.”

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

Bill No. 33—An Act to amend The Trustee Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited. (*Mr. Grassick.*)

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg. (*Mr. McGregor.*)

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg. (*Mr. McGregor.*)

Bill No. 04—An Act to confirm a certain Lease entered into between His Majesty King Edward VII, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the Town of Carlyle and to grant the Town of Carlyle certain Powers. (*Mr. Arthur.*)

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

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

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1930. (*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 20, 1931, showing:

- (1) Copies of all correspondence with reference to calling for tenders for printing of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1930.
- (2) Copies of letters submitting tenders and copies of the tenders submitted for the printing of the said Statutes. (*Sessional Paper No. 35.*)

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

By Mr. Dunn, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence reports, etc., in connection with the appointment of a Beer Vendor at Neudorf,

including letters and applications for appointment to the position and replies of the Liquor Board.

By Mr. Parker (Touchwood), for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence having relation to the complaint or charges made by one Logan M. Findlay in regard to the road relief camp established in connection with work done on No. 2 Highway south of Moose Jaw, together with copies of all reports made by Department officials, detectives, and others, as a result of investigations held into the said charges.

Moved by Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, every handicap placed on the free operation of the British Preference, as contained in our tariff schedules, be removed; and further, that the time has come when the British Preference should be progressively increased so as to have complete free trade with the Mother Country, within a period of five years.

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

Moved by Mr. Lilly, seconded by Mr. Eades,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all future loans made to the farmers of this Province under and by virtue of the provisions of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be for a period of fifteen years; and further, that as a condition of securing such a loan the applicant should either possess a sufficient amount of live stock to provide his own household with necessary meat, dairy and poultry products or should be required with a portion of this loan to secure such necessary live stock.

A debate arising, the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Parker (Touchwood), adjourned.

According to Order, Bill No. 24:—An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

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. 28—An Act to amend The Telephone and Telegraph Department Act.

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

Ordered, That when the Assembly adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, February 3, 1931, at 3 o'clock p.m.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Hon. Mr. Bryant, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

Hon. Mr. Bryant, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 38—An Act respecting Mineral Resources.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 39—An Act respecting the Expropriation of Certain Lands.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 40—An Act respecting Theatres and Cinematographs.

Hon. Mr. Merkley, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 41—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend the Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 16, 1931, showing:—

Copy of the Order in Council appointing the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission. *(Sessional Paper No. 36.)*

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

Financial Statement and Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year ended December 31, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 37.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 15, 1931, showing:—

How many persons, appointed Justices of the Peace since January 1, 1930, are in receipt of an Old Age Pension, and their names and addresses. *(Sessional Paper No. 38.)*

And also,—Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 21, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all instructions issued to the Sheriffs in the Gravelbourg and Cypress Judicial Districts during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1930, in regard to action to be taken under The Bills of Sale Act. *(Sessional Paper No. 39)*

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 26, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all expense accounts of J. D. Patterson for the months of July, August and September, 1930. *(Sessional Paper No. 40.)*

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. 9—An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill No. 13—An Act respecting Escheats.

Bill No. 16—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Bill No. 28—An Act to amend The Telephone and Telegraph Department Act.

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

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.

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

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Public Vehicles Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend The Highways Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m., until Tuesday, February 3, 1931, at 3 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

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

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Hon. Mr. Bryant, Second reading Thursday next.

The Hon. Mr. Anderson asked leave to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "A statement in regard to the present situation in connection with the recent by-election in the Constituency of Estevan."

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

No objection being taken,

The Hon. Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson, That the Assembly do now adjourn.

After debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Ayre, seconded by Mr. Therres,

Resolved, That this Assembly expresses approval of the intention of the Federal Government to assume the cost of Old Age Pensions and is of the opinion that the entire cost of the same should be borne by the Government of Canada.

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 to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited.

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

Bill No. 04—An Act to confirm a certain Lease entered into between His Majesty King Edward VII, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the Town of Carlyle and to grant the Town of Carlyle certain Powers.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, every handicap placed on the free operation of the British Preference, as contained in our tariff schedules, be removed; and further, that the time has come when the British Preference should be progressively increased so as to have complete free trade with the Mother Country, within a period of five years.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Horner, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bryant,

That the word "five" be struck out in the last line, and that there be substituted therefor the word "four";

And, further, that there be added to the said Resolution the following words:

"In return for which, we desire to urge consideration for our wheat and other agricultural products in the British markets."

The debate continuing, in amendment to the amendment, it was moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Gardiner,

That there be added at the end of the words proposed to be added to the Resolution by the amendment, the following words:

"But it being distinctly understood that the Preference proposals contained herein are not conditional on Great Britain granting us a Tariff Preference in her markets for our said wheat, and other agricultural products."

The debate continuing,

Wednesday, February 4, 1931.

and the question being put on the amendment to the amendment, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs		
Parker (Touchwood)	Grant	Huck
Finlayson	Therres	Loptson
Gordon	McGregor	Johnson
Spence	Hogan	Parker (Pelly)
Davis	McIntosh	Dunn
Gardiner	Cockburn	Ayre
Uhrich	Paulson	Morken
Patterson (Pipestone)	Agar	Whatley—25
Clinch		

NAYS

Messieurs		
Hutcheon	Smith	Patterson
Stipe	(Moose Jaw City)	(Milestone)
Buckle	Warren	McLean
MacPherson	Given	Huston
Anderson	Gryde	Taylor

McConnell	Cobban	Greaves
Bryant	Grassick	Hanbidge
Stewart	Merkley	Lilly
Smith	Munroe	McLeod
(Swift Current)	Whittaker	Eades
Bennett	Horner	Miller—32
Fraser	Arthur	

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Fraser	Horner
Whatley	Smith	Patterson
Stipe	(Moose Jaw City)	(Milestone)
Buckle	Warren	McLean
MacPherson	Given	Huston
Anderson	Gryde	Taylor
McConnell	Cobban	Greaves
Bryant	Grassick	Hanbidge
Stewart	Merkley	Lilly
Smith	Munroe	McLeod
(Swift Current)	Whittaker	Eades
Bennett	Arthur	Miller—33

NAYS

Messieurs

Parker (Touchwood)	Clinch	Agar
Finlayson	Grant	Huck
Gordon	Therres	Loptson
Spence	McGregor	Johnson
Davis	Hogan	Parker (Pelly)
Gardiner	McIntosh	Dunn
Uhrich	Cockburn	Ayre
Patterson (Pipestone)	Paulson	Morken—24

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Fraser	Horner
Whatley	Smith	Patterson
Stipe	(Moose Jaw City)	(Milestone)
Buckle	Warren	McLean
MacPherson	Given	Huston
Anderson	Gryde	Taylor
McConnell	Cobban	Greaves
Bryant	Grassick	Hanbidge
Stewart	Merkley	Lilly
Smith	Munroe	McLeod
(Swift Current)	Whittaker	Eades
Bennett	Arthur	Miller

Parker (Touchwood)	Clinch	Agar
Finlayson	Grant	Huck
Gordon	Therres	Loptson
Spence	McGregor	Johnson
Davis	Hogan	Parker (Pelly)
Gardiner	McIntosh	Dunn
Uhrich	Cockburn	Ayre
Patterson	Paulson	Morken—57
(Pipestone)		

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

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

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.40 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931.

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

Your Committee has duly examined the following Petition for Private Bill and finds that the provisions of the pertinent Standing Orders have been complied with, except Standing Order 72, which places a time limitation upon the presentation of Petitions for, and the introduction of, Private Bills, which time limitation, in this case, has been exceeded:

Of the City of Prince Albert, praying for an Act to ratify, confirm and validate Bylaw No. 31 of 1930 of the said City and the Agreement with Canadian Utilities Limited forming part thereof.

Your Committee recommends that the provisions of Standing Order 72 be suspended and that the said Bill may be introduced.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

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 Bill:—

Bill No. 05—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Prince Albert and Canadian Utilities Limited. (*Mr. Davis.*)

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

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

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 46—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Dominion of Canada, therein represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, of the first part, and the Province of Saskatchewan, therein represented by the Honourable M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, of the second part.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Friday next.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Friday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 15, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, papers and documents, and all other information in the possession of the Government relating to the picnic held a few miles from Roblin, Manitoba, on Labour Day, Monday, September 1, 1930, to celebrate the opening of the inter-provincial highway between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, at which celebration the Minister of Highways for Saskatchewan was one of the speakers, and the fatal shooting thereof of Mrs. Sophie Light, of Des Moines, Iowa, by Constable Pirt, R.C.M.P., of Yorkton.

(Sessional Paper No. 41.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 20, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The number of relief camps established in 1930 other than highway relief camps.
- (2) The place where situated and in what constituency.
- (3) The number of camps (if any) that have been closed, where and in what constituency.
- (4) The number still in operation. Where located and in what constituency.
- (5) The names of the constituencies from which the men were received and the number from each constituency.

(Sessional Paper No. 42.)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 27, 1931, showing:—

The amount of Fire and Hail Insurance placed by the Farm Loan Board from April 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, showing the amount of insurance placed with each agent and the total premium paid to each.

(Sessional Paper No. 43.)

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. 3—An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.

Bill No. 4—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.

Bill No. 34—An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.

Bill No. 30—An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources.

Bill No. 32—An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Bill No. 21—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.

Bill No. 25—An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.

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

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.15 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931.

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

Bill No. 47—An Act respecting the Manufacture and Sale of Bread.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Provincial Parks and Protected Areas.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 15, 1931, showing:—

The names of all employees of the Government who have been dismissed since March 1st, 1930, the position held by each, the salary being paid at the time of dismissal, the date of dismissal, and the length of service in each case. (*Sessional Paper No. 44.*)

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated January 22, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports and evidence in connection with the inquest held on December 15, 1930, in regard to the death of George G. Hayes (*Sessional Paper No. 45*)

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

President's Report of the University of Saskatchewan, including Financial Statements, for the year ended June 30, 1930. (*Sessional Paper No. 46.*)

The Hon. Mr. MacPherson asked leave to move the adjournment of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be "A further statement with regard to the present situation in connection with the recent by-election in the Constituency of Estevan."

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

No objection being taken,

The Hon. Mr. MacPherson moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, That the Assembly do now adjourn.

During the ensuing discussion, the Hon. Mr. MacPherson laid before the Assembly:—

Report of Mr. R. W. Shannon, K.C., Counsel to the Executive Council, re the Estevan Election. (*Sessional Paper No. 47.*)

After debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

By Mr. Davis, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports or petitions passing between the Department of Education and any person, in connection with complaints against the conduct by the School Board of Queen's Park School District No. 377, or in connection with complaints against the teacher of said school, or into the conduct of pupils at said school or in connection with the appointment of an Official Trustee for said school district.

By Mr. Hutcheon, for a Return showing:—

The average cost of maintenance per mile in the year 1930 of the Provincial Highway System (a) for earth; (b) for gravel.

The mileage of each highway, at the commencement of the year and the mileage of each at the present time.

The number of miles the previous Administration had to reconstruct on the Provincial Highway System during 1928-29 and the number of miles which the present Administration had to reconstruct on the said system in the year 1930.

By Mr. Taylor, for a Return showing:—

The average cost of maintenance per mile in the year 1929 under the previous Administration in the Highways Department, including in such cost of maintenance the salaries and travelling expenses of their road Superintendents, Inspectors and Supervisors, who were later dismissed by this Administration.

The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system during that period that was gravelled, and how many miles were graded and not gravelled, (a) at the commencement of that fiscal year; (b) at the conclusion of that fiscal year.

The duties of the maintenance men under the previous Administration and the duties under the present Administration.

What men, in addition to maintenance men, were putting up signs during the year 1929, and the names and addresses and amounts paid to each during that year.

Whether or not the salaries and expenses of these men were included in the cost of the maintenance above referred to.

Whether or not it is more costly to maintain an earth grade with or without gravel.

By Mr. Whittaker, for a Return showing:—

Road grants made in Rural Municipalities and other than Local Improvement Districts during election year 1929 by the Department of Highways, under the former Administration, to local foremen, giving the names of the constituencies, the date recommended, by whom grant was recommended, the name of the foremen in each case and the amounts recommended.

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence between the President of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix and the Premier or the Provincial Treasurer with regard to the calling of tenders for the printing or binding of the Revised Statutes 1930.

Copies of all other correspondence relating to the calling for tenders prior to the date when tenders were called.

By Mr. Hogan, for a Return showing:—

A list of all lands sold by the Farm Loan Board from May 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930, showing location, acreage, selling prices, terms of sale, and what other offers to purchase, if any, were received in connection with each parcel sold.

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:

The names of all persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Cannington in 1930, together with the amount paid to each, the services performed by each and the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery, oil, gasoline or other supplies were purchased together with the amount paid to each such person and firm and the material purchased in each case.

By leave of the Assembly,

The proposed motion on the Orders of the Day by Mr. Davis for a Return with regard to the evidence given by T. A. McInnis before the Public Accounts Committee during the Session of 1928-29, was withdrawn.

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Lilly, seconded by Mr. Eades,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all future loans made to the farmers of this Province under and by virtue of the provisions of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be for a period of fifteen years; and further, that as a condition of securing such a loan the applicant should either possess a sufficient amount of live stock to provide his own household with necessary meat, dairy and poultry products or should be required with a portion of this loan to secure such necessary live stock.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Greaves, seconded by Mr. McLean,

That the word "fifteen," where same first appears, be struck out and the word "twenty" be substituted therefor; and that all the words after the word "years," where same first appears, be struck out.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon
 Whatley
 Stipe
 MacPherson
 Anderson
 McConnell
 Bryant
 Stewart
 Smith
 (Swift Current)
 Bennett

Fraser
 Smith
 (Moose Jaw City)
 Warren
 Given
 Gryde
 Cobban
 Grassick
 Merkley
 Munroe

Whittaker
 Arthur
 Horner
 McLean
 Huston
 Greaves
 Hanbidge
 Lilly
 McLeod
 Eades
 Miller—30

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson
 Taylor
 Parker
 (Touchwood)
 Finlayson
 Gordon
 Spence
 Davis
 Gardiner

Uhrich
 Patterson
 (Pipestone)
 Clinch
 Grant
 Therres
 McGregor
 Hogan
 McIntosh

Cockburn
 Paulson
 Agar
 Lopton
 Johnson
 Parker (Pelly)
 Dunn
 Ayre
 Morken—25

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon
 Whatley
 Stipe
 Buckle
 MacPherson
 Anderson
 McConnell
 Bryant
 Stewart
 Smith
 (Swift Current)

Bennett
 Fraser
 Smith
 (Moose Jaw City)
 Warren
 Given
 Gryde
 Cobban
 Grassick
 Merkley
 Munroe

Whittaker
 Arthur
 Horner
 McLean
 Huston
 Greaves
 Hanbidge
 Lilly
 McLeod
 Eades
 Miller—31

NAYS

Messieurs

Benson	Uhrich	Cockburn
Taylor	Patterson	Paulson
Parker	(Pipestone)	Agar
(Touchwood)	Clinch	Loptson
Finlayson	Grant	Johnson
Gordon	Therres	Parker (Pelly)
Spence	McGregor	Dunn
Davis	Hogan	Ayre
Gardiner	McIntosh	Morken—25

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

Ordered, That the report of the Select Special Committee, appointed to consider the desirability of opening the sittings of the Assembly with Prayers, presented to the Assembly on January 29, 1931, be now concurred in.

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

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

Bill No. 35—An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.

Bill No. 12—An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing 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. 31—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act respecting Mineral Resources.

Bill No. 39—An Act respecting the Expropriation of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act

Bill No. 40—An Act respecting Theatres and Cinematographs Act.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Friday, February 6, 1931.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.15 o'clock a.m. on Friday.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1931.

PRAYERS

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

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
Hon. Mr. Merkley, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Infants Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

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

- (1) The estimated cost of work authorized by the Highways Department for 1930-31 to July 15, 1930.
- (2) The estimated value of work actually let by the Highways Department for 1930-31 to July 15, 1930.

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

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

- (1) How many Complimentary Hunting Licenses have been issued since September 9, 1929.
 - (a) For Big Game;
 - (b) For Game Birds.
- (2) The names and addresses of the persons to whom these licenses were issued.
- (3) Why they were issued.
- (4) Which of these parties have made returns of the game taken.

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

The following Bills were severally reported with amendment, read the third time and passed:

Bill No. 39—An Act respecting the Expropriation of Certain Lands.

Bill No. 42—An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.

Bill No. 19—An Act to amend the Highways Act.

Bill No. 37—An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 43—An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Bill No. 40—An Act respecting Theatres and Cinematographs.

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

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Public Vehicles Act.

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

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

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 38—An Act respecting Mineral Resources.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.

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. 41—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

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

By Mr Cockburn, for a Return showing:—

The number of gravel pits secured since January 1, 1930 by expropriation or for which expropriation proceedings have been or will be taken with the location, acreage, from whom secured, price paid or to be paid in each case and the number of cubic yards of gravel taken from each of such pits.

By Mr. Uhrich, for a Return showing:—

All correspondence between the Government and the Quinton Public and Separate School Districts from September 9, 1929 to date.

Copies of all orders issued, between the dates mentioned to either of the said School Boards by the Minister, the Department or any Inspector or other official or agent of the Department and copies of all cancellations of any such orders.

Copies of all reports made to the Minister or to the Department regarding conditions in Quinton or with reference to any meetings held to discuss conditions in the schools at that place.

The Assembly then adjourned at 6.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker announced that the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly had received from the Clerk of the Executive Council Certificate of the Election and Return of David McKnight as Member for the Electoral Division of Estevan. (*Sessional Paper No. 48.*)

The Petition of Norman Leslie McLeod was presented by Mr. Davis.

By leave of the Assembly,

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

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of the Assembly be suspended, and that the Petition of Norman Leslie McLeod, dated the 6th day of February, 1931, and this day presented to this Legislature, be now read and received.

The Petition of Norman Leslie McLeod was then read by the Clerk as follows:

TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN IN SESSION ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED, NORMAN LESLIE McLEOD, of the Town of Estevan, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Butcher and Farmer, humbly sheweth:—

1. That by reason of the resignation of the then sitting member of your Honourable body for the Electoral Division of Estevan in the said Province, a vacancy occurred in the Representation of the said Constituency in your Honourable body, and on the 30th day of November, 1930, a writ of election was issued to J. A. Logan, of Estevan, Agent, to hold an election to fill said vacancy on Tuesday, December 23rd, 1930.
2. That nominations were duly held and the undersigned and one David McKnight were duly nominated to contest the said election.
3. That the result of the said election was that I received 2702 votes and the said McKnight received 2697 votes, the result being that I was elected as Member for the said Constituency by a majority of five votes.
4. That the Returning Officer's official count was held at Estevan, aforesaid, on Tuesday the 30th day of December, 1930, pursuant to the provisions of The Election Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, and I was duly declared elected by the said Returning Officer.
5. That notice of application for a recount was given by the said David McKnight, and such recount was held before His Hon-

our Judge Wylie, Judge of the District Court for the Judicial District of Estevan, on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of January, 1931, at which I was personally present, and, as a result of the said recount, the said McKnight was declared elected by a majority of fourteen votes.

6. That it appeared at the said recount that the ballot boxes for the Roche Percee Poll, No. 2, Outram Poll, No. 9, Cote Poll, No. 23 and Steelman Poll, No. 26 had been tampered with and that some person or persons unknown to me had secured entry to the said ballot boxes between the date of the delivery thereof to the Returning Officer on the evening of December 23rd, 1930, and the date of the recount before the said Judge and had so altered the ballots therein that my said majority of five was eliminated and the majority of my opponent McKnight was fourteen.

7. That my Counsel produced affidavits to the said Judge Wylie to shew that the ballots had been tampered with at the said four polls but the said learned Judge ruled that he could not go into the matter of the tampering or spoiled ballots on the recount but simply had to count the ballots as he found them before him and that I would have to take other proceedings to inquire into the matter of the tampering and spoiling of the said ballots.

8. That my Counsel requested of the learned Judge that, as the matter of the tampering with the ballots was so obvious, he refer the matter to the Attorney General for the Province of Saskatchewan and the learned trial Judge intimated that he would so report to the Attorney General.

9. That the Attorney General of this Province instructed H. E. Sampson, K.C., his Agent for the Judicial District of Regina, in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, to proceed to Estevan and investigate the said charges of tampering with the said ballot boxes and the alteration of the ballots therein, and, as a result of the said investigation, the said H. E. Sampson, K.C., made his report to the Attorney General of this Province and the latter filed the same in your Honourable House on the 23rd day of January, 1931, as Sessional Paper No. 26.

10. That the said report finds that it is quite evident that there has been a tampering with the said boxes and ballots in the said polls and that, except for such tampering, I would have been returned as Member for the said Constituency.

11. That the result of the said tampering has been to spoil a sufficient number of ballots cast for me in the said election to overcome my majority of five and to give my opponent a majority of fourteen.

12. That I was returned by the electors of the Constituency of Estevan as the Member for the said Constituency at the said election to this Honourable body, and I am entitled to the said seat.

WHEREFORE YOUR PETITIONER humbly prays that your Honourable Assembly may be pleased to order and direct, that the re-

turn of the election of the said David McKnight to the said seat by the said Returning Officer, pursuant to the provisions of The Election Act of the said Province be amended, by striking out the name of the said David McKnight therefrom and substituting the name of the undersigned therefor and that this Honourable Assembly do all such acts and things, and take such proceedings, actions and steps as may be necessary to give effect to the will of the majority of the electors of the Constituency of Estevan who voted at the said election by seating in this Legislature as the Member for the said Constituency the duly elected Member for the said Constituency, namely the undersigned.

AND AS IN DUTY bound your petitioner, will ever pray.

(Signed) NORMAN LESLIE MCLEOD.

The Honourable the Premier then made the following statement to the Assembly:

"No precedent has been produced to assist us in dealing with the present situation and if action is taken to seat Mr. McLeod undoubtedly a precedent will be established by this Assembly. If we are going to assume the responsibility of establishing a precedent we must do so with care and consideration and we must give thought to the future as a precedent established now will be used in similar situations in future Legislatures and Parliaments.

"We believe it is essential in establishing this precedent that both sides of the House be party to the presentation of the motion, and the Leader of the Opposition has agreed to be the seconder of the motion. Our reason for this is that if this precedent is made use of in the future it can be said that both the Government and the Opposition were instrumental in introducing the motion. If such a motion were moved and seconded by members on one side of the House the precedent might be used in an improper way in future."

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

Resolved unanimously, That, pursuant to the Petition of Norman Leslie McLeod, to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan, dated the sixth day of February, 1931, the Clerk of the Executive Council be summoned by Mr. Speaker to attend the Bar of the Assembly and amend his certificate relating to the return of the member elected to represent the Electoral Division of Estevan, at the election held on the twenty-third day of December, 1930, by inserting the name of the said Norman Leslie McLeod in lieu of the name of David McKnight, without prejudice to the rights of any person with respect to the said election under The Controverted Elections Act of the said Province.

In accordance with the said Resolution, Mr. Speaker summoned the Clerk of the Executive Council to attend at the Bar of the Assembly and there to amend his certificate relating to the return of the member elected to represent the Electoral Division of Estevan,

Mr. Speaker, announced that the Return had been amended in accordance with the Order of the Assembly.

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

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Limited.

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg;

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

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

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 53—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

Mr. Davis, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Administrator.

The Administrator transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1931, and Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the twelve months ending April 30, 1932, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.
(Sessional Paper No. 49.)

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McConnell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bryant,

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

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

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

- (1) How many cubic yard-miles of gravel were hauled by each of the following: R. Greenlaw (truck No. 20), Russell Spencer (truck No. 2) and William Murphy (truck No. 6), employed by L. R. Fraser, on each of the following contracts: Provincial Highway No. 2, Moose Jaw, south; Provincial Highway No. 2 Moose Jaw to Buffalo Lake; Provincial Highway No. 1 Moose Jaw west.
- (2) Whether or not truck owners, employed by the said Fraser were charged for contributions to the Workmen's Compensation Board at the rate of six per cent.
- (3) Whether or not the correct rate for Workmen's Compensation contributions is two and one half per cent.

The Order of the Day being called for the Question by Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), it was

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

- (1) Whether or not L. R. Fraser, who held contracts for gravelling the Moose Jaw-Caron, Moose Jaw-South, Moose Jaw-North and Qu'Appelle Valley-Tuxford Highways, used trucks owned by himself for hauling gravel on such contracts and if so, how many and what were the check numbers.
- (2) The amounts paid to the said Fraser for the cubic yard mileage of each of such trucks on each of the said contracts.

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

Bill No. 29—An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.

Bill No. 18—An Act to amend The Public Vehicles Act.

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

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

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

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

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance 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. 6—An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Water Rights.

Bill No. 46—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Dominion of Canada, therein represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, of the first part, and the Province of Saskatchewan, therein represented by the Honourable M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, of the second part.

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Provincial Parks and Protected Areas.

The Order of the day being read for the Second Reading of Bill No. 27—An Act to amend The Public Service Act,

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

Ordered, That the Order for the Second Reading of the said Bill No. 27 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The Assembly then adjourned at 10.20 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

Norman Leslie McLeod, Esquire, member for the Electoral Division of Estevan, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the Assembly.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 27, 1931, showing:—

The names of all employees of the Government who have been engaged since March 1, 1930, the position held by each and the salary being paid. *(Sessional Paper No. 50.)*

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 26, 1931, showing:

The names of all persons at present permanently employed in the Public Service of Saskatchewan, including those engaged in the Department of Telephones, the Liquor Board, the Farm Loans Board, the Power Commission, and the Workmen's Compensation Board, together with the annual salaries being paid to each, and showing the gross total of salaries. *(Sessional Paper No. 51.)*

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 29, 1931, showing:

Copies of all correspondence reports, etc., in connection with the appointment of a Beer Vendor at Neudorf, including letters and applications for appointment to the position and replies of the Liquor Board. *(Sessional Paper No. 52.)*

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 26, 1931, showing:

All bonds, debentures and other securities sold by the Province during the year 1930 with the amount of each issue, date of maturity, interest rate, price sold for, effective rate of interest, purpose required for and whether or not tenders were called for. *(Sessional Paper No. 53.)*

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

A list of all lands sold by the Farm Loan Board from May 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930, showing location, acreage, selling prices, terms of sale, and what other offers to purchase, if any,

were received in connection with each parcel sold.

(*Sessional Paper No. 54.*)

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

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

- (1) The total cost of constructing the section of Provincial Highway No. 1 from the Qu'Appelle Subway east to the original highway.
- (2) The mileage and how many yards of earth were moved.
- (3) How long it took to build.
- (4) Who was the foreman in charge of the work and what his qualifications were.
- (5) The total amount paid to each person employed on the job.

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

By Mr. Davis, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence passing between, Barnard and Boyle, or W. Barnard, and the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Minister of Highways, the Deputy Minister of Highways or any officials of the Highways Department, or between Dr. D. S. Johnstone, J. J. Stapleton, or T. A. Anderson, and any of the said parties, together with copies of all statements or memorandum made by either Barnard and Boyle, Anderson, Stapleton or Johnstone, to any of the said officials or members of the Government.

Also particulars of all bonds filed in connection with gravelling contracts granted in 1930 to Barnard and Boyle, and all correspondence in connection with filing or withdrawing such bonds, particulars of all contracts for gravelling granted without tender to said firm of Barnard & Boyle in 1930.

Such copies of correspondence to include all correspondence marked "Private and Confidential," "Confidential," "Personal," "Strictly Private" or otherwise.

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) for a Return showing:—

The names of all persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Pipestone in 1930, together with the amount paid to each, the services performed by each and the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery, oil, gasoline or other supplies were purchased with the amount paid to each such person or firm, the material purchased in each case, and the total cost of maintenance.

By Mr. Fraser, for a Return showing:—

- (1) In what year the Province of Saskatchewan first commenced building highways in the present highway system.
- (2) What amounts have been spent in each year, including the year of commencement and all subsequent years to the year 1929: (a) in the Highways Department and (b) on main market roads and colonization roads.
- (3) The percentage spent on main market and colonization roads in each such years as against the total amount spent in the Highways Department.
- (4) The total amount spent by the present Administration since coming into office in the Highways Department.
- (5) How much was spent, or contracted to be spent, by this Administration since September 9, 1929, on municipal roads and on colonization roads, and indirect farm relief through municipalities in highway relief camps, and what is the percentage as against the total amount spent in the Highways Department.
- (6) Whether or not the previous Administration spent or contracted to spend any amount on farm relief road work including and since the year 1921 and, if so, how much and when.

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The total expenditure by the Department of Highways in 1930-31 in the Constituency of Saskatoon County, with details of nature of work, location and the cost of each job.

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The total expenditure by the Department of Highways in 1930-31 in the Constituency of Redberry with details of nature of work, contractor or foreman engaged, location and cost of each job.

By Mr. Cockburn, for a Return showing:—

- (1) Copies of all correspondence between the Government and S. R. Millar, of Fielding, regarding the purchase of gravel or a gravel pit near Fielding, from the said Millar, together with copies of any agreements in regard to the price of gravel or gravel pit and particulars on any amounts paid to S. R. Millar in this connection.

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:—

- (1) The total amount expended in the Constituency of Yorkton by the Department of Highways, from September 9, 1929 to date for:

- (a) Construction of Provincial Highways by contract, showing location, mileage, contractor, unit prices, quantities of each classification, total cost of each job;
- (b) Construction of Provincial Highways on force account or under foreman, showing location, mileage, unit cost, quantities of each classification, persons employed, rates of pay, amount paid to each, rent and depreciation of machinery, supplies purchased, commissions or percentages paid, and to whom and what amounts, and the total cost of each job;
- (c) Grants to Rural Municipalities showing amount paid to each;
- (d) Expenditures on Main Market or other roads under foremen, showing location, expenditure on each location, persons employed and amount paid to each;
- (e) Expenditures on steel or concrete bridges showing location, contractor, and cost of each;
- (f) Expenditure on timber bridges with location and cost of each;
- (g) Reconstruction of Provincial Highways, showing location, mileage, persons employed, amount paid to each and total cost of each job;
- (h) Gravelling of Provincial Highways showing location, mileage, contractor, unit prices, quantities of each classification, and total cost of each job;
- (i) Maintenance of highways showing persons employed, services rendered, amount paid to each, machinery purchased, from whom purchased, price paid, gasoline, oil and other supplies purchased, from whom purchased, and amounts paid to each, location of each maintenance section and total cost of each section;
- (j) Any other expenditure with particulars of same.

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

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

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend an Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited.

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

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

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

Bill No. 11—An Act respecting Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.

Bill No. 7—An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.

Bill No. 26—An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

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

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

Bill No. 48—An Act respecting Provincial Parks and Protected Areas.

Bill No. 1—An Act to amend The Companies Act.

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

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

Bill No. 46—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Dominion of Canada, therein represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, of the first part, and the Province of Saskatchewan, therein represented by the Honourable M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, of the second part.

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers.

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

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Water Rights.

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

The Hon. Mr. McConnell moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

A debate arising, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 9.45 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 21, 1931, showing:—

- (1) Which Liquor and Beer Stores have been moved from the premises in which they were being operated on September 9, 1929.
- (2) The cost to the Liquor Board in each case where a store has been moved.
- (3) The total cost of these changes.

(Sessional Paper No. 55.)

And, also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 21, 1931, showing:—

- (1) How many of the former employees of the Liquor Board, who have been dismissed since September 9, 1929, received a payment of salary in lieu of notice, giving their names and the amount paid to each.
- (2) The total cost to the Liquor Board in making dismissals.

(Sessional Paper No. 56.)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 21, 1931, showing:—

The location of all gravel pits purchased by the Department of Highways during the year 1930 together with acreage in each pit, the party from whom purchased and the amount paid in each case.

(Sessional Paper No. 57.)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 21, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The total amount expended in each constituency for all road purposes during the year 1929-30.
- (2) The total amount expended in each constituency for all road purposes during the year 1930-31 to date.

(Sessional Paper No. 58.)

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

Bill No. 17—An Act respecting Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 6—An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers.

Bill No. 46—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Dominion of Canada, therein represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, of the first part, and the Province of Saskatchewan, therein represented by the Honourable M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, of the second part.

Bill No. 36—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.

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

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. Merkley, adjourned.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

Hon. Mr. Merkley, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanitoria and Hospitals Act.

Hon. Mr. Munroe, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 58—An Act respecting Sanitation and Plumbing.

Mr. Warren, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 59—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.

Hon. Mr. Buckle, Second reading Monday next.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Norman Leslie McLeod, member for the Electoral Division of Estevan, be placed on the following Select Standing Committees: On Privileges and Elections, On Private Bills, and On Education.

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

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

- (1) The names of the witnesses called by Counsel for the Government to appear before the Royal Commission to investigate the Bryant charges.
- (2) The names of such witnesses who are now in the employ of the Government and when they were given employment.
- (3) The names of such witnesses who were at one time in the employ of the Government of Saskatchewan and when they ceased to be so employed.
- (4) The amount paid to each in connection with services, witness fees or for other purposes in any way related to the investigation.

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

By Mr. Hogan, for a Return showing:

The amounts spent in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Constituencies of Biggar, Elrose, Gravelbourg, Lumsden, Maple Creek, Notukeu, Prince Albert, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern, Swift Current, Thunder Creek, Willow Bunch, Wolseley, Yorkton and Melfort, by the Department of Highways.

The amount spent in the year 1929-30 in the said Department, in the Constituencies of Biggar, Yorkton, Melfort, Lumsden, Swift Current, and Thunder Creek.

The amount spent in the year 1930-31, in the said Department in the Constituencies of North Qu'Appelle, Gravelbourg, Notukeu and Willow Bunch.

The total grants paid by the Highways Department through the Municipal Councils, or expended under Department foremen, on main market and local roads and timber bridges combined, in each of the following Constituencies, in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, namely: Hanley, Tisdale, Kindersley, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern and South Qu'Appelle.

On motion of Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Spence,

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be instructed to investigate and report on all matters having to do with the Department of Highways and the Liquor Board of Saskatchewan.

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. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg.

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

According to Order, Bill No. 05—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Prince Albert and Canadian Utilities Limited, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills.

According to Order, Bill No. 53—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

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

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. Munroe adjourned.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.20 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Crown Administration of Estates.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 62—An Act relating to the Construction of Pipe Lines.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Tuesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

The names of all persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Pipestone in 1929, together with the amount paid to each, the services performed by each and the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery, oil, gasoline or other supplies were purchased with the amount paid to each such person or firm, the material in each case, and the total cost of maintenance.

(*Sessional Paper No. 59.*)

And also,—Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

The names of all persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Cannington in 1930, together with the amount paid to each, the services performed by each and the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery, oil, gasoline or other supplies were purchased together with the amount paid to each such person and firm and the material purchased in each case.

(*Sessional Paper No. 60.*)

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

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

- (1) How many yards of gravel were hauled by, and how many yard-miles were accredited to each of the following trucks employed by the Northwest Engineering Company, Limited, during the months of August, September,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

October, November and December, 1930, namely: No. 9, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 25, No. 27 and No. 36.

- (2) How much was paid the said company on account of gravel hauled by each of the said trucks during the months mentioned in Question No. 1.
- (3) How much would be due each of the truck owners operating the above numbered trucks at the rate set of ten cents a yard-mile.

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

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. Dunn, adjourned.

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act (No. 2).

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Bill No. 65—An Act prohibiting Discrimination in Sales of Gasoline.

Hon. Mr. Stewart, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated January 27, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all reports made by any Inspector of the Department of Municipal Affairs during the year 1930, in connection with the Rural Municipality of Elma, No. 291, and copies of all correspondence passing between the Minister or the Department, with any ratepayer or other person in connection with the affairs of the said municipality in the said year. (*Sessional Paper No. 61.*)

And, also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence between the President of the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix and the Premier, or the Provincial Treasurer, with regard to the calling for tenders for the printing or binding of the Revised Statutes, 1930. (*Sessional Paper No. 62.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence between the Government and S. R. Millar, of Fielding, regarding the purchase of gravel or a gravel pit

near Fielding, from the said Millar, together with copies of any agreements in regard to the price of gravel or gravel pit and particulars on any amounts paid S. R. Millar in this connection.

(*Sessional Paper No. 63.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 6, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The estimated cost of work authorized by the Highways Department for 1930-31 to July 15, 1930.
- (2) The estimated value of work actually let by the Highways Department for 1930-31 to July 15, 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 64.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

The total expenditure by the Department of Highways in 1930-31 in the Constituency of Saskatoon County with details of nature of work, location and cost of each job.

(*Sessional Paper No. 65.*)

And, also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 12, 1931, showing:—

The amounts spent in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Constituencies of Biggar, Elrose, Gravelbourg, Lumsden, Maple Creek, Notukeu, Prince Albert, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern, Swift Current, Thunder Creek, Willow Bunch, Wolseley, Yorkton and Melfort, by the Department of Highways.

The amount spent in the year 1929-30 in the said Department, in the Constituencies of Biggar, Yorkton, Melfort, Lumsden, Swift Current and Thunder Creek.

The amount spent in the year 1930-31, in the said Department in the Constituencies of North Qu'Appelle, Gravelbourg, Notukeu and Willow Bunch.

The total grants paid by the Highways Department through the Municipal Councils, or expended under Department foremen, on main market and local roads and timber bridges combined, in each of the following Constituencies, in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, namely: Hanley, Tisdale, Kindersley, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern and South Qu'Appelle.

(*Sessional Paper No. 66.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 6, 1931, showing:—

- (1) How many Complimentary Hunting Licenses have been issued since September 9, 1929,

- (a) For Big Game;
 - (b) For Game Birds.
- (2) The names and addresses of the persons to whom these licenses were issued.
 - (3) Why they were issued.
 - (4) Which of these parties have made returns of the game taken.

(Sessional Paper No. 67.)

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

Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1930.
(Sessional Paper No. 68.)

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

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. Fraser, adjourned.

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

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports or petitions passing between the Department of Education and any person, in connection with complaints against the conduct by the School Board of Queen's Park School District No. 377, or in connection with complaints against the teacher of said school, or into the conduct of pupils at said school or in connection with the appointment of an Official Trustee for said school district.

(*Sessional Paper No. 69.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 12, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The names of the witnesses called by Counsel for the Government to appear before the Royal Commission to investigate the Bryant charges.
- (2) The names of such witnesses who are now in the employ of the Government and when they were given employment.
- (3) The names of such witnesses who were at one time in the employ of the Government of Saskatchewan and when they ceased to be so employed.
- (4) The amount paid to each in connection with services, witness fees or for other purposes in any way related to the investigation.

(*Sessional Paper No. 70*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

The average cost of maintenance per mile in the year 1929 under the previous Administration in the Highways Department, including in such cost of maintenance the salaries and travelling expenses of their road Superintendents, Inspectors and Supervisors, who were later dismissed by this Administration.

The number of miles of the Provincial Highway system during that period that was gravelled, and how many miles were graded

and not gravelled, (a) at the commencement of that fiscal year; (b) at the conclusion of that fiscal year.

The duties of the maintenance men under the previous Administration and the duties under the present Administration.

What men, in addition to maintenance men, were putting up signs during the year 1929, and the names and addresses and amounts paid to each during that year.

Whether or not the salaries and expenses of these men were included in the cost of maintenance above referred to.

Whether or not it is more costly to maintain an earth grade with or without gravel.

(Sessional Paper No. 71.)

And also, Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The total cost of constructing the section of Provincial Highway No. 1 from the Qu'Appelle Subway east to the original highway.
- (2) The mileage and how many yards of earth were moved.
- (3) How long it took to build.
- (4) Who was the foreman in charge of the work and what his qualifications were.
- (5) The total amount paid to each person employed on the job.

(Sessional Paper No. 72.)

The Orders of the Day being called for the following Questions, it was

Ordered, That the said Questions stand as Orders of the Assembly for Returns, showing:—

By Mr. Dunn:

- (1) The cost of maintenance in 1930 of Provincial Highway No. 10 from Melville to Yorkton, giving particulars as follows:
 - (a) Persons employed, services rendered and amount paid to each;
 - (b) Machinery used, from whom purchased and price paid;
 - (c) Depreciation on machinery;
 - (d) Gasoline, oil, repairs, etc., from whom purchased and amounts paid to each;
 - (e) Any other services;
 - (f) Total cost.

- (2) The cost of maintenance of the same section of Highway in 1929.

By Mr. Gryde:

- (1) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, on relief road work by the Liberal Administration prior to September 9, 1929.
- (2) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, in relief road work by the present Administration after September 9, 1929.
- (3) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, by the previous Administration prior to September 9, 1929, and during that year over and above the amount voted in the Legislature for the Highway Department.
- (4) The amount of relief monies paid to the Provincial Government by the Federal Government in the years 1921 and 1922.
- (5) Whether or not any of this money was spent on road work relief in the Rural Municipalities of the Province, and, if not, how was it allocated and spent.

By Mr. McIntosh:

- (1) The longest mileage that gravel from pit No. 1 was hauled on Provincial Highway No. 1, between Percival and Wapella.
- (2) The longest mileage that gravel was hauled from Pit No. 2 on the same section of highway.
- (3) Why this haul was not equally divided between pits.
- (4) The loss to the Province as a result of the overhaul from Pit No. 1, and what was the extra amount paid to the contractor.

By Mr. Strath:

- (1) The number of miles of Provincial Highway No. 4, south of Swift Current, constructed during 1930, as relief work under foremen Greenway and Carleton, respectively.
- (2) The number of men with teams and the number of men without teams employed in each case.
- (3) The amount paid to each man employed, including the foreman.
- (4) How much each of the foremen received for boarding the men.

- (5) The total cost to the Government for fodder used in each case.
- (6) The total amount expended in each case.
- (7) What disposition was made of the surplus hay and oats after the work was discontinued.

By Mr. Strath:

- (1) The total amount expended by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Swift Current in 1930, for
 - (a) Provincial Highway Construction;
 - (b) Provincial Highway Reconstruction;
 - (c) Graveling.
- (2) The number of Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Roadmen, Chainmen, and others, engaged in engineering service, employed in the Constituency of Swift Current in 1930.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

Ordered, That when the Assembly adjourns today, Tuesday, February 17, it do stand adjourned until 3 o'clock, p.m. on Thursday, February 19, 1931.

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

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

The debate continuing,

Wednesday, February 18, 1931.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Fraser	Horner
Whatley	Smith	Patterson
Stipe	(Moose Jaw City)	(Milestone)
Buckle	Warren	McLean
MacPherson	Given	Huston
Anderson	Gryde	Greaves
McConnell	Cobban	Hanbidge
Bryant	Grassick	Lilly
Stewart	Merkley	McLeod
Smith	Whittaker	(Wilkie)
(Swift Current)	Arthur	Eades
Bennett	Benson	Miller—32

NAYS

Messieurs

Parker	Clinch	Loftson
(Touchwood)	Grant	Johnson
Finlayson	Therres	Strath
Gordon	McGregor	Parker
Spence	Hogan	(Pelly)
Davis	McIntosh	McLeod
Gardiner	Paulson	(Estevan)
Uhrich	Agar	Ayre
Patterson	Huck	Morken—24
(Pipestone)		

The Assembly accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

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

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees" was reverted to.

Mr. Eades, 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 Bills and has agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill No. 04—An Act to confirm a certain Lease entered into between His Majesty King Edward VII, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and the Town of Carlyle and to grant the Town of Carlyle certain Powers;

Bill No. 05—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Prince Albert and the Canadian Utilities Limited.

The Assembly then adjourned at 1.35 o'clock on Wednesday, until Thursday, February 19, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.
Hon. Mr. Stewart, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 67—An Act to amend The Game Act.
Hon. Mr. Merkley, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 6, 1931, showing:—

All correspondence between the Government and the Quinton Public and Separate School Districts from September 9, 1929 to date.

Copies of all orders issued, between the dates mentioned, to either of the said School Boards by the Minister, the Department or any Inspector or other official or agent of the Department and copies of all cancellations of any such orders.

Copies of all reports made to the Minister or to the Department regarding conditions in Quinton or with reference to any meetings held to discuss conditions in the schools at that place.
(*Sessional Paper No. 73.*)

The Hon. Mr. Buckle, for the Hon. Mr. Stewart, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 9, 1931, showing:—

- (1) How many cubic yard-miles of gravel were hauled by each of the following: R. Greenlaw (truck No. 20), Russell Spencer (truck No. 2) and William Murphy (truck No. 6), employed by L. R. Fraser, on each of the following contracts: Provincial Highway No. 2, Moose Jaw, south; Provincial Highway No. 2, Moose Jaw to Buffalo Lake; Provincial Highway No. 1, Moose Jaw west.
- (2) Whether or not truck owners, employed by the said Fraser were charged for contributions to the Workmen's Compensation Board at the rate of six per cent.
- (3) Whether or not the correct rate for Workmen's Compensation contributions is two and one half per cent.

(*Sessional Paper No. 74.*)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Com-

mittee of the Whole on the following Bills, which were reported without amendment, read the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 04—An Act to confirm a certain Lease entered into between His Majesty King Edward VII, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and the Town of Carlyle and to grant to the Town of Carlyle certain Powers.

Bill No. 05—An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Prince Albert and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

According to Order, Bill No. 58—An Act respecting Sanitation and Plumbing, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Municipal Law.

By leave of the Assembly the Order "Motions" was reverted to.

Moved by Mr. Greaves, seconded by Mr. Parker (Pelly),

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, legislation should be enacted at the present session to provide:—

1. That a referendum be conducted by the Government of all parties by whom, or on whose behalf, grain is produced in the Province of Saskatchewan, on the question of whether or not, all grain grown in the Province should be marketed through a single marketing organization operating on a pooling plan; and
2. For the creation of a marketing organization on a pooling plan:—
 - (a) With power to market all grain produced in the Province of Saskatchewan;
 - (b) To be controlled by those parties by whom, or on whose behalf, grain is produced, each of such parties having one vote in the affairs of the organization;
 - (c) With power to take over all of the assets and liabilities of the organization known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, which organization was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Saskatchewan, such Act being Chap. 26, of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, and amendments;
 - (d) To be operated and with powers generally similar to the aforementioned Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, as outlined in the said Act of Incorporation;
 - (e) To finance itself without Government assistance.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Arthur	Patterson
Whatley	Benson	(Pipestone)
Stipe	Horner	Clinch
Buckle	Patterson	Grant
MacPherson	(Milestone)	Therres
Anderson	McLean	McGregor
McConnell	Greaves	Hogan
Smith	Hanbidge	McIntosh
(Swift Current)	McLeod	Cockburn
Fraser	(Wilkie)	Agar
Smith	Eades	Loptson
(Moose Jaw City)	Miller	Johnson
Warren	Finlayson	Strath
Given	Gordon	Dunn
Gryde	Spence	McLeod
Cobban	Davis	(Estevan)
Munroe	Gardiner	Ayre
Whittaker	Uhrich	Morken—48

NAYS

Messieurs

Bennett	Huck	Marion—5
Grassick	Lilly	

Moved by Mr. Dunn,

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

Copies of all reports, statutory declarations, affidavits, letters and correspondence, having to do with the dismissal of one Whitehead from the Liquor Store at Yorkton, including reports of the members of the staff of the Liquor Board, who investigated the irregularities with which he was charged.

The Hon. the Attorney General having stated that it was not considered to be in the public interest that this Return should be made, and the question being put, it was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

Messieurs

Finlayson	Clinch	Marion
Gordon	Therres	Loptson
Spence	McGregor	Johnson
Davis	Hogan	Strath
Gardiner	McIntosh	Dunn
Uhrich	Cockburn	McLeod
Patterson	Agar	(Estevan)
(Pipestone)	Huck	Ayre
		Morken—23

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Smith	Benson
Whately	(Moose Jaw City)	Horner
Stipe	Warren	Patterson
Buckle	Given	(Milestone)
MacPherson	Gryde	McLean
Anderson	Cobban	Huston
McConnell	Grassick	Greaves
Smith	Merkley	Hanbidge
(Swift Current)	Munroe	Lilly
Bennett	Whittaker	McLeod
Fraser	Arthur	Eades
		Miller—31

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

By Mr. McIntosh, for a Return showing:—

The amount of fire insurance placed by the Liquor Board during the year 1930; giving the amount of insurance placed with each agent, and the total premium paid to each.

By Mr. Agar, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all letters of instruction issued by the Government or any member thereof, or by any person in the employ of the Government, to A. Driedger, in connection with his duties during the term of his employment; and copies of all reports made by the said A. Driedger in carrying out his duties.

By Mr. McLeod (Estevan), for a Return showing:

Copies of all correspondence between the Government and any persons since January 1, 1930, with reference to complaints regarding conditions at the M. & S. Mine at Taylorton, together with all reports, inspections, etc., in connection with the said mine.

Moved by Mr. Horner, seconded by Mr. Greaves,

That, having regard to the present very serious condition of agriculture, this Legislature do petition the Dominion Government, as an emergency measure, to bring into operation a scale of bounties on export grain.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Strath,

That the words "on export grain" be struck out and the following words be substituted therefor:

"on all grain of the 1930 crop delivered, or to be delivered, through the ordinary marketing channels."

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Warren, 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. 23—An Act to amend An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act (No. 2).

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

Bill No. 50—An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Crown Administration of Estates.

Bill No. 62—An Act relating to the Construction of Pipe Lines.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 29, 1931, showing:

Copies of all correspondence having relation to the complaint or charges made by one Logan M. Findlay in regard to the road relief camp established in connection with work done on No. 2 Highway south of Moose Jaw, together with copies of all reports made by Department officials, detectives, and others, as a result of investigations held into the said charges.

(Sessional Paper No. 75.)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 15, 1931, showing:—

The location of all work undertaken during the year 1930 by the Department of Highways as "Relief work" together with the nature of the work undertaken, the mileage, cost and foreman in charge in each case.

(Sessional Paper No. 76.)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 17, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The cost of maintenance in 1930 of Provincial Highway No. 10 from Melville to Yorkton, giving particulars as follows:
 - (a) Persons employed, services rendered and amount paid to each;
 - (b) Machinery used, from whom purchased and price paid;
 - (c) Depreciation on machinery;
 - (d) Gasoline, oil, repairs, etc., from whom purchased and amounts paid to each;
 - (e) Any other services;
 - (f) Total cost.
- (2) The cost of maintenance of the same section of Highway in 1929.

(Sessional Paper No. 77.)

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. 50—An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Bill No. 51—An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.

Bill No. 52—An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill No. 23—An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

Bill No. 44—An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.

Bill No. 64—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.

Bill No. 49—An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.

Bill No. 56—An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.

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

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Crown Administration of Estates.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Water Rights.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act enabling Municipalities to grant Relief in Certain Cases.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act. (No. 2).

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

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

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

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

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

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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 respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land sold for Taxes.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. McConnell have leave to introduce Bill No. 69—An Act respecting Certain Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

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

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

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 15, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The date when tenders were called for the gravelling of the highway from Borden to Cee-Pee ferry; how many tenders were received; the amount of each tender; who was the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (2) The date when tenders were called for the building of the earth highway from Maymont to Denholm; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (3) The date when tenders were called for gravelling of the highway from Maymont to Denholm; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor; and what was the total cost.
- (4) The date when tenders were called for the gravelling of highway from Fielding to Maymont; the number of tenders received; the amount of each tender; the name of the successful contractor and what was the total cost.

(*Sessional Paper No. 78*).

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

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

The average cost, in each of the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, in the Highways Department, for other than relief road work,

- (a) of grading per cubic yard of earth excavation;
- (b) per cubic yard of loose rock;
- (c) per cubic yard of solid rock;
- (d) per acre of clearing and grubbing;
- (e) per cubic yard, rip rapping;
- (f) of hauling gravel per cubic yard mile haul;
- (g) of crushing, screening and loading gravel;
- (h) of stripping gravel pits.

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

Bill No. 61—An Act respecting the Crown Administration of Estates.

Bill No. 10—An Act respecting Water Rights.

Bill No. 20—An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.

Bill No. 22—An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.

Bill No. 63—An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act (No. 2).

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

Tuesday, February 24, 1931.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 71—An Act to confirm The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Hon. Mr. Buckle, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 73—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy.
Mr. Hanbidge, Second reading Thursday next.

Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act.
Mr. Lilly, Second reading Thursday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

The average cost of maintenance per mile in the year 1930 of the Provincial Highway System (a) for earth; (b) for gravel.

The mileage of each highway at the commencement of the year and the mileage of each at the present time.

The number of miles the previous Administration had to reconstruct on the Provincial Highway System during 1928-29 and the number of miles which the present Administration had to reconstruct on the said system in the year 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 79.)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 17, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The total amount expended by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Swift Current in 1930, for
 - (a) Provincial Highway Construction;
 - (b) Provincial Highway Reconstruction;
 - (c) Graveling.
- (2) The number of Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Road-

men, Chainmen, and others, engaged in engineering service, employed in the Constituency of Swift Current in 1930.

(*Sessional Paper No. 80.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 9, 1931, showing:—

- (1) Whether or not L. R. Fraser, who held contracts for gravelling the Moose Jaw-Caron, Moose Jaw-South, Moose Jaw-North and Qu'Appelle Valley-Tuxford Highways, used trucks owned by himself for hauling gravel on such contracts and if so, how many and what were the check numbers.
- (2) The amounts paid to the said Fraser for the cubic yard mileage of each of such trucks on each of the said contracts.

(*Sessional Paper No. 81.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence passing between, Barnard and Boyle, or W. Barnard, and the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Minister of Highways, the Deputy Minister of Highways or any officials of the Highways Department, or between Dr. D. S. Johnstone, J. J. Stapleton, or T. A. Anderson, and any of the said parties, together with copies of all statements or memorandum made by either Barnard and Boyle, Anderson, Stapleton or Johnstone, to any of the said officials or members of the Government.

Also particulars of all bonds filed in connection with gravelling contracts granted in 1930 to Barnard and Boyle, and all correspondence in connection with filing or withdrawing such bonds, particulars of all contracts for gravelling granted without tender to said firm of Barnard & Boyle in 1930.

Such copies of correspondence to include all correspondence marked "Private and Confidential," "Confidential," "Personal," "Strictly Private" or otherwise.

(*Sessional Paper No. 82.*)

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

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

The number of crop seizures made by the Sheriffs, or Sheriff's Officers, in each of the Judicial Districts in the Province between August 1, 1930 and September 30, 1930.

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

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:

All purchases of copper by the Department of Telephones in 1930, with particulars of quantities, firms purchased from, dates of purchase and prices paid.

By Mr. Ayre, for a Return showing:

- (1) The name and address of all persons to whom a permit has been issued by the Department of Natural Resources since October 1, 1930, for the purpose of cutting ties within the boundaries of townships 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 in ranges 21 to 27, inclusive, west of the third meridian.
- (2) Description of the land given by applicant as being owned or occupied for the purpose of obtaining such permit.
- (3) Description of the land permitted in each instance, the number of ties permitted for thereon, and the total dues paid.
- (4) A list of tie permit renewals, the name of the applicant in each case, with description of the land operated on, and the number of ties granted.

By Mr. Davis, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports, contracts, tenders, inspections and other documents of every kind relating to the purchase of hay at The Pas, Manitoba, and, in particular, copies of all letters written by the Minister of Agriculture to C. B. Morgan and H. Tipping, and copies of letters from them, or either of them, to the Minister.

Moved by Mr. Patterson (Milestone), seconded by Mr. Strath,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Government should be requested to grant pensions to the blind, in accordance with the Petition presented by the Canadian Federation of the Blind to the House of Commons of Canada on the 21st day of January, 1926, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government.

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

Moved by Mr. Arthur, Seconded by Mr. Patterson (Milestone),

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, any tubercular patient, who is financially able to pay for Sanatorium treatment, should be required to do so.

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

Moved by Mr. Whatley, seconded by Mr. Benson,

That this Assembly is of the opinion that it should be made illegal for Banks, Mortgage and Machinery Companies, and all other institutions and individuals to charge or collect interest at rates in excess of seven per cent. per annum.

Further, that the Government of Saskatchewan, in conjunction with the Governments of Alberta and Manitoba, if possible, be asked to make strong representations to the Dominion Government to enact the necessary legislation in this regard.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Whatley	Arthur	Grant
Buckle	Benson	Therres
MacPherson	Patterson	McGregor
Anderson	(Milestone)	Hogan
McConnell	Greaves	McIntosh
Bryant	Hanbidge	Cockburn
Stewart	Lilly	Paulson
Smith	Miller	Agar
(Swift Current)	Parker	Huck
Bennett	(Touchwood)	Hall
Fraser	Finlayson	Marion
Smith	Spence	Loptson
(Moose Jaw City)	Gardiner	Johnson
Warren	Uhrich	Strath
Given	Patterson	Parker (Pelly)
Cobban	(Pipestone)	Dunn
Munroe	Clinch	Morken---46

NAYS

Messieurs

Stipe	Horner	Davis
Gryde	Taylor	McLeod
Merkley	McLeod	(Estevan)
Whittaker	(Wilkie)	Ayre—10

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Huck,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, a special committee of the Legislature should be forthwith appointed for the purpose of consulting with the creditor and debtor classes of the Province, with the object of evolving some practical scheme for the re-arrangement or re-adjustment of indebtedness; and

That, should the said committee not be prepared to report at the conclusion of the present Session a Special Session be called if necessary, to consider such recommendations, and, in the event of such Special Session being called no indemnity allowance be made to members for attendance thereat.

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

Moved by Mr. Patterson (Milestone), seconded by Mr. Strath,

That the following be appointed a Select Special Committee to investigate and report upon the method of diagnosis of cancer and other diseases, now being used by Dr. E. M. Carefoot of Regina; Messrs. Strath, Horner, Ayre, Arthur, Eades, and Dunn.

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

Moved by Mr. Whittaker, seconded by Mr. Arthur,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, on and after May 1, 1931, the Indemnities of Members of this Legislature be reduced by ten per cent., including the special allowances made to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker;

That the salaries of Members of the Executive Council be reduced by ten per cent. per annum;

That the salaries of all Government employees, receiving \$1,000 per annum or over, be reduced in accordance with the following schedule:

Those receiving from \$1,000.00 to \$1500.00 per annum be reduced \$5.00 per month.	
Over \$1500.00 and not exceeding \$2000.00.....	\$10.00 per month
Over 2000.00 and not exceeding 2500.00.....	15.00 per month
Over 2500.00 and not exceeding 3000.00.....	20.00 per month
Over 3000.00 and not exceeding 3500.00.....	30.00 per month
Over 3500.00 and not exceeding 4000.00.....	40.00 per month
Over 4000.00 and not exceeding 4500.00.....	50.00 per month
Over 4500.00 and not exceeding 5000.00.....	60.00 per month
Over 5000.00 and not exceeding 6000.00.....	75.00 per month
Over 6000.00 and not exceeding 6500.00.....	100.00 per month
Over 6500.00 and not exceeding 8000.00.....	125.00 per month
8000.00 and over	165.00 per month

And further, that the total salaries to all Government employees for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1932, should not exceed the sum of \$4,000,000.

Wednesday, February 25, 1931.

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

YEAS

Whatley	Messieurs	
Whittaker	Horner	McIntosh
Arthur	Patterson	Johnson
Benson	(Milestone)	Morken—9

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Merkley	Patterson
Stipe	Munroe	(Pipestone)
Buckle	Huston	Clinch
MacPherson	Taylor	Grant
Anderson	Hanbidge	Therres
McConnell	McLeod	McGregor
Bryant	(Wilkie)	Hogan
Smith	Eades	Cockburn
(Swift Current)	Miller	Paulson
Bennett	Parker	Agar
Fraser	(Touchwood)	Strath
Warren	Finlayson	Parker (Pelly)
Given	Spence	Dunn
Gryde	Davis	McLeod
Cobban	Gardiner	(Estevan)
Grassick	Uhrich	Ayre—43

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.15 a.m. Wednesday.

PRAYERS.

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

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

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

Bill No. 53—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.

Bill No. 24—An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. McConnell have leave to introduce Bill No. 77—An Act to authorise the Guarantee by the Government of Saskatchewan of certain Advances made to Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited.

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

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

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

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
Hon. Mr. Buckle, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.
Hon. Mr. Buckle, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Friday next.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Old Age Pensions Act.
Hon. Mr. Munroe, Second reading, Friday next.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Friday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 19, 1931, showing:—

The amount of fire insurance placed by the Liquor Board during the year 1930; giving the amount of insurance placed with each agent, and the total premium paid to each.

(*Sessional Paper No. 83.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 24, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The name and address of all persons to whom a permit has been issued by the Department of Natural Resources since October 1, 1930, for the purpose of cutting ties within the boundaries of townships 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 in ranges 21 to 27, inclusive, west of the third meridian.
- (2) Description of the land given by applicant as being owned or occupied for the purpose of obtaining such permit.
- (3) Description of the land permitted in each instance, the number of ties permitted for thereon, and the total dues paid.
- (4) A list of tie permit renewals, the name of the applicant in each case, with description of the land operated on, and the number of ties granted.

(Sessional Paper No. 84.)

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

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

- (1) The number of cubic yards of gravel hauled by each of trucks Nos. 12, 21 and 29, employed in gravelling the highway from Tuxford to the Valley, between September 30, and October 30, 1930.
- (2) The number of yard-miles each of the said trucks hauled during the period stated.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Buckle,

Ordered, That Standing Order 5 (2) be suspended and that today's sitting be continued at 8 o'clock p.m.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

Ordered, That a Select Special Committee, consisting of Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Anderson, Gardiner, MacPherson, Benson, Davis, Hanbidge and Gordon, be appointed to consider with Mr. Speaker the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly and to report to the Assembly at the present Session.

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

Thursday, February 26, 1931.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 3.40 o'clock a.m. Thursday.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting The Water Power Act, 1931.
Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Monday next.

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 16, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence between any Department of the Government, any Minister of the Government and the City of Prince Albert, relating to the Sewage Disposal Plant of the Prince Albert Tuberculosis Sanatorium. (*Sessional Paper No. 85.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 19, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence between the Government and any persons, since January 1, 1930, with reference to complaints regarding conditions at the M. & S. Mine at Taylorton, together with all reports, inspections, etc., in connection with the said mine. (*Sessional Paper No. 86.*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

The total expenditure by the Department of Highways in 1930-31 in the Constituency of Redberry, with details of nature of work, contractor or foreman engaged, location and cost of each job. (*Sessional Paper No. 87.*)

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

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

- (1) The total amount expended by the Relief Camp east of Swift Current under Foreman Allen McIntosh.

- (2) The mileage of road constructed or reconstructed.
- (3) The number of yards of earth removed.
- (4) The amount paid to the foreman for:
 - (a) wages;
 - (b) expenses;
 - (c) board for men.
- (5) What previous experience the foreman had.
- (6) The number of men employed:
 - (a) with teams;
 - (b) without teams.
- (7) The amount paid to each man employed.

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

By Mr. Loptson, for a Return showing:—

The total amount expended by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Saltcoats in 1930, giving the location of all work done, the nature of the work, whether by contract or day labour, the amount expended at each location, quantities and classification, unit prices or rate of wages, as the case may be, supplies or equipment purchased, from whom purchased, and prices paid for equipment or machinery and to whom paid.

Moved by Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. Gordon,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, in view of the large quantities of feed grain of the different grades, still on the farms of Western Canada, and, in view of the desirability of getting this grain to points where it is needed for feeding purposes, steps should be taken immediately by this Government for a substantial reduction in freight rates on all grain and mill products moving to and from points in the several Provinces, and that such reduction be shared equally by the joint Governments and the Railway Companies.

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

Moved by Mr. Patterson (Milestone), seconded by Mr. Strath,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should take into consideration the advisability of instituting, without undue delay, a comprehensive policy in connection with the Mental Health Programme as announced by the Minister of Public Health as follows:

- (1) The requirement of Certificates of Medical Health Officer preliminary to the securing of a Marriage License.

- (2) Eugenic sterilization under adequate supervision for those for whom the vital interests of society require it.

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Horner, seconded by Mr. Greaves,

That, having regard to the present very serious condition of agriculture, this Legislature do petition the Dominion Government, as an emergency measure, to bring into operation a scale of bounties on export grain.

And the proposed amendment thereto of Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Strath,

That the words "on export grain" be struck out and the following words be substituted therefor:

"On all grain of the 1930 crop delivered, or to be delivered, through the ordinary marketing channels."

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Parker
(Touchwood)
Finlayson
Gordon
Davis
Uhrich
Patterson
(Pipestone)
Clinch

Grant
Therres
McGregor
Hogan
McIntosh
Paulson
Agar
Huck
Loptson

Johnson
Strath
Parker (Pelly)
Dunn
McLeod
(Estevan)
Ayre
Morken—23

NAYS

Messieurs

Whatley
Stipe
Buckle
MacPherson
Anderson
McConnell
Bryant
Stewart
Smith
(Swift Current)
Bennett
Fraser

Smith
(Moose Jaw City)
Warren
Given
Gryde
Cobban
Grassick
Merkley
Whittaker
Arthur
Benson
Horner

Patterson
(Milestone)
McLean
Huston
Taylor
Greaves
Hanbidge
Lilly
McLeod
Eades
Miller—32

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Whittaker	Patterson (Pipestone)
Whatley	Benson	Clinch
Stipe	Horner	Grant
Buckle	Patterson (Milestone)	Therres
MacPherson	McLean	McGregor
Anderson	Huston	Hogan
McConnell	Taylor	McIntosh
Bryant	Greaves	Paulson
Stewart	Hanbidge	Agar
Smith (Swift Current)	Lilly	Huck
Bennett	McLeod (Wilkie)	Loptson
Fraser	Eades	Johnson
Smith (Moose Jaw City)	Miller	Strath
Warren	Parker (Touchwood)	Parker (Pelly)
Given	Finlayson	Dunn
Gryde	Gordon	McLeod (Estevan)
Cobban	Davis	Ayre
Grassick	Uhrich	Morken—55
Merkley		

NAYS

Mr. Arthur

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, a special committee of the Legislature should be forthwith appointed for the purpose of consulting with the creditor and debtor classes of the Province, with the object of evolving some practical scheme for the re-arrangement or re-adjustment of indebtedness; and

That, should the said committee not be prepared to report at the conclusion of the present Session, a Special Session be called, if necessary, to consider such recommendations, and, in the event of such Special Session being called no indemnity allowance be made to members for attendance thereat.

The debate continuing, in amendment thereto, it was moved by the Hon. Mr. Buckle, seconded by Mr. Benson,

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

"in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should call a further credit and debtor conference with the object of evolving some practical scheme for the re-arrangement or re-adjustment of indebtedness and that the Government of Saskatchewan request the Government of Canada to establish without delay a Commission (similar to the Duncan Commission in the Maritime Provinces)

such Commission, when established, to investigate, as speedily as possible, economic conditions in Western Canada with particular reference to:—

- (a) Cost of production of Western farm products;
- (b) Cost to Western consumers of goods purchased by them;
- (c) Freight rates in Western Canada both incoming and outgoing, and generally within the Western Provinces;
- (d) Interest rates;
- (e) Debt adjustment and amortization of debts and re-adjustment and amortization of loans on farm lands.
- (f) Home and export marketing of Western products.
- (g) Relation of the tariff to the economic welfare of the West.
- (h) All other matters having to do with the welfare of the primary products or affecting Western economic conditions.
- (i) In the event of the Government of Canada failing to implement this resolution the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan be instructed to approach the Governments of British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, with a view to the appointment of such Commission by the Western Provinces."

The debate continuing, said debate was, on motion of Mr. Parker (Touchwood) 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. 47—An Act respecting the Manufacture and Sale of Bread.

Bill No. 68—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 69—An Act respecting Certain Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

Bill No. 71—An Act to confirm The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.

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

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

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

Bill No. 58—An Act respecting Sanitation and Plumbing.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Anderson have leave to introduce Bill No. 84—An Act to validate Certain Agreements given by the Government to guarantee Repayment of Advances made by Banks to the Wheat Pool.

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

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

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

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The School Act.

Hon. Mr. Anderson, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 85—An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Co-operative Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading Monday next.

Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain.

Mr. Benson, Second reading Monday next.

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

Report of the findings of the Royal Commission appointed, pursuant to a Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on March 17, 1930, to inquire into the Statements made in the Statutory Declarations, now a part of the record of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, and placed therein by the Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Bryant) and the Member for the Constituency of Prince Albert, (Mr. Davis), and other matters.

(*Sessional Paper No. 88*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 24, 1931, showing:—

All purchases of copper by the Department of Telephones in 1930, with particulars of quantities, firms purchased from, dates of purchase and prices paid.

(*Sessional Paper No. 89*)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 5, 1931, showing:—

Road grants made in Rural Municipalities and other than local Improvement Districts during election year 1929 by the Department of Highways, under the former Administration, to local foremen, giving the names of the constituencies, the date recommended, by whom grant was recommended, the name of the foremen in each case and the amounts recommended.

(*Sessional Paper No. 90*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 17, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, on relief road work by the Liberal Administration prior to September 9, 1929.
- (2) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, in relief road work by the present Administration after September 9, 1929.
- (3) The amount spent, or contracted to be spent, by the previous Administration prior to September 9, 1929, and during that year over and above the amount voted in the Legislature for the Highways Department.
- (4) The amount of relief monies paid to the Provincial Government by the Federal Government in the years 1921 and 1922.
- (5) Whether or not any of this money was spent on road work relief in the Rural Municipalities of the Province, and, if not, how was it allocated and spent.

(*Sessional Paper No. 91*)

Also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 17, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The number of miles of Provincial Highway No. 4, south of Swift Current, constructed during 1930, as relief work under foremen Greenway and Carleton, respectively.
- (2) The number of men with teams and the number of men without teams employed in each case.

- (3) The amount paid to each man employed, including the foreman.
- (4) How much each of the foremen received for boarding the men.
- (5) The total cost to the Government for fodder used in each case.
- (6) The total amount expended in each case.
- (7) What disposition was made of the surplus hay and oats after the work discontinued.

(Sessional Paper No. 92)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 10, 1931, showing:—

- (1) In what year the Province of Saskatchewan first commenced building highways in the present highway system.
- (2) What amounts have been spent in each year, including the year of commencement and all subsequent years to the year 1929: (a) in the Highways Department and (b) on main market roads and colonization roads.
- (3) The percentage spent on main market and colonization roads in each such years as against the total amount spent in the Highways Department.
- (4) The total amount spent by the present Administration since coming into office in the Highways Department.
- (5) How much was spent, or contracted to be spent, by this Administration since September 9, 1929, on municipal roads and on colonization roads, and indirect farm relief through municipalities in highway relief camps, and what is the percentage as against the total amount spent in the Highways Department.
- (6) Whether or not the previous Administration spent or contracted to spend any amount on farm relief road work including and since the year 1921 and, if so, how much and when.

(Sessional Paper No. 93)

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 Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 2—An Act respecting Information concerning Companies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Saturday, February 28, 1931.

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. 71—An Act to confirm The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930.

Bill No. 38—An Act respecting Mineral Resources.

Bill No. 54—An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

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

Bill No. 62—An Act relating to the Construction of Pipe Lines.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.35 o'clock, a.m. Saturday.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The City Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Town Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Village Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 91—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of the first part, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, of the second part, and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan therein called "The Government" of the third part, and to ratify certain securities given thereunder.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Wednesday next.

Bill No. 92—An Act providing for certain Temporary Changes in the Statute Law.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, Second reading Tuesday next.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Hon. Mr. Merkley, Second reading Wednesday next.

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

Return, to an Order of the Assembly, dated January 27, 1931, showing:—

- (1) A statement of each separate job of printing awarded by tender, between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, setting forth the date on which the order was given, the nature of the work, quantity ordered, name of company or person doing the work and the amount paid for the same.
- (2) A statement of each separate job of printing, costing in excess of \$75.00, let without tender between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, setting forth the date on which the order was given, the nature of the work, the quantity ordered, name of company or person doing the work and the amount paid for the same.

- (3) The name of each person or company doing printing for the Government between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, and the total paid each such person or company for such work.

(*Sessional Paper No. 94.*)

Note:

By arrangement with the Leader of the Opposition, the original request, which required details of over 3,600 separate printing jobs, was modified to contain the above information.

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

Bill No. 62—An Act relating to the Construction of Pipe Lines.

Bill No. 45—An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. McConnell moved,

That Bill No. 15—An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances for Certain Former Officials, be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Stipe	Merkley	Therres
Buckle	Munroe	McGregor
MacPherson	McLean	Hogan
Anderson	Huston	Paulson
McConnell	McLeod	Agar
Stewart	(Wilkie)	Huck
Smith	Parker	Hall
(Swift Current)	(Touchwood)	Marion
Bennett	Finlayson	Loptson
Fraser	Gordon	Parker (Pelly)
Smith	Davis	Dunn
(Moose Jaw City)	Gardiner	McLeod
Warren	Uhrich	(Estevan)
Given	Patterson	Ayre
Gryde	(Pipestone)	Morken—41
Cobban	Clinch	

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Horner	Lilly
Grassick	Patterson	Eades
Whittaker	(Milestone)	Miller
Arthur	Taylor	McIntosh
Benson	Greaves	Cockburn— 14

The said Bill No. 15 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to authorise the Guarantee by the Government of Saskatchewan of certain Advances made to Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting The Water Power Act, 1931.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. MacPherson moved,

That Bill No. 85—An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Co-operative Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force, be now read the second time.

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

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

By Mr. Dunn, for a Return showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports and inspections in connection with the dismissal of A. B. A. Cunningham, formerly Sheriff at Melville.

According to Order, Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture.

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

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, 1931, the following sums:

Vote

No.

1	For Legislation	\$ 7,900.00
2	For Executive Council	7,313.33
3	For Attorney General—Administration	3,000.00
4	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Dis- tricts	2,500.00
5	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations.....	70,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners.....	20,000.00
7	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services.....	15,000.00
8	For Treasury—Administration.....	6,716.00
9	For Treasury—Farm Loans.....	33,693.00
10	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	746,472.00
11	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	1,200,000.00
	being:	
	To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists	\$1,000,000.00
	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commis- sion for the acquisition, pur- chase and construction of pow- er plants	200,000.00
12	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue)— Administration	1,800.00
13	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital)— Public Buildings (Construction).....	514,000.00
14	For Highways—Administration and General Services	1,800.00
15	For Highways—Public Improvements (Charge- able to Capital)	306,000.00
16	For Education	103,500.00
17	For Agriculture—Administration	1,800.00
18	For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agri- cultural Interests	560,000.00
19	For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock In- dustry	15,100.00
20	For Agriculture Improvement and Protection of Field Crops	35,000.00
21	For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Bureau	15,000.00
22	For Agriculture—Administration of The Agri- cultural Aids Act	359,200.00
	being:	
	To provide for the purchase	

Vote
No.

	and sale of live stock	\$ 125,000.00	
	To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorised by the Lieutenant Governor in Council	20,000.00	
	For the purpose of aiding the dairy industry of the province, under the provisions of The Dairy Products Act or An Act to Incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, or any other Act respecting the said Company.....	214,200.00	
23	For Municipal		35,000.00
24	For Public Health		144,100.00
25	For Natural Resources		268,000.00
26	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Administration		1,800.00
27	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Railways and Industrial Inspections		8,000.00
28	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Game Protection		19,500.00
29	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Labour and Employment Offices	1,331,606.85	
30	For Bureau of Child Protection.....		52,000.00
31	For King's Printer		1,200.00
32	For Bureau of Publications		2,000.00
33	For Public Service Commission		17,350.00

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty for the twelve months ending April 30, 1932, the following sums:

Vote
No.

1	For Legislation	\$ 56,520.00
2	For Executive Council	85,280.00
3	For Attorney General—Administration	61,700.00
4	For Attorney General—Courts and Judicial Districts	246,060.00
5	For Attorney General—Criminal Investigations	161,000.00
6	For Attorney General—Police and Prisoners.....	225,000.00
7	For Attorney General—Registration of Land Titles	270,660.00
8	For Attorney General—Miscellaneous Services.....	28,000.00
9	For Provincial Secretary	15,900.00
10	For Treasury—Administration	108,390.00
11	For Treasury—Audit	57,700.00
12	For Treasury—Public Debt	30,000.00
13	For Treasury—Farm Loans	85,400.00

Vote No.		
14	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Revenue)	207,300.00
15	For Treasury—Miscellaneous (Chargeable to Capital)	3,010,000.00
	being:	
	To provide for advances to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists.....	2,000,000.00
	To provide for advances to The Saskatchewan Power Commission for the acquisition, purchase and construction of power plants	1,000,000.00
	To provide for the purchase of radium, equipment and apparatus for Saskatchewan Cancer Commission	10,000.00
16	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Administration	18,830.00
17	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Lieutenant Governor's Office	8,163.00
18	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Public buildings and institutions (maintenance and administration)	1,191,470.00
19	For Public Works (Chargeable to Revenue) Miscellaneous Services	28,420.00
20	For Public Works (Chargeable to Capital) Public Buildings (construction)	152,000.00
21	For Highways—Administration and General Services	185,360.00
22	For Highways—Public Improvements (chargeable to Revenue)	1,946,140.00
23	For Highways—Public Improvements (chargeable to Capital)	3,000,000.00
24	For Education	3,907,800.00
25	For Agriculture—Administration	63,800.00
26	For Agriculture—Assistance to General Agricultural Interests	162,400.00
27	For Agriculture—Assistance to Live Stock Industry	129,150.00
28	For Agriculture—Assistance to Dairy Industry	86,100.00
29	For Agriculture—Publicity and Statistical Work	17,750.00
30	For Agriculture—Improvements and Protection of Field Crops	125,000.00
31	For Agriculture—Co-operation and Markets ..	28,000.00
32	For Agriculture—Debt Adjustment Bureau ...	12,900.00
33	For Agriculture—Administration of the Agricultural Aids Act	175,000.00
	being:	

Vote

No.	To provide for the purchase and sale of live stock.....	150,000.00	
	To provide for assistance to agricultural enterprises generally as authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council	25,000.00	
34	For Municipal		129,360.00
35	For Local Government Board		34,500.00
36	For Public Health		1,345,450.00
37	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Revenue)—Administration		24,770.00
38	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Revenue)—General Services		558,420.00
39	For Natural Resources (Chargeable to Capital)		290,000.00
40	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Administration		23,850.00
41	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Industrial Development		24,670.00
42	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Game Protection		60,000.00
43	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Immigration and Employment		64,830.00
44	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Industrial Inspection		61,200.00
45	For Railways, Labour and Industries—Power		75,530.00
46	For Bureau of Child Protection		704,480.00
47	For Insurance		12,240.00
48	For King's Printer		32,180.00
49	For Bureau of Publications		80,700.00
50	For Public Service Commission		16,340.00
51	For Telephones (Chargeable to Capital).....		642,000.00
52	For Telephones (Chargeable to Telephone Revenue)		2,900,000.00

The said Resolutions were reported, and, by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again at next sitting.

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, 1931, the sum of five million, nine hundred and six thousand, three hundred and fifty one dollars and eighteen cents be granted out of the Consolidated Fund.

No. 2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1932, the sum of twenty million, sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and thirteen 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, 1932, the sum of two million, nine hundred thousand dollars be granted out of the Telephone Revenue of the Province.

The said Resolutions were reported, and, by leave of the Assembly, read twice and agreed to, and the Committee given leave to sit again.

Leave having been granted, the Hon. Mr. McConnell, presented Bill No. 94—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, 1931 and the Thirtieth day of April, 1932.

The said Bill was received and read the first time.

By leave of the Assembly, and under Standing Order 55, the said Bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 47—An Act respecting the Manufacture and Sale of Bread, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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. 41—An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.

Bill No. 72—An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.

Bill No. 80—An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

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

Bill No. 69—An Act respecting Certain Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

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

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

Bill No. 68—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

According to Order, Mr. Hanbidge moved,

That Bill No. 73—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy, be now read the second time.

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

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.55 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1931.

PRAYERS.

The Select Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, begs to report that it has considered the question of providing a limitation of the length of speeches in debates, and of closing any evening sitting of the Assembly not later than 11.00 o'clock p.m.

The Committee begs to recommend that the following Standing Orders be adopted by this Assembly, effective at the next Session :--

"5. (a) At eleven of the clock p.m., unless the closure rule (Standing Order No. 25) be then in operation, the proceedings on any business under consideration shall be interrupted and Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly without question put, provided that all business not disposed of at the termination of the sitting shall stand over until the next sitting day when it will be taken up at the same stage where its progress was interrupted (7) ."

"23. (a) No member, except the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, or a Minister moving a Government Order and the member speaking in reply immediately after such Minister, or a member making a motion of "No Confidence" in the Government and a Minister replying thereto, shall speak for more than forty minutes at a time in any debate (37)."

R. S. LESLIE,
Speaker.

By leave of the Assembly,

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

That the report of the Select Special Committee, appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Standing Orders of this Assembly, be now concurred in.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Gardiner,

That the proposed addition of Standing Order "23 (a)" in the Committee's report be deleted and again considered at the next Session of this Legislature; and that, in the meantime, further enquiry be made into the operation of this rule elsewhere in Canada.

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

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

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 26, 1931, showing:—

- (1) The total amount expended by the Relief Camp east of Swift Current under Foreman Allen McIntosh.
- (2) The mileage of road constructed or reconstructed.
- (3) The number of yards of earth removed.
- (4) The amount paid to the foreman for:
 - (a) wages;
 - (b) expenses;
 - (c) board for men.
- (5) What previous experience the foreman had.
- (6) The number of men employed:
 - (a) with teams;
 - (b) without teams.
- (7) The amount paid to each man employed.

(Sessional Paper No. 95.)

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly, dated February 19, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all letters of instruction issued by the Government, or any member thereof, or by any person in the employ of the Government, to A. Dreidger, in connection with his duties during the term of his employment; and copies of all reports made by the said A. Dreidger in carrying out his duties.

(Sessional Paper No. 96.)

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

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the twelve months ended April 30, 1930.

(Sessional Paper No. 97.)

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 53—An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert, which was reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 24—An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities, which was reported without amendment.

Moved by Mr. Given,

That the said Bill No. 24 be now read the third time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Arthur,

That the said Bill No. 24, be not now read the third time but be read this day six months.

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

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

The said Bill No. 24—An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The Assembly, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 58—An Act respecting Sanitation and Plumbing, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

According to Order, Mr. Hanbidge moved,

That Bill No. 73—An Act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy, be read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Whatley	Lilly	Hogan
Warren	Parker	McIntosh
Merkley	(Touchwood)	Agar
Huston	Patterson	Huck
Taylor	(Pipestone)	Loptson
Greaves	Therres	Johnson
Hanbidge	McGregor	Morken—19

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Given	Eades
Stipe	Gryde	Miller
Buckle	Grassick	Finlayson
MacPherson	Munroe	Davis
Anderson	Whittaker	Uhrich
McConnell	Arthur	Cockburn
Bryant	Benson	Paulson
Smith	Horner	Parker (Pelly)
(Swift Current)	McLean	Dunn
Bennett	McLeod	McLeod
Fraser	(Wilkie)	(Estevan)
		Ayre—31

According to Order, Mr. Lilly moved,

That Bill No. 74—An Act to amend The Drugless Practitioners Act, be read the second time.

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

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

Bill No. 69—An Act respecting Certain Advances to Purchase Seed Grain.

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

According to Order, the following Bills were severally read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole today.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Statute Law.

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

Wednesday, March 4, 1931.

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

Bill No. 77—An Act to authorise the Guarantee by the Government of Saskatchewan of Certain Advances made to Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited.

Bill No. 78—An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.

Bill No. 57—An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.

Bill No. 79—An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.

Bill No. 75—An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.

Bill No. 76—An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act providing for certain Temporary Changes
in the Statute Law.

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

Bill No. 15—An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances for Certain Former Officials.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The City Act.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.40 o'clock a.m. Wednesday.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Anderson have leave to introduce Bill No. 95—An Act to provide for the Settlement of Provincial Lands.

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered for second reading at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading next sitting.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Court Officials Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading next sitting.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading next sitting.

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. 99—An Act to amend The Electrical Licensing Act.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson, Second reading next sitting.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Stewart, for the Hon. Mr. McConnell, have leave to introduce, without notice, Bill No. 100—An Act to provide Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers.

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time and ordered for second reading at next sitting.

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

Bill No. 68—An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land Sold for Taxes.

Bill No. 82—An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.

Bill No. 88—An Act to amend The Town Act.

Bill No. 89—An Act to amend The Village Act.

Bill No. 90—An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.

Bill No. 92—An Act providing for certain Temporary Changes in the Statute Law.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Anderson moved,

That Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Public Service Act, be now read the second time.

A debate arising, in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Gardiner,

That the said Bill No. 55 be not now read the second time but be read this day six months.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Finlayson
Gordon
Spence
Gardiner
Uhrich
Patterson
(Pipestone)
Clinch
Grant

Therres
McGregor
Hogan
Cockburn
Paulson
Agar
Huck
Hall
Marion

Loptson
Johnson
Strath
Dunn
McLeod
(Estevan)
Ayre
Morken—24

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon
Stipe
MacPherson
Anderson
Bryant
Stewart
Smith
(Swift Current)
Bennett
Fraser
Smith
(Moose Jaw City)

Warren
Given
Gryde
Cobban
Grassick
Merkley
Munroe
Whittaker
Arthur
Benson
Horner

Patterson
(Milestone)
McLean
Huston
Taylor
Greaves
Hanbidge
Lilly
McLeod
(Wilkie)
Eades
Miller—31

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

The said Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Public Service Act, was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

According to Order, the Hon. Mr. Anderson moved,

That Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The School Act, be now read the second time.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Given	McLean
Stipe	Gryde	Huston
MacPherson	Cobban	Taylor
Anderson	Grassick	Greaves
Bryant	Merkley	Hanbidge
Stewart	Munroe	Lilly
Smith (Swift Current)	Whittaker	McLeod (Wilkie)
Bennett	Arthur	Eades
Fraser	Benson	Miller—31
Smith (Moose Jaw City)	Horner	
Warren	Patterson (Milestone)	

NAYS

Messieurs

Finlayson	Hogan	Strath
Gordon	Paulson	Dunn
Gardiner	Agar	McLeod
Uhrich	Huck	(Estevan)
Patterson (Pipestone)	Hall	Ayre
Grant	Marion	Morken—20
Therres	Loptson	
	Johnson	

The said Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The School Act, was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

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

By Mr. Patterson (Pipestone), for a Return showing:

The names of all persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Pipestone in 1930, the amounts paid to each such person and the services performed by them; the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery, oil, gasoline or other supplies were purchased, with the amount paid to each such person or firm and the material supplied in each case; the total cost of maintenance for the year referred to.

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

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931.

PRAYERS.

Moved by Mr. Lilly, seconded by Mr. Whatley,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Government should make arrangements so that the ocean rates from Churchill on grain, flour and all other grain products, livestock, packing-house products, and all other livestock products, butter, eggs, dressed poultry and all farm products shall not exceed the ocean rates in effect from Montreal during the same period, on the same commodity, to the same European port; and, further,

That, in the event of Lloyds, or other marine insurance underwriters, declining to quote fair and equitable insurance rates to cover cargoes moving from Churchill on the Hudson Bay Route to British and Continental ports, the Dominion Government should arrange for, and place in effect, a policy of Government marine insurance.

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

Moved by Mr. Whatley, seconded by Mr. Benson,

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should request that immediate consideration be given to a plan of Federal Unemployment Insurance by the Government of Canada.

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

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

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, a special committee of the Legislature should be forthwith appointed for the purpose of consulting with the creditor and debtor classes of the Province, with the object of evolving some practical scheme for the re-arrangement or re-adjustment of indebtedness; and

That, should the said committee not be prepared to report at the conclusion of the present Session, a Special Session be called, if necessary, to consider such recommendations, and, in the event of such Special Session being called no indemnity allowance be made to members for attendance thereat.

And the proposed amendment thereto of the Hon. Mr. Buckle, seconded by Mr. Benson,

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

"in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should call a further creditor and debtor conference with the object of evolving some practical scheme for the re-arrangement or re-adjustment of indebtedness and that the Government of Saskatchewan request the Government of Canada to establish without delay a Commission (similar to the Duncan Commission in the Maritime Provinces) such Commission, when established, to investigate, as speedily as possible, economic conditions in Western Canada with particular reference to:—

- (a) Cost of production of Western farm products;
- (b) Cost to Western consumers of goods purchased by them;
- (c) Freight rates in Western Canada both incoming and outgoing, and generally within the Western Provinces;
- (d) Interest rates;
- (e) Debt adjustment and amortization of debts and re-adjustment and amortization of loans on farm lands;
- (f) Home and export marketing of Western products;
- (g) Relation of the tariff to the economic welfare of the West;
- (h) All other matters having to do with the welfare of the primary products or affecting Western economic conditions;
- (i) In the event of the Government of Canada failing to implement this resolution the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan be instructed to approach the Governments of British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba, with a view to the appointment of such Commission by the Western Provinces."

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

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

The Assembly resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Arthur, seconded by Mr. Patterson (Milestone).

That, in the opinion of this Assembly, any tubercular patient who is financially able to pay for Sanatorium treatment, should be required to do so.

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

YEAS

Messieurs

Arthur

Patterson
(Milestone)

McLean

Huston—4

NAYS

Messieurs

Hutcheon	Whittaker	Uhrich
Whatley	Benson	Patterson
Stipe	Horner	(Pipestone)
MacPherson	Taylor	Clinch
Anderson	Greaves	Grant
Bryant	Hanbidge	Therres
Stewart	Lilly	Hogan
Smith	McLeod	McIntosh
(Swift Current)	(Wilkie)	Cockburn
Bennett	Eades	Paulson
Fraser	Miller	Agar
Warren	Parker	Marion
Given	(Touchwood)	Loptson
Gryde	Finlayson	Johnson
Cobban	Gordon	Strath
Grassick	Spence	McLeod
Merkley	Davis	(Estevan)
Munroe	Gardiner	Ayre
		Morken—50

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

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Court Officials Act.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Electrical Licensing Act.

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

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Eades, form the Select Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented the third report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee recommends that the fees paid for the following Private Bills be remitted, less the cost of printing:—

Bill No. 01—An Act to amend an Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Limited;

Bill No. 02—An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg;

Bill No. 03—An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

Your Committee also recommends that fees paid with the following Petition for Private Bill, be remitted;

Of Tri-Cities Utilities, Limited, and the City of Saskatoon.

By leave of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Eades, seconded by Mr. Davis,

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

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

Return to an Order of the Assembly dated March 4, 1931, showing:

The names of all persons employed in the Maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Pipestone in 1930, the amounts paid to each such person and the services performed by them; the names of all persons and firms from whom machinery oil, gasoline, or other supplies were purchased, with the amount paid to each such person or firm and the material supplied in each case; the total cost of maintenance for the year referred to.

(*Sessional Paper No. 98*)

And also,—Return to an Order of the Assembly dated February 26, 1931, showing:

The total amount expended by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Saltcoats in 1930, giving the location of all work done, the nature of the work, whether by contract or by day labour, the amount expended at each location, quantities and classification, unit prices or rate of wages, as case may be, supplies or equipment purchased, from whom purchased and prices paid, for equipment or machinery and to whom paid.

(*Sessional Paper No. 99*)

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

Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into all matters appertaining to the welfare of Blind Persons within the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

(*Sessional Paper No. 100*)

The Honourable Mr. Bryant, for the Hon. Mr. Buckle, a member of the Executive Council, laid before the Assembly:—

Report of the Trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, dated February 28, 1931.

(*Sessional Paper No. 101*)

And also,—Report of an Economic Survey of the Dairy Industry in Saskatchewan, prepared by Dr. E. G. Misner.

(*Sessional Paper No. 102*)

By leave of the Assembly,

The motion on the Orders of the Day, to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, with regard to Saturday sitting, was withdrawn.

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

Bill No. 84—An Act to validate Certain Agreements given by the Government to guarantee Repayment of Advances made by Banks to the Wheat Pool.

Bill No. 95—An Act to provide for the Settlement of Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 100—An Act to provide Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers.

Bill No. 91—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of the first part, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, of the second part, and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan therein called "the Government," of the third part, and to ratify certain securities given thereunder.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of Bill No. 65—An Act prohibiting Discrimination in Sales of Gasoline,

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Stewart,

Ordered, That the Order for the second reading of the said Bill No. 65 be discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

According to Order, Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, was read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Law Amendments.

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

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

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.

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

Bill No. 81—An Act respecting The Water Power Act, 1931.

Bill No. 70—An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.

Bill No. 96—An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.

Bill No. 97—An Act to amend The Court Officials Act.

Bill No. 98—An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill No. 99—An Act to amend The Electrical Licensing Act.

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Presenting Reports by Committees" was reverted to.

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

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

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

Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain.

The Assembly then adjourned at 11.10 o'clock p.m.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931.

PRAYERS.

Leave to introduce the same, without notice, having been granted, Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act, was received, read the first time, and, by leave of the Assembly, read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Bryant, for the Hon. Mr. Buckle, a member of the Executive Council, presented:—

Return, to an Order of the Assembly dated February 24, 1931, showing:—

Copies of all correspondence, reports, contracts, tenders, inspections and other documents of every kind relating to the purchase of hay at The Pas, Manitoba, and, in particular, copies of all letters written by the Minister of Agriculture to C. B. Morgan and H. Tipping, and copies of letters from them, or either of them, to the Minister.

(*Sessional Paper No. 103*)

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

F. W. G. HAULTAIN,

Administrator.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—

I have received with much 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. 104*)

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

Bill No. 83—An Act to amend The School Act.

Bill No. 66—An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.

Bill No. 31—An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.

By leave of the Assembly,

The proposed motion on the Orders of the Day by Mr. Parker (Touchwood), for a Return showing:—

Copies of all reports and investigations by the Police, Informations and Complaints, Crime Reports, correspondence and evidence in connection with fourteen charges against William R. Thompson of Whitewood, for purchasing liquor under an assumed name was withdrawn.

The Assembly, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain, on which progress was reported and the Committee given leave to sit again today.

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 the third time and passed:—

Bill No. 84—An Act to validate Certain Agreements given by the Government to guarantee Repayment of Advances made by Banks to the Wheat Pool.

Bill No. 91—An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of the first part, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, of the second part, and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan therein called "the Government" of the third part, and to ratify certain securities given thereunder.

Bill No. 101—An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to provide for the Settlement of Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.

Bill No. 100—An Act to provide Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers.

Tuesday, March 10, 1931.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. MacPherson have leave to introduce, without notice, Bill No. 102—An Act respecting the Indemnity for the present Session of the Member for the Electoral Division of Estevan.

The Hon. Mr. MacPherson, a member of the Executive Council, then acquainted the Assembly that His Honour the Administra-

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

The said Bill was accordingly received, read the first time, and ordered for second reading at next sitting.

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

That Bill No. 85—An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Co-operative Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force, be now read the second time.

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

The said Bill No. 85 was accordingly read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at next sitting.

The Assembly, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at next sitting.

The Assembly then adjourned at 12.20 o'clock a.m. Tuesday.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1931.

PRAYERS.

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

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

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

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

According to Order, Bill No. 86—An Act respecting the Co-operative Marketing of Grain, was read the third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act respecting the Marketing of Grain."

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

Bill No. 55—An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill No. 95—An Act to provide for the Settlement of Provincial Lands.

Bill No. 100—An Act to provide Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers.

Bill No. 87—An Act to amend The City Act.

Bill No. 60—An Act to amend The Liquor Act.

Bill No. 59—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.

According to Order, Bill No. 102—An Act respecting the Indemnity for the present Session of the Member for the Electoral Division of Estevan, 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 the third time and passed:

Bill No. 15—An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances for Certain Former Officials.

Bill No. 93—An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

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

Bill No. 102—An Act respecting the Indemnity for the Present Session of the Member for the Electoral Division of Estevan.

The Assembly, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 85—An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Co-operative Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force, which was reported with amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed under its title as amended, "An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force."

By leave of the Assembly, the Order "Presenting Reports by Committees" was reverted to.

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

Your Committee met for organization and appointed Mr. Arthur 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 has agreed to recommend to the Assembly:

1. That the following Sessional Papers be printed:—

- (a) Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended December 31, 1930. *(Sessional Paper No. 34)*
- (b) Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the year 1930. *(Sessional Paper No. 37)*
- (c) Report of the Trustees of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, dated February 28, 1931. *(Sessional Paper No. 101)*

(2) That the following be published with the Sessional Papers:—

- (a) Speeches of Mr. Warren, Mr. Huston, Mr. Gardiner, Hon. Mr. Anderson, Hon. Mr. Bryant, Mr. Uhrich, Mr. Davis and Hon. Mr. Stewart, on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne;
- (b) Speech of Mr. Lilly on Farm Loan Board Resolution;
- (c) Speeches of Hon. Mr. McConnell and Mr. Patterson in Budget Debate;
- (d) Speech of Mr. Greaves on Referendum Resolution.

- (3) That 500 copies of the Journals and 2,000 copies of the Sessional Papers be printed.

Your Committee also recommends that no charge be made, in future, for Journals and Sessional Papers printed after Prorogation.

By leave of the Assembly,

On motion of Mr. Arthur, seconded by Mr. Horner,

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

Mr. Arthur, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, presented the second report of the said Committee, which is as follows:

Your Committee has heard evidence with reference to the activities of the Department of Highways, and finds and recommends as follows:—

1. That in the administration of the Department of Highways and the expenditures of public monies by that Department, there is no question as to the honesty, integrity and application to duty of the Minister and officials of the Department;
2. That your Committee wishes to commend the system of a card check between contractor and truck driver put in operation by the Consolidated Contractors, Limited, and wishes to suggest that the system in use by this and the former Administration as between Government and contractor might be improved;
3. That the evidence relating to Messrs. Dunn and Lilly disclosed nothing against the integrity or character of either member, whether as members or personally;
4. That the evidence of William C. Bettschen justifies the action of the Minister in calling for a further investigation, on the part of the Department, of the contracts of the Northwest Engineering Company;
5. That this Committee is convinced that no credence should be placed in the evidence of William Barnard, and that his conduct both before the Committee and towards the Minister is to be strongly condemned;
6. That the allegations made by Mr. Loptson to the effect that the gravelling of No. 10 Highway, Tonkin East, had cost more than it should have, have been proved to be unfounded;
7. That the Minister is to be commended on his prompt and proper action in investigating complaints with regard to

contracts and refusing to countenance the letting of contracts on the basis of any political consideration ;

8. That the evidence before the Committee disclosed that the Minister strenuously opposed any alleged attempt to obtain contracts on the basis of political influence, and rigorously and properly investigated any information conveyed to him in that regard ;
9. That contracts let without tender were let on a basis of standard prices, recommended to the Minister by the Engineers of the Department, without discrimination and at a less cost to the taxpayers than in previous years ;
10. That contracts in 1929 were let by the previous Administration without tender, at higher prices and not fixed on the length of haul of gravel ;
11. That the Department of Highways, by fixing a minimum of ten cents per cubic yard mile to be paid by contractors, who obtained contracts without tender, to truck drivers, assisted the truck drivers to earn a fair return in their trade and that, if the Department had not done so, many truck drivers would have operated at a deficit ;
12. That gravel pits for contracts were located and selected for particular contracts by the proper officers of the Department, without interference by the Minister.

In pursuing the investigation, the fullest opportunity was accorded to all Members of the Committee for the calling of witnesses or the production of records or documents, and no restriction was placed on the line of examination.

By leave of the Assembly,

Moved by Mr. Arthur, seconded by Mr. Horner,

That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be now concurred in.

A debate arising,

Wednesday, March 11, 1931.

in amendment thereto, it was moved by Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) seconded by Mr. Clinch,

That the second report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing be not now concurred in but be referred back to the Committee with instructions to reconsider the report for the purpose of amending it by striking out all the words after "That" in the first line and substituting the following therefor :

"1. That, pursuant to the motion of reference by this Assembly to the Committee on Public Accounts and Printing, this Committee has had several meetings and has made enquiry into many matters

brought before the Committee for consideration. The Committee in the time at its disposal has not made an enquiry into the operation of the Liquor Board of Saskatchewan.

2. That the Committee has devoted its time and attention to an enquiry into the operation of the Department of Highways in the Province and in particular to contracts for gravelling let without tender in the year 1930.

3. Your Committee finds that millions of dollars were spent in the year 1930 for the gravelling of highways in the Province of Saskatchewan, and that the only check which the Government kept on the expenditure of this money, insofar as the actual placing of gravel on the roads of the Province is concerned, was the employment of checkers, working in two shifts from ten to fifteen hours a shift. No proper records were furnished to these men for the purpose of making initial entries as to gravel dumped on the highways and the whole system tended to mistakes and continuous friction. The men employed as checkers were employed on the basis of their political affiliations rather than their ability to do the work consigned to them. Your Committee feels that this system is an improper one.

4. Your Committee also finds that some system should have been followed whereby the truck drivers would have received a receipt from the checker for each load of gravel delivered by him and that this would have furnished a double check on the operations and would have done away with the vast amount of discontent now prevalent amongst the truck drivers of the Province in connection with yardage allowed to them by contractors by whom they were employed.

5. Your Committee is also of the opinion that the Government should not have let any contracts for construction or gravelling of highways in the Province except by public tender and that the system of letting these contracts, particularly contracts for gravelling without tender, has resulted in political favorites in the City of Regina reaping rich profits at the expense of the truck drivers of the Province.

6. Your Committee is also of the opinion that, in connection with the Northwest Engineering Company, this Company received contracts for gravelling in the year 1930 without tender, and made large profits therefrom. That the same Company contributed to the campaign funds of the Conservative Party by paying part of the expense of conducting the Government campaign in the Estevan by-election.

7. Your Committee is further of the opinion that the evidence relating to Messrs. Dunn and Lilly, Members of this Legislature, disclosed nothing against the integrity or character of either Member whether personally or as Members.

8. That the evidence of William C. Bettschen calls for further investigation on the part of the Department, in connection with contracts let to the Northwest Engineering Company.

9. That this Committee does not look with favor upon the fact that the Northwest Engineering Company notified the Committee that no member of this firm could attend this Committee on the day upon which they were called to attend, pleading illness and absence from the city, and that in evidence it was proven that the very same morning these men were in Regina trying to settle disputes with their truck drivers which were the subject of enquiry before this Committee.

10. This Committee is convinced that the evidence of William Barnard before the Committee warrants the fullest further investigation, including the calling of all witnesses who can give any evidence in connection therewith in order to ascertain if this contract was let through political influences, and if there was any agreement that part of the profits from the contracts were to go to the campaign funds of the Conservative Party. This Committee feels that Barnard's evidence warrants such further investigation.

11. This Committee is also convinced that gravelling contracts with a long haul are more profitable to the contractor than contracts with a short haul and that, in awarding contracts in the year 1930, the long haul contracts were given to political friends of the Government and short haul contracts were the ones let by public tender.

12. That friends of the Government used their political influence to obtain contracts let without tender for relatives and friends.

13. That the effect of providing in contracts let without tender that a minimum of ten cents a yard mile should be paid to the truck driver had the effect of stabilizing the price at this figure and thereby provided a clear profit of two cents a yard mile to the contractor, for which the contractor rendered no service to the Province.

14. That the system of highway maintenance is not closely enough supervised, with a result that the cost to the Department is much higher than the results obtained warrant."

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

YEAS

Messieurs.

Parker
(Touchwood)
Finlayson
Gordon
Spence
Davis
Gardiner
Uhrich
Patterson
(Pipestone)

Clinch
Grant
Therres
McGregor
Hogan
McIntosh
Cockburn
Agar
Huck
Marion

Loptson
Johnson
Strath
Parker
(Pelly)
Dunn
McLeod
(Estevan)
Ayre
Morken—26

NAYS

Messieurs.

Hutcheon	Fraser	Patterson (Milestone)
Whatley	Warren	McLean
Stipe	Given	Huston
Buckle	Gryde	Taylor
MacPherson	Cobban	Greaves
Anderson	Grassick	Hanbidge
McConnell	Merkley	Lilly
Stewart	Munroe	McLeod (Wilkie)
Smith	Whittaker	Eades
(Swift Current)	Benson	Miller—31
Bennett	Horner	

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

YEAS

Messieurs.

Hutcheon	Warren	McLean
Whatley	Given	Huston
Stipe	Gryde	Taylor
Buckle	Cobban	Greaves
MacPherson	Grassick	Hanbidge
Anderson	Merkley	Lilly
McConnell	Munroe	McLeod (Wilkie)
Stewart	Whittaker	Eades
Smith	Benson	Miller—31
(Swift Current)	Horner	
Bennett	Patterson	
Fraser	(Milestone)	

NAYS

Messieurs.

Parker	Clinch	Loptson
(Touchwood)	Grant	Johnson
Finlayson	Therres	Strath
Gordon	McGregor	Parker (Pelly)
Spence	Hogan	Dunn
Davis	McIntosh	McLeod (Estevan)
Gardiner	Cockburn	Ayre
Uhrich	Agar	Morken—26
Patterson	Huck	
(Pipestone)	Marion	

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Anderson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson,

Ordered, That this Assembly do now adjourn until 11 o'clock a.m. today, and, if the business of the Assembly be not concluded at 1 o'clock p.m., Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair until 2 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly then adjourned at 2.50 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, until 11 o'clock a.m.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931.

11 o'clock a.m.

PRAYERS.

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

Mr. Speaker then 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, as follows:—

- An Act to amend The Companies Act.
- An Act to amend The Bills of Sale Act.
- An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Wills.
- An Act to amend The Executive Council Act.
- An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers.
- An Act respecting Garage Keepers and Proprietors of Battery Service Stations.
- An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act.
- An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.
- An Act respecting Water Rights.
- An Act respecting Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.
- An Act to amend The Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act.
- An Act respecting Escheats.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act.
- An Act to provide Superannuation Allowances for Certain Former Officials.
- An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.
- An Act respecting Provincial Lands.
- An Act to amend The Public Vehicles Act.
- An Act to amend The Highways Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act.
- An Act to amend The Local Improvement Districts Act.
- An Act enabling Municipalities to Grant Relief in Certain Cases.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.

- An Act to provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Shop Employees in Certain Cities.
- An Act to amend The Union Hospital Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
- An Act to amend The Telephone and Telegraph Department Act.
- An Act to amend The Child Welfare Act.
- An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Superannuation Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.
- An Act to amend The Trustee Act.
- An Act to amend The Libel and Slander Act.
- An Act to amend The Homesteads Act.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.
- An Act respecting Mineral Resources.
- An Act respecting the Expropriation of Certain Lands.
- An Act respecting Theatres and Cinematographs.
- An Act to amend The School Assessment Act.
- An Act to amend The Department of Municipal Affairs Act.
- An Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.
- An Act to amend The Agricultural Aids Act.
- An Act to amend The Treasury Department Act.
- An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between the Dominion of Canada, therein represented by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, of the first part, and the Province of Saskatchewan, therein represented by the Honourable M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, of the second part.
- An Act respecting Provincial Parks and Protected Areas.
- An Act to amend The Minimum Wage Act.
- An Act to amend The Infants Act.
- An Act to amend The Masters and Servants Act.
- An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
- An Act to grant Tax Exemptions to Certain Institutions in the City of Prince Albert.
- An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.
- An Act to amend The Public Service Act.
- An Act to amend The Travelling Shows Act.
- An Act to amend The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.
- An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.
- An Act to amend The Liquor Act.
- An Act respecting the Crown Administration of Estates.

- An Act relating to the Construction of Pipe Lines.
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Loans Act (No. 2)
- An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.
- An Act to amend The Vehicles Act.
- An Act to amend The Game Act.
- An Act respecting the Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title to Land sold for Taxes.
- An Act respecting Certain Advances to purchase Seed Grain.
- An Act to amend The Public Utilities Companies Act.
- An Act to confirm The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930.
- An Act to amend The Co-operative Associations Act.
- An Act to amend The Noxious Weeds Act.
- An Act to amend The Agricultural Societies Act.
- An Act to authorize the Guarantee by the Government of Saskatchewan of certain Advances made to Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited.
- An Act to amend The Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
- An Act to amend The Old Age Pension Act.
- An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.
- An Act respecting The Water Power Act, 1931.
- An Act to amend The Arrears of Taxes Act.
- An Act to amend The School Act.
- An Act to validate Certain Agreements given by the Government to guarantee Repayment of Advances made by Banks to the Wheat Pool.
- An Act for referring to the Grain Growers of the Province the Question whether The Grain Marketing Act, 1931, should be brought into force.
- An Act respecting the Marketing of Grain.
- An Act to amend The City Act.
- An Act to amend The Town Act.
- An Act to amend The Village Act.
- An Act to amend The Rural Municipality Act.
- An Act to ratify a Certain Agreement between Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, of the first part, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, of the second part, and His Majesty the King in the right of Saskatchewan therein called "the Government," of the third part, and to ratify certain securities given thereunder.
- An Act providing for certain Temporary Changes in the Statute Law.
- An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.
- An Act to provide for the Settlement of Provincial Lands.
- An Act to amend The Local Government Board Act.
- An Act to amend The Court Officials Act.

An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

An Act to amend The Electrical Licensing Act.

An Act to provide Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers.

An Act to amend The Conditional Sales Act.

An Act respecting the Indemnity for the present Session of the Member for the Electoral Division of Estevan.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Limited.

An Act to incorporate La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Gravelbourg.

An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions of the Diocese of Gravelbourg.

An Act to confirm a certain lease entered into between His Majesty King Edward VII represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and the Town of Carlyle and to grant to the Town of Carlyle certain Powers.

An Act to confirm a Certain Bylaw of the City of Prince Albert and a Certain Agreement entered into between the City of Prince Albert and Canadian Utilities, Limited.

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

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Administrator 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, 1931 and the Thirtieth day of April, 1932,” 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 Administrator doth thank the Legislative Assembly, accepts their benevolence and Assents to this Bill.”

His Honour the Administrator then delivered the following Speech:—

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

You have now come to the closing of the Third Session of the Seventh Legislature and it is my duty to relieve you from further attendance and to compliment and congratulate you in view of the

work which has resulted from your untiring efforts and conscientious application to the duties imposed upon you. I trust that, as a result of these sincere efforts on your part, much benefit will accrue to the people of our Province.

The manner in which you have performed, with diligence and careful attention, the arduous duties with which you have been confronted, calls forth the highest commendation and indicates that you are fully aware of the problems now affecting the lives of our people.

My Ministers feel confident that the Legislation enacted as a guidance to the various activities of government will receive the endorsement and approval of the Province.

The liberal provision you have made to meet all the needs of the public service is a matter for which I thank you and I assure you that the funds thus voted will be used economically and in accordance with the principles of sound administration.

May I express the sincere hope in now taking leave of you that Divine Providence will guide our people to happier conditions. To each of you and to all our people I extend my most heartfelt greetings.

The Hon. Mr. Merkley, the Provincial Secretary, then said:—

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Administrator 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.

R. S. LESLIE,

Speaker.

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS

SESSION 1931

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931.

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

- (1) Have contracts for gravelling been awarded on Highway No. 12 between Hepburn and McDowall?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Were tenders advertised? If so, in what papers?

Answer: A call for tenders was not advertised.

- (3) If not, why were tenders not asked for?

Answer: Contracts were awarded without tenders being called in order to expedite the completion of the large construction programme mapped out for the department in 1930. Under this method contracts could be awarded as soon as the necessary gravel deposits had been secured. If tenders were called there would have been a delay of approximately three weeks in getting the work under construction, and a delay of three weeks on each contract would have materially retarded the completion of the season's programme. Contracts for both earth grading and gravel surfacing were let in the early part of the summer of 1930 after tenders had been called for. Prices tendered by contractors were lower than had ever been previously received by the department. Unemployment conditions in the Province were becoming more acute as the season progressed, and there was a danger that competition would induce contractors to bid for work at such prices as would force them to reduce wages paid to employees below a fair minimum wage. In order to relieve the unemployment situation and to enable the department to control the minimum rates paid to truck owners and other employees, it was decided to award contracts without tender to such reliable contractors who were willing to enter into a contract with the Minister to pay a fixed minimum rate of wages; to employ only Saskatchewan labour, and to give preference, wherever possible, to re-

turned soldiers. The following special provisions were inserted in contracts awarded without tender imposing restrictions which could not, in fairness to the contractors, be inserted in contracts obtained by competitive bidding:

"In consideration of having been awarded the above contract, without having submitted a competitive bid for same, it is hereby further agreed:

1. That the Contractor will employ local labour, during the performance of work under the above contract, with the exception of the necessary trained men required for the efficient operation of the outfit.
2. That the Contractor will, wherever possible, give preference to returned soldiers when employing labour.
3. That, of the labour employed by the Contractor, at least 90% shall be residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.
4. That the Contractor will pay not less than the current rate of wages in the district where the work is being done, and in no case shall this current rate be considered as less than the sum of \$35.00 per month and board.
5. That the Contractor will pay hired trucks at a rate not less than 10c per cubic yard mile."

(4) What are the amounts of the contracts?

Answer: (a) Macdowall to Duck Lake. Estimated amount of contract, \$85,461.80.

(b) Duck Lake to Hague and extension West to Hepburn corner. Estimated amount of contract, \$118,600.

(5) What are the names of the firms to whom contracts were awarded?

Answer: Contract (a) Macdowall to Duck Lake, awarded to Maple Leaf Construction Company, Regina, Sask.

Contract (b) Duck Lake to Hague, awarded to Stevens Bros. (Sask.) Limited, Regina, Sask.

(6) What is the amount of each tender?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 2.

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

(1) What are the names of the members of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission?

Answer: Reginald Oliver Davison, M.D.
David Low, M.D.
Frederick Dennis Munroe, M.D.

- (2) Who recommended their appointment?

Answer: The Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion, made the appointment.

- (3) Has the Commission made a report and, if so, to whom was the report made?

Answer: The Cancer Commission, which was appointed only last June, has not yet reached a point in its activities which would warrant the compilation of a report.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Was T. G. McManus in the employ of the Government during May, June and July, 1930?

Answer: Yes. From May 7th to July 19th, 1930.

- (2) If so, what were his duties, his rate of salary, and the amount of expenses paid to him each day of his employment during said months?

Answer: He was employed in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner as an inspector under The Fire Prevention Act and The Insurance Act and, therefore, performed such duties under these Acts as were assigned to him by the Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner. His rate of salary was \$150.00 per month together with actual travelling expenses incurred. He was not paid on a per diem travelling basis but was allowed actual travelling expenses incurred. During May, June and July his travelling expenses were \$56.79, \$49.50 and \$24.15 respectively. All advances made on account of travelling expenses were satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is one Scotland, formerly of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police, now in the employ of the Government?

Answer: One David Scotland is now in the employ of the Government.

- (2) If so, in what Department, and at what salary and when did he enter the employment of the Government?

Answer: In the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries as a temporary Game Guardian, at \$3.75 per day, beginning November 1, 1930.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931.

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

- (1) What quantity of seed oats was purchased by the Government for distribution or sale to farmers in Saskatchewan in the spring of 1930?

Answer: 257,653 bushels, 22 pounds.

- (2) What was the total cost to the Government for the purchase, cleaning, storing, handling, distribution and transportation of said oats?

Answer: \$223,465.89.

- (3) What was the average cost per bushel?

Answer: 86.7 cents.

- (4) What quantity was disposed of for seed purposes?

Answer: 217,114 bushels, 06 pounds.

- (5) What quantity was disposed of for feed?

Answer: 38,871 bushels, 5 pounds, which enabled the Department to supply a splendid grade of seed.

- (6) What was the average price received in each case?

Answer: 70 cents per bushel for seed and 37½ cents per bushel for feed.

- (7) What was the total amount received by the Government from the sale of these oats?

Answer: \$166,392.94.

Mr. Urich asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) What are the names and former addresses of all employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection, temporary and permanent, appointed between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930?

Answer: In the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch:

William James Scott, Regina, Sask. (Permanent)	
H. A. Keown, Regina, Sask.	"
Isabelle N. Kemp, Welwyn, Sask.	"
Gladys Horner, Blaine Lake, Sask.	"
Bertram H. Gray, Regina, Sask.	"
R. W. Morrow, Regina, Sask.	"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. R. G. Bomford, Canora, Sask	(Permanent)
Chas. B. De Geer, Saskatoon, Sask.	"
Christopher Buckle, Welwyn, Sask.	"
L. B. Ring, Regina, Sask.	"
H. T. Halvorson, Eastend, Sask.	"
Alvena Thomson, Saskatoon, Sask.	"
Edith Switzer, Rocanville, Sask.	"
Percy Dallin, Yorkton, Sask.	"
Wm. H. Rodgers, Regina, Sask.	(Temporary)
Alex. E. Ewing, Prince Albert, Sask.	"
Rudolph Bocz, Regina, Sask	"
Wm. Waselenchuk, Yorkton, Sask.	"

In the Department of Public Health:

Eva Kinghorn, R.N., Rocanville	(Permanent)
Willena Ferguson, R.N., Walpole	"
K. Elcombe, R.N., Broadview	"
V. M. Pennington, Moosomin	"
K. H. Self, Regina	"
Dr. T. D. Kendrick, Earl Grey	"
M. G. MacKay, R.N., Moose Jaw	(Temporary)
E. I. Miller, R.N., Saskatoon	"
Anna Goshko, R.N., Saskatoon	"
Dr. C. F. W. Hames, Regina	"
E. G. Southon, Swift Current	"
Dr. G. F. Weatherhead, Webb	"
S. A. Flatt, Regina	"
M. S. Reavie, Rocanville	"
Isabella McPherson, Regina	"
M. N. Kennedy, Fort San	"
A. B. Jamieson, Welwyn	"
H. M. Smith, R.N., Outlook	"
M. I. Conlin, Tisdale,	"

(2) Who recommended their appointments?

Answer: The Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion, made the appointments.

(3) What are the names of all employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection discharged between September 9, 1929 and June 1, 1930?

Answer: In the Bureau of Child Protection, including the Old Age Pensions Branch:

Abraham Clark	} Discharged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion, upon the completion of the work for which they had been engaged.
Alexander E. Ewing	
Rudolph Bocz	
William Waselenchuk	

Miss M. T. MacDonald	}	Discharged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. A. Pillion		
Fred E. Olson		
W. C. Sutherland		Resigned.

In the Department of Public Health:

Dr. Anton Gregoire	}	Discharged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
J. M. Kilgus		
Mrs. Annie Bennett		
S. S. Smith		
Hubert Acaster	}	Discharged by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as the positions they occupied were abolished.
J. R. McNamara		
J. J. Sullivan		

(4) Who recommended their discharge?

Answer: Answered by No. 3.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

(1) What was the total cost of maintaining, during the year 1930, that portion of No. 3 Highway lying within the Constituency of Kinistino?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance \$4,492.98
 Cutting accumulated growth of brush from Right-of-Way \$1,269.70
 Cost of regular maintenance includes in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts and repairs to guard rail and road signs.
 Length of section 46.6 miles.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

(1) What was the cost of the road work reconstructing the road from the south-east quarter of 6-21-19, west of 2nd meridian, to the Qu'Appelle river?

Answer: The road from the south-east quarter of section 6, township 21, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian to the Qu'Appelle river forms the southern approach to the Qu'Appelle valley. This approach road was both difficult and dangerous and it became necessary to relocate it when reconstruction was decided in 1930.

Cost of reconstruction \$30,383.59

- (2) What was the cost of the road work reconstructing the road from Qu'Appelle river to the south-east quarter of 1-22-19, west of 2nd meridian?

Answer: The road from the Qu'Appelle river to the south-east of section 1, township 22, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian includes the northern approach to the Qu'Appelle valley. This road was also relocated and reconstructed in 1930.

Cost of reconstruction \$24,253.45

The cost of constructing the above roads was increased owing to the vast amount of solid and loose rock required to be moved.

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

- (1) Are F. M. Boyd and C. E. Wright employed by the Government?

Answer: F. M. Boyd and C. E. Wright are not now on Government payroll. They were employed by the Department of Highways during the work season of 1930.

- (2) If so, in what capacities?

Answer: Boyd was employed as driver on truck patrol maintainer, and Wright was employed as graderman on the same machine, working on the maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 6, Regina south, 14 miles, and No. 1, Regina west, 16 miles, total 30 miles.

- (3) On what basis are these men engaged, i.e., by the hour, day, or month?

Answer: Both men were engaged on an hourly basis for the maintenance season only.

- (4) What amounts were paid to each of these men during 1930?

Answer: Amount paid to Boyd during season of 1930, \$1,354.80

Amount paid to Wright during season of 1930, \$1,354.80

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

- (1) Is Pat McCabe still in the employ of the Provincial Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What position does he hold and what salary does he receive?

Answer: Guard at the Provincial Jail, Prince Albert.
Salary \$1320.00 per annum.

- (3) When was he appointed to this position?

Answer: May 23, 1930.

- (4) Who recommended him for employment to the Minister of the Department in which he is now employed?

Answer: The Minister of Public Works.

- (5) Is this the same Pat McCabe who gave evidence before the Royal Commission investigating the Bryant charges?

Answer: Yes.

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

- (1) In what premises was the Beer Store at Radcliffe first established?

Answer: In premises situated on Lot 5, Block 2.

- (2) Was the Beer Store subsequently removed to a new building erected opposite the former premises?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, who was the owner of the new premises?

Answer: V. R. Johnson.

- (4) Were the new premises supplied with a basement?

Answer: Basement partly completed.

- (5) Is it the case that during a period of cold weather, and in the absence of a basement for storage purposes, a quantity of beer was frozen?

Answer: No.

- (6) If so, what was the quantity?

Answer: See answer to question 5.

- (7) Did the Vendor report this loss to the Liquor Board at Regina?

Answer: See answer to question 5.

- (8) Was the Vendor thereupon instructed to move the Beer Store back to the old premises?

Answer: See answer to question 5.

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

- (1) Did the Government make any changes during the year 1930 in the prices at which beer is sold?

Answer: No, but the Liquor Board did.

- (2) What was the nature of such changes and on what dates were they made?

Answer: August 1st, 1930 the price of Saskatchewan Beer was changed from \$4.20 per case to \$4.00 per case; Outside Beer changed from \$4.20 per case to \$4.40 per case. November 1st, 1930 the price of Outside Beer changed from \$4.40 to \$4.20 per case.

- (3) Why were these changes made?

Answer: The change was first made to encourage the sale of Saskatchewan Beer, but the Liquor Board, because of decrease in revenue as a result of change following consultation with all concerned in the sale of beer, made the second change in price, the said change in selling price being accompanied by a decreased price paid to the Brewers.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Is Dr. Elliott of Wolseley, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the date of his appointment?

Answer: November 1, 1921.

- (3) In what capacity is he employed?

Answer: Physician at the Home for Infirm.

- (4) What is the amount of his salary?

Answer: \$1,200.00 per annum.

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931.

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

- (1) How many Inspectors are employed by the Farm Loan Board?

Answer: Permanent 4, temporary 5.

- (2) What is the name, address and date of engagement of each?

Answer: Permanent,

W. H. Heddle, Saskatoon	1st August, 1928
Thomas Dougall, Saskatoon	1st August, 1925
O. W. Macdonald, Regina	1st August, 1924
H. C. Shillington, Regina	1st September, 1923

Temporary,

W. McKay, Plato	1st July, 1930
E. Ingle, Sintaluta	1st July, 1930
A. McMillan, Moose Jaw	1st July, 1930
A. G. Hogg, Moosomin	1st October, 1930
D. D. Broadfoot, Riverhurst	1st October, 1930

- (3) What is the experience and qualifications of those Inspectors appointed since April 1, 1930?

Answer: These men were chosen from 250 applicants on account of either previous experience with Loan Companies, or on account of their general knowledge of land values.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is the Wheat Belt Packing Company Ltd., still registered in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, when was its registration cancelled?

Answer: The name of Wheat Belt Packing Company, Limited was struck off the register of Joint Stock Companies on May 15th, 1925, under the provisions of subsection (2) of Section 33 of The Companies Act, at the request of the National Trust Company, Limited, Saskatoon, who advised that the company had made an assignment in bankruptcy.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many yards of gravel were placed on the Provincial Highway north of section 32, township 25, range 2, west of the 2nd meridian?

Answer:

1,345.5 cu. yds. spread on the road
201.0 cu. yds. still in stock piles

Total	1,546.5 cu. yds
	1.08 miles of road gravelled.

- (2) What was the total cost of gravelling this section of the Provincial Highway?

Answer: The total amount paid to the contractor—\$5,840.90, which equals \$5,408.24 per mile, including gravel in stock piles. This section was the extreme limit of the haul on this contract being $27\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the gravel pit. The average cost per mile of gravel for 35.0 miles of Provincial Highway from this pit cost \$2,858.02 per mile.

- (3) What is the location of the pit from which the gravel was secured?

Answer: In north-west quarter of section 5, township 26, range 30, west of the 1st meridian.

- (4) How many yard-miles were paid for?

Answer:

37,387.54 distributed on road
5,487.30 in stock piles

Total 42,874.84 yard-miles

Average haul for this 1.08 miles equals 27.76 miles.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many yards of gravel were placed on the Provincial Highway east of sections 6 and 7 and through section 17, township 22, range 32, west of the first meridian?

Answer:

4138.0 yds. placed on the road
612.0 yds. in stock piles

4750.0 yds. Total
3.382 miles gravelled; 1223.53 yds. on road per mile.

- (2) What was the total cost of gravelling this section of Provincial Highway?

Answer:

\$12,303.73—\$3,638.00 per mile including stock piles. This section was the extreme limit of the haul on this contract, being 18.2 miles from the gravel pit. The average cost per mile for this gravel was: 32.50 miles gravelled—\$2,498.75 per mile.

- (3) What is the location of the pit from which the gravel was secured?

Answer: In north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 21, range 30, west of the first meridian, .72 miles from highway.

- (4) How many yard-miles were paid for?

Answer:

86,697.76	yard-miles
75,384.60	placed on the road
11,313.16	in stock piles
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
86,697.76	
18.22	miles average haul.

Mr. Grant asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Was Mrs. H. A. Keown employed during the year 1930 in any Department of the Government or by any Board or Commission established by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) During what period was she employed, in what capacity and at what rate of salary?

Answer: She was employed from March 1, 1930 to October 31, 1930, as Chief Assessment Clerk of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and was paid for her period of service at the rate of \$97.50 per month.

- (3) Was her husband during the same period employed as an Inspector in the Bureau of Child Protection?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) What salary was he being paid?

Answer: At the rate of \$190.00 per month.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Was W. J. Gibbins in the employ of the Government at any time during the year 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, during what period and in what capacity?

Answer: Mr. Gibbins was employed in the Department of Municipal Affairs as inspector in connection with advances of relief and seed grain in the southern

portion of the Province during the months of January, February, March, April, September, October, November and December.

- (3) What salary was he paid?

Answer: \$150.00 per month.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining, during the year 1930, that portion of No. 15 Highway lying within the Constituency of Touchwood?

Answer:

Cost of regular maintenance (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, and repairs to guard railings and road signs)	\$5,275.41
Cutting accumulated growth of brush from right-of-way	\$3,028.60
Length of section, 64.0 miles.	

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount paid to each of the following Patrolmen in the Happyland Constituency for the year 1930?

J. Stocking,	No. 21 Highway
W. J. McKenzie,	No. 32 Highway
Geo. Billingsly,	No. 32 Highway
Geo. Cox,	No. 32 Highway
H. Crampton,	No. 32 Highway
Geo. Mirritt,	No. 32 Highway
D. B. Ristow,	No. 37 Highway

Answer:

	<i>Amount Earned</i>
J. Stocking No. 21 Highway	\$1,138.53
W. J. McKenzie, No. 32 Highway	948.75
Geo. Billingsly, No. 32 Highway	1,061.97
Geo. Cox, No. 32 Highway	1,024.10
H. Crampton, No. 32 Highway	918.37
Geo. Mirritt, No. 32 Highway	1,038.81
D. B. Ristow, No. 37 Highway	563.68

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Was one Brown, formerly C.P.R. Conductor of Moose

Jaw, employed by the Government at a Relief Camp in the Prince Albert National Park?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, was he there for the purpose of providing him with assistance by way of relief?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What were his duties?

Answer: Time-keeper.

- (4) What was he paid by way of salary and expenses?

Answer: He was paid 60 cents per hour for an eight hour day less \$1.00 per day for board; he paid his own expenses.

- (5) How long elapsed between the time he left Moose Jaw for the Park and the time he arrived there, and what was he doing during such interval, and what were his expenses?

Answer: Not being in the employ of the Government from the time he left Moose Jaw for the Park and the time he arrived there, the Government has no knowledge of how many days elapsed nor what he was doing during such interval, nor what his expenses were.

- (6) Have his services now been terminated at the Park?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) If so, is he now in the employ of the Government in any Department of Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) If so, in what Department, at what salary, and was he placed in such service by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: He is employed in the Department of Natural Resources at \$3.00 per day. Temporary appointments on a daily wage not being in the control of the Public Service Commission the Commission could not make the appointment.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Were tax sale proceedings taken in accordance with the Act in every Municipality in the Province during the Calendar year 1930?

Answer: The Statute does not require returns to be made

to any Department of the Government where no lands have been sold at tax sale or where no sale has been held. The Government is, therefore, not in possession of this information.

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

- (1) How many beer stores have been closed since the present Government came into office? Where and why?

Answer: Twenty-eight beer stores have been closed at the following points: Rhein, Calder, Kendal, Hatton, Marshall, Primate, Salvador, Laird, Saltcoats, Bangor, Fusilier, Lipton, Sheho, Krydor, Rush Lake, Revenue, Goodeve, Vibank, McMahan, Bateman, St. Boswell's, Shamrock, Mazenod, Vidora, Val Marie, Scout Lake, Verwood and Ponteix. The Board decided for economic and other reasons to put into effect Section 26 of The Liquor Act.

- (2) How many new beer stores have been opened during the same period? Where and why?

Answer: Thirteen beer stores have been opened at the following points: Medstead, East End, Glaslyn, Turtleford, Ituna, Codette, Gronlid, Neudorf, Wishart, Springdale, Sonningdale, Sylvania, Golden Prairie, and were opened to meet the demand of the residents.

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

- (1) How many cattle have been shipped to Great Britain from Saskatchewan since August 1, 1930?

Answer: Statement from the Federal Department of Agriculture indicates that 166 head of Saskatchewan cattle were exported to Great Britain between August 1, 1930 and December 23, 1930. The Government has no records to show definitely the numbers of Saskatchewan cattle exported to Great Britain since August 1, 1930, as cattle reared in Saskatchewan are fattened elsewhere. We have therefore every reason to believe that many Saskatchewan cattle are included in the quantity that have been exported to Great Britain since August 1, 1930.

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

- (1) When did the Department of Agriculture begin making soil surveys in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Almost three-fourths of the settled part of Saskatchewan has been covered by soil surveys. This work, which is under the direction of the Professor of Soils of the University of Saskatchewan and financed by Legislative grants, should be completed by the end of 1932.

- (2) How many have been made?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) When and in what district was each made?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (4) How many have still to be made?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What reductions have been made in Long Distance Telephone Rates since the present Government came into office?

Answer: No change with the exception of special concession during last Christmas holiday season, when a reduced evening rate was put into effect in order to stimulate holiday social calls.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How many parcels of land were sold under Tax Sale proceedings during 1930 in the rural municipalities of the Province?

Answer: This information is not available at present as the rural municipalities have not all made their returns to the Land Titles Offices under section 32 of The Arrears of Taxes Act.

- (2) What was the total amount of tax arrears involved?

Answer: No returns giving this information are made to any Department of the Government.

- (3) How many of these parcels were bought by private individuals and private companies?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (4) What was the total amount of tax arrears involved?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 2.

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

- (1) What was the cost of maintenance per mile of highway between Borden and Fielding on No. 5?

Answer:

Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, and depreciation and rental of equipment).	\$5,046.62
Cutting accumulated growth of brush from right-of-way.	198.65
Length of section, 22 miles.	

- (2) What was the cost of motor patrol purchased for this work?

Answer: \$4,672.50.

- (3) Where was the said machine manufactured?

Answer: In Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A., it was purchased through the agent, Douglas Bros., Rosetown, Sask.

- (4) What was the cost of repairs on said machine for the season?

<i>Answer:</i> Repairs cutting edges and scarifier teeth	\$92.38
General Repairs	155.08

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) To whom was motor license number 664 issued for the year 1930?

Answer:

Bureau of Publications, Government of Saskatchewan, Legislative Building, Regina.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) How many Game Guardians are in the employ of the Government?

Answer: 21.

- (2) What is the name, address, date of appointment and salary of each Game Guardian?

Name	Address	Date of Appointment	Salary
A. J. Balfour	Balcarres	Dec. 9, 1929	\$1500 per year
F. S. Collacott	Yorkton	Dec. 12, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
D. Frechette	Nipawin	July 1, 1927	\$1500 per year
P. J. Ives	Tisdale	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1500 per year
A. J. Jan	Pelican Narrows	Jan. 1, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
Frank Jervis	Hudson Bay Jct.	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1500 per year
John S. Maneer	1443 Retallack St. Regina	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1680 per year
Geo. Moberly	442-10th St. E. Prince Albert	Nov. 5, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
J. C. Murphy	821 Ave. "A" N Saskatoon	Oct. 31, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
W. J. MacKessock	919 College Ave. Regina	Nov. 12, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
S.D. MacLachlan	Archydal	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1500 per year
I. O. Newton	Big River	Sept. 1, 1921	\$1200 per year
Fred Pankoski	Yorkton	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1500 per year
Douglas R. Pitts	Sutherland	April 1, 1930	\$1500 per year
Geo. H. Revell	Cold Lake, Alta.	Oct. 22, 1921	\$1500 per year
E. W. Roach	Paddockwood	Nov. 19, 1929	\$1500 per year
A. J. Sawatsky	518 Bedford Rd. Saskatoon	Nov. 7, 1920	\$ 3.75 per day
D. W. Scotland	Mayview	Oct. 31, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
R. D. Symons	Battleford	Dec. 15, 1928	\$1500 per year
Edwin Taylor	St. Walburg	Oct. 31, 1930	\$ 3.75 per day
J. H. Wilson	Indian Head	June 1, 1930	\$1500 per year

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

- (1) Was J. S. Walker in the employ of the Liquor Board at any time since September 9, 1929?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, during what period, in what capacity, and at what rate of pay?

Answer: Employed from December 26, 1929 to May 26, 1930 as Beer Store Inspector. Commenced duties at a salary of \$150.00 per month which was increased to \$175.00 per month on February 1, 1930.

- (3) If not now in the employ of the Board, when was he discharged?

Answer: Resigned May 26, 1930.

- (4) For what reason was he discharged?

Answer: See answer to question 3.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931.

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

- (1) How many temporary inspectors of the Bureau of Child Protection were appointed to the permanent staff during 1930 and what was the date of each such appointment?

Answer: Nine. All of these were appointed to the permanent staff as from May 31, 1930.

- (2) How many Old Age Pensions were cancelled on the recommendation of such inspectors during the period of their temporary appointment?

Answer: Thirty-eight.

- (3) What are the names and addresses of pensioners whose pensions were so cancelled?

Answer: Investigation of the claims of persons whose pensions were cancelled indicates that in some instances no attempt to defraud was apparent, the misrepresentation having been due to lack of knowledge of the requirements of the Act, together with carelessness in preparation of application forms. It is considered, therefore, that the disclosure of these names and addresses would be unfair, unjust and not in the public interest.

- (4) What was the total salary and expenses of such temporary inspectors during the time they were engaged?

Answer: \$9,548.45.

- (5) Why was it necessary to group the recipients of Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances according to Provincial Constituencies?

Answer: Inasmuch as there were some 1800 old age pensioners whose claims had never been investigated, and as these persons were resident in various localities throughout the province, it was considered that a grouping was essential. The provincial constituency was regarded as the logical unit for the efficient accomplishment of this work.

- (6) How many of the staff were engaged in such grouping and how long were they so employed?

Answer: Four members of the staff were engaged for three weeks in this work.

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

- (1) Why was the speech of Mr. Horner on the Resolution respecting Immigration not published in the Sessional Papers for 1930 in accordance with the report of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Printing ?

Answer: It was found after the Session that very essential material used by Mr. Horner, including certain quotations, upon which the speech was based, were not forthcoming. Mr. Horner informed the Hansard reporter that it was no longer available and that he preferred, under the circumstances, to have the speech omitted from the Sessional Papers of 1930.

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining Provincial Highway No. 14, between Bredenbury and Marchwell in 1930 ?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease, and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$6,685.91
 Cutting accumulated growth of brush, picking and piling rock from right-of-way. \$1,028.40
 Length of section, 30.4 miles.

- (2) What make of truck was purchased for this purpose?

Answer: A White Truck.

- (3) From whom was it purchased and at what price?

Answer: From the Powell Truck & Equipment Co., Ltd., Regina, \$6,038.50.

- (4) What was the cost of the maintainer and from whom was it purchased?

Answer: \$1,457.18, from the J. D. Adams Ltd., Paris, Ont.

- (5) How many men were employed on this work and what were their names?

Answer: Twenty men.

Two regular men were employed on this work, graderman J. Stewart and truck driver R. Thompson. During a period that R. Thompson was not engaged, C. A. Reles was employed as truck driver. Seventeen extra men were employed.

Shoepf & Scholz, J. G. Becker and Langenburg Motors were employed with tractors during the spring break up and previous to the arrival of the truck and grader unit.

C. W. Johnson, Steiner Bros., A. Betz, W. C. Caul, A. Schmidt, A. Leppington, E. Burston, S. Herron and H. Tunncliffe were employed with horses, and as labourers on this section previous to the arrival of the truck unit.

J. Winks, D. H. Moore, A. C. LePage, H. W. McWilliams and E. Hicks were employed at cutting the accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from the right-of-way.

- (6) What was the total amount paid to each?

Answer:

J. Stewart	\$1,050.40
R. Thompson	426.25
C. A. Reles	419.00
Shoepf & Scholz	40.00
J. G. Becker	15.00
Langenburg Motors	25.00
C. W. Johnson	6.00
Steiner Bros.	3.80
A. Betz	9.03
W. C. Caul	6.00
A. Schmidt	6.18
A. Leppington	85.50
E. Burston	3.50
S. Herron	16.00
H. Tunncliffe	7.00
J. Winks	360.15
D. H. Moore	322.35
A. C. Le Page	126.00
H. W. McWilliams	35.75
E. Hicks	2.75

- (7) How many gallons of gasoline were used, from whom was it purchased and what price per gallon was paid?

Answer: Gasoline, 855 gals., purchased from Jacob Walz, Langenburg, at 31 cents per gallon.

Gasoline, 1248½ gals., purchased from Imperial Oil Ltd., Bredenbury, at 30½ cents per gallon.

- (8) How many gallons of lubricating oil were purchased, from whom and at what price?

Answer: Lubricating oil, 30 gals., purchased from the Imperial Oil Co., Bredenbury, 15 gals. at 70 cents and 15 gals. at 77 cents.

Lubricating oil, 7½ gals., purchased from Romburg Hardware, Langenburg, at \$1.10 per gal.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of maintaining the highway running east and west of Melville, about six miles east and about ten miles west?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease, and depreciation and rental of equipment). \$3,756.41
Cutting accumulated growth of brush, picking and piling rock from right-of-way. \$ 430.65

Length of section, 15.8 miles.

- (2) What was the cost of the maintenance machinery (engine, etc.) used on this section of highway?

Answer: J. D. Adams Motor Patrol, manufactured at Paris, Ontario, costing \$4,273.70, was used on this section of the highway.

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

- (1) Why was the Liquor Store at Melville moved to its present premises?

Answer: Lease on the old premises expired and present premises were more suitable than the old.

- (2) Who is the owner of the present building?

Answer: J. W. Redgwick.

- (3) Was the owner a candidate in the last Provincial election?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Is he a brother-in-law of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson?

Answer: Yes.

- (5) How much did it cost to remodel the present building in order to make it suitable for a liquor store?

Answer: Cost to the Board was \$1,960.11.

- (6) What rent is paid for the store?

Answer: \$100.00 per month.

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

- (1) How many employees were there in the Liquor Store at Melville previous to September, 1929?

Answer: Three

- (2) How many employees are there at the present time?

Answer: Four.

- (3) What was the volume of business in 1929?

Answer: \$152,523.30.

- (4) What was the volume of business in 1930?

Answer: \$111,905.70.

- (5) If the staff has been increased, why was the increase necessary?

Answer: The appointment was made in 1929 the year when the volume of business was large.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of the Patrol Grader used on No. 5 Highway between Vonda and Dana in 1930?

Answer: \$4,548.48.

- (2) From whom was said machinery purchased, where was it manufactured and by what company?

Answer: This patrol grader was purchased from the Canada Tractor & Equipment Co., Regina, and was manufactured by the Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

- (3) Has the Government any knowledge of any person receiving a commission on the sale of the said machine other than the agent from whom it was purchased?

Answer: No.

- (4) What were the names of the applicants for the position of operating the machine and for the position of patrolman on that section of No. 5 Highway on which the machine operated?

Answer:

Norman Graham, Vonda.
R. W. McEwen, Vonda.

- (5) Which of these applicants was first appointed and on what date?

Answer: Norman Graham, on or about April 1, 1930.

- (6) Was his appointment subsequently cancelled? If so, when and for what reason?

Answer: Yes, on April 3, 1930, notice of appointment having been sent to him in error.

- (7) Who was then appointed operator of the said machine?

Answer: R. W. McEwen, Vonda, Sask.

- (8) What was his occupation?

Answer: Garage man.

- (9) By whom was each applicant recommended to the Minister?

Answer: Minister of Highways assumes responsibility for appointment.

- (10) What was the total amount of salary paid to him?

Answer:

H. Graham	Nil
R. W. McEwen	\$981.60

- (11) From whom was fuel for the said machine purchased and for what amount?

Answer:

Imperial Oil Ltd.,	\$230.00
Geo. McIntosh,	528.57

- (12) What is the mileage of that part of No. 5 Highway between Vonda and Dana?

Answer:

18.5 miles on Provincial Highway No. 5.
2.0 miles on Provincial Highway No. 2.

- (13) What was the total cost of its maintenance in 1930?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease, and depreciation and rental of equipment).

On section of No. 5 Highway,	\$3,624.36
On section of No. 2 Highway, (2 miles), Cutting accumulated growth of brush, and picking and piling rock from right-of-way.	\$ 348.52

On section of No. 5 Highway, \$647.89
 On section of No. 2 Highway, (2 miles), \$ 87.54

- (14) What was the total cost of maintaining the same section of highway in 1929?

Answer:

\$1,875.82, on section of No. 5 Highway.

\$ 178.25, on section of No. 2 Highway.

Maintenance in 1929 was for dragging only of surface of road with horse-drawn equipment.

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

- (1) Who is the agent in Saskatchewan for "Highland Queen" Whiskey?

Answer: The Board has no knowledge of any such Agent.

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

- (1) How many appointments to the Civil Service were made between July 1, 1930 and January 1, 1931 as a result of written examinations?

Answer: Two only: the appointments during this period of 29 of the other probationers selected upon urgent requisition have since been confirmed through written examinations.

Mr. Cockburn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson.

- (1) Was one month's salary paid to Beer Store Vendor Anton Chickneta at Krydor, Saskatchewan, instead of giving one month's notice when he was discharged?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Who was appointed in his stead and on whose recommendation?

Answer: P. P. Onishenko appointed on the recommendation of the Liquor Board.

- (3) Is the Beer Store now closed at Krydor?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, on what date was it closed?

Answer: December 3, 1930.

- (5) Was any salary paid to the late Vendor after the said store was closed?

Answer: Yes.

- (6) If so, how much and for how long a period?

Answer: \$80.00 per month to the 28th February, 1931, in accordance with Section 48 of The Public Service Act.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What amounts were paid to W. H. Wright, Edward Wright and Edward Bachellor, all of Lidgett post office, in the Willow Bunch L.I.D. territory for road work in the year 1930?

Answer:

W. H. Wright, \$357.50.
E. Bacheldor (Bachellor), \$54.80.
Ed. Wright, \$31.25.

- (2) What amounts have been paid to Raymond Ecklund and H. Liahagen of Horse Creek post office for road work since September 9, 1929?

Answer:

Raymond Ecklund, \$746.25.
H. Liahagen, \$5.00.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Was W. E. Gladstone, Moving Picture Censor for this Province, located in Winnipeg?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was he dismissed and, if so, when?

Answer: Yes, on May 15, 1930.

- (3) Was he dismissed for political activity?

Answer: No.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What amount of money was spent in the season 1930 by the Highways Department in the Turtleford Constituency under the following items:—

- (a) Earth construction of grades;

Answer:

Provincial Highways	\$ 690.40
Colonization Roads	8,743.24

- (b) Improving old grades;

Answer: See answers to Questions (a) and (f).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(c) Graveling roads;

Answer: Nil.

(d) Maintenance and repairing;

Answer: See answer to Question (h).

(e) Repairing old bridges and building new ones;

Answer:

Timber bridges	\$4,671.79
Concrete and steel bridges	4,451.29

(f) Grant to municipalities;

Answer: Contracts with Rural Municipalities \$6,049.70

(g) Grant to Local Improvement Districts;

Answer: From Revenue, \$1,524.62.

(h) Maintenance of Highway No. 26 on each of the six sections in the Turtleford Constituency;

Answer:

Section	Miles	Cost
Section 3	10.6 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$1,139.30
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		154.70
		<hr/>
		\$1,294.00
Section 4	8.8 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$1,396.76
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		27.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,423.76
Section 5	9.5 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$1,122.48
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		104.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,226.48
Section 6	10.1 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$1,142.79
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		124.80
		<hr/>
		\$1,267.59

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Section 7	10.3 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$ 964.42
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		384.80
		<hr/>
		\$1,349.22
Section 8	10.5 miles	
Regular Maintenance		\$1,090.71
Clearing accumulated growth, picking, and piling rocks from right-of-way.		411.49
		<hr/>
		\$1,502.20
(i) For any other purpose?		
<i>Answer:</i> Ferry Service		\$8,679.25
From Local Improvement		
District funds, road work		\$1,696.00

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931.

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

- (1) What is the location of the Experimental Weed Farm recently purchased by the Government?

Answer: All of section 33 and the north east quarter of section 32, township 30, range 22, and the south east quarter of section 3, township 31, range 22, all west of the second meridian, near Lockwood, Saskatchewan.

- (2) How many acres does it contain?

Answer: 960 acres.

- (3) From whom was it purchased?

Answer: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

- (4) What was the price paid?

Answer: \$14,000.00 was paid for the land with seeded crop and some equipment, and a further expenditure of \$7,905.02 was made for machinery, live stock and repair of buildings.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Was T. G. McManus dismissed from the employ of the Government in July, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Has he since been reinstated?

Answer: No.

- (3) Has he been paid or been promised payment of salary from July 1930 to date?

Answer: The Public Service Joint Council, upon appeal by this employee from his dismissal by the Public Service Commission, awarded a gratuity equivalent to the amount of his salary from July 19 to November 6, 1930, inclusive.

- (4) Where do his expense accounts show him to have been on each day from June 1 to July 5, 1930?

Answer: His expense accounts deal with the days on which he was away from the office of the Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner in the performance of his duties. Where dates are not mentioned he was in Regina.

June 6	Cupar and intermediate points to Lipton.
June 7 and 8	Lipton.
June 9	At points between Lipton and Balcarres.
June 10	At points between Balcarres and Esterhazy.
June 11	Esterhazy to Rocanville and back to Esterhazy.
June 12	Esterhazy to Melville.
June 13, 14, 15	At Melville.
June 16	En route from Melville to Regina via Fort Qu'Appelle and South Qu'Appelle.
June 24	Regina to Fleming.
June 25	Moosomin and points to Wapella and Grenfell.
June 26	Grenfell to Wolseley.
June 27	Wolseley to Indian Head.
June 28	Indian Head to Regina.
July 4	Regina and points to Moose Jaw.
July 5	Moose Jaw.

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contracts were let to the Poole Construction Company by the Department of Highways during the year 1930?

- (a) For earth construction.
- (b) For reconstruction.
- (c) For gravelling?

Answer:

- (a) For earth construction:
 Dafoe to Lanigan, 24.5 miles,
 Wapella East, 13.6 miles,
 North Portal to Bienfait, 20.5 miles.
- (b) For reconstruction:
 Nil.
- (c) For gravelling:
 Lanigan to Plunkett, 19.2 miles.

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of gravelling Provincial Highway No. 10 from Tonkin to the Manitoba boundary?

Answer: Provincial Highway No. 10, section G, Manitoba boundary to Wroxton. }
 Provincial Highway No. 10, section F, } \$107,037.96
 Wroxton to Tonkin. }

- (2) Where was the gravel obtained?

Answer: From pit in north-west quarter of section 5, township 26, range 30, west of the 1st meridian, being 9-10 miles from the Highway.

- (3) How many yards of gravel were used?

Answer: 52,064.5 cubic yds.

- (4) What was the total yard mileage paid for?

Answer: 630,248.90 cubic yd. miles.

- (5) What were the unit prices paid the contractor?

Answer:

Stripping	20c per cubic yd.
Excavating, crushing, screening and loading.	45c per cubic yd.
Hauling	12c per cubic yd. mile

- (6) How many employees of the Department were engaged in checking and supervising the work?

Answer: Eleven gravel checkers,
 Five in the engineering party.

- (7) What were the names of these employees and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: Gravel checkers on the two contracts, 10G and 10F:—

R. Norquay	\$214.00
E. F. Anderson	188.00
M. McInnis	330.00
Geo. MacKenzie	166.00
D. W. Olynyk	155.00
A. Larmour	121.00
W. Brown	159.50
J. A. Girdler	194.00
N. S. Eby	162.00
E. Buckle	102.00
J. Smith	80.00

Total	\$1,871.50
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Engineering Party:—

J. C. Balfour	\$150.00 per month
G. W. Lacroix	4.00 per day
J. E. Pickard	4.00 per day
L. E. Drennan	2.50 per day
E. Malone	2.50 per day

Proportion of engineering charges for these two works abstracted from pay-rolls and accounts

\$571.00

(8) Were tenders called for this job?

Answer: No.

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

(1) Does the Department assume responsibility for the paying of wages and supplies owing by contractors in connection with contracts awarded by the Department of Highways?

Answer: The Department of Highways before the signing of the contract requires contractors to furnish a bond to the amount of 50% of the estimated amount of the contract to insure satisfactory completion of the work and payment of all accounts for wages and supplies incurred by the contractor or sub-contractor in connection with his contract.

All contracts of the Department of Highways covering the grading of earth roads or gravel surfacing contain the following clause:

“(18) Payment by Contractor for Labour, Etc.:

The Contractor shall promptly pay for all labour expended, services given and materials and

supplies used in, upon, in respect of, or about the construction of the work, or any portion thereof, including any sum due for the labour or services of any sub-contractor, foreman, workman, labourer or other person and shall also pay any sum due for insurance premiums, whether such payments or insurance premiums are due by the Contractor, or any sub-contractor, the payments in respect of such labour, services, materials and supplies to include, without prejudice to the foregoing generality all sums for:

- (a) The services of any person or persons performing any work or labour in repairing machinery and equipment;
- (b) The use, rent or hire of:
 - (1) Any teams, horses or other animals;
 - (2) Wagons or other plant or machinery;
 - (3) Motor power equipment of any kind;
- (c) The furnishing of any hand tools;
- (d) Materials or supplies for any camp maintained for the feeding or keeping of men or animals;
- (e) Supplies used for machinery or motor power equipment (except repair parts);

And the Contractor further agrees that the deposit or contract bond, as the case may be, shall be held to cover all such claims. In case any such sum or sums remain unpaid, which, in the opinion of the Minister, should be paid, the Minister shall have the right to pay such sum or sums, whether due by the Contractor or sub-contractor, out of any moneys that may then or thereafter be or become due to the Contractor from the Minister and it is agreed that so long as any such sum or sums remain unpaid, the pay rolls, time books, account books, invoices and vouchers of the Contractor or of any sub-contractor relating to any such unpaid sum or sums shall be open to inspection by the Minister for the purpose of ascertaining the true sum or sums remaining unpaid."

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

- (1) Was one E. Thirlwall appointed to the staff of the Sheriff's office at Moose Jaw?

Answer: No.

- (2) Is he still employed on the Sheriff's staff. If not what was the reason for his removal?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) Is he at present in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity?

Answer: No. He is Assistant Cashier in No. 6 Liquor Store, Moose Jaw.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What is the location of the gravel pit from which gravel is being obtained for gravelling the highway from Duff east and north?

Answer: In south-west quarter of section 22, township 22, range 9, west of 2nd meridian.

- (2) From whom was the gravel purchased?

Answer: Mr. Peter Johnson, Dodsland, Saskatchewan.

- (3) Why was the gravel taken from a pit about two miles from the highway when better quality of gravel could have been obtained within a quarter of a mile from the highway?

Answer: The following locations, where gravel was reported were investigated and found to be of little value for highway work:—

N.W. sec. 10, tp. 22, rge. 8, west 2nd meridian,
 S.E. sec. 10, tp. 22, rge. 8, west 2nd meridian,
 N.W. sec. 27, tp. 22, rge. 8, west 2nd meridian,
 S.W. sec. 14, tp. 22, rge. 8, west 2nd meridian,
 N.W. sec. 17, tp. 22, rge. 7, west 2nd meridian,
 S.E. sec. 2, tp. 22, rge. 9, west 2nd meridian,
 N.E. sec. 1, tp. 22, rge. 9, west 2nd meridian,
 S.E. sec. 12, tp. 22, rge. 9, west 2nd meridian,

The location of the pit and the quality of the gravel used was the best found for this project.

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

- (1) Why was a Beer Store opened at Neudorf in 1930?

Answer: To suit the convenience of the public.

- (2) If a request was made for this store, what are the names of those making said request?

Answer: It was brought to the attention of the Liquor Board by Messrs. Voigt and Elliott that the Village

of Neudorf desired to have a beer store established there. The Liquor Board, through one of its officials, investigated this request and that official made a thorough canvass of the business men of Neudorf and found the majority desired the establishment of a store. As a result a store was established there.

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

- (1) Who is the Beer Store Vendor at Neudorf?

Answer: Mathias Ulmer.

- (2) When was his appointment made?

Answer: October 1, 1930.

- (3) Was this appointment made by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Did he write an examination?

Answer: No.

- (5) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (6) Can he read in the English language?

Answer: Information on his application form would indicate that he can.

- (7) Can he write to the extent of making his reports?

Answer: His daily reports to the Liquor Board would indicate that he can.

- (8) Did Ernest Kuss of Neudorf, a returned soldier, make application for the position?

Answer: Yes. His request for an application form was received on September 24, and the prescribed form duly completed was received September 30. Closing date for receipt of applications was September 18.

- (9) Why was the present vendor given preference over Mr. Kuss?

Answer: See answer to Question (8). W. S. Lane, Liquor Board Supervisor, proceeded on behalf of the Commission to interview applicants, and had submitted his recommendations before Mr. Kuss' application was received.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What were the names of all employees of the Department of Highways engaged on the maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 43 from Gravelbourg to Pambrum in 1930 and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: The regular employees on Provincial Highway No. 43 from Gravelbourg to Pambrum were:—

Scott Bradley,	11.9 miles	\$965.42
O. Kearns	6.0 miles	527.67
E. J. Stack	6.0 miles	475.65
C. Williamson	18.9 miles	989.20

Extra employees on this section of Highway were:—

J. Haines		\$15.95
E. Bradley		5.60
W. Gray		8.25
R. Krause		13.75
R. Stack		5.15
J. Williamson		105.15
C. Deg		5.95
H. Mondor		47.30

- (2) What was the cost of the Motor Patrol used on this section of the Provincial Highway?

Answer: \$4,304.70.

- (3) From whom was it purchased?

Answer: J. D. Adams Ltd., Regina, Sask., and manufactured at Paris, Ont.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What employees of the Department of Highways were engaged during 1930 on the maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 19 from Kincaid to the north-east corner of section 36-15-8 w. of 3rd and what was the total amount paid to each?

Answer: The regular employees on Highway No. 19, from the town of Kincaid to the north-east corner of section 36, township, 15, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, were:—

H. McCulloch	10.0 miles	\$1,098.94
J. Dunn	4.0 miles	251.10
S. Young	10.1 miles	1,010.09
A. Lelond	16.1 miles	988.65
J. Priebe, Jr.	6.4 miles	667.48

The following were employed as extra help:—

J. E. Young	\$10.50
J. C. Schmidt	34.75
Guy Hymers	45.50
G. L. Senft	22.00
Earney Senft	7.00
H. Lelond	24.50
J. Priebe, Sr.	7.00
J. J. Priebe	26.95
W. J. Johnston	29.75
C. D. Scott	24.13
W. Hunter	29.95
E. Angus	29.50
A. J. Waddell	12.75

- (2) What was the cost of the Motor Patrol used on this section of highway?

Answer: \$3,997.00.

- (3) From whom was it purchased?

Answer: Sawyer-Massey Ltd., Regina, Sask., and manufactured at Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. Clinch asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Is it permissible for employees of the Department of Highways to disregard regulations governing traffic on the highways?

Answer: No.

Section 52 of The Vehicles Act, being Chapter 66 of the Statutes of 1930, provides that "Every person in charge of equipment used in connection with the maintenance of provincial highways may, at such times as he deems it expedient so to do, affix thereto a red flag, and, while such flag is so affixed, he shall have the right of way over every person operating or driving a vehicle on the public highway."

- (2) If not, are such employees of the Government responsible for damages resulting from violation of traffic regulations by such employees?

Answer: Complaints of any damages resulting from violation of traffic regulations by employees of the Department of Highways are investigated, and the question of liability of the Government in respect thereof determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining that portion of No. 5 Provincial Highway in the Constituency of Canora during the year 1930?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$5,346.08
 Cutting accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$ 988.40
 Length of section, gravel 6.8 miles,
 earth 35.9 miles.

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

- (1) Is C. J. Watson still in the employ of the Liquor Board, and if he has been suspended or discharged, why?

Answer: Yes; suspended for breach of discipline.

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

- (1) What was the cost of printing the July issues of the Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw Telephone Directories?

Answer: The cost of printing the July issues of the Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw Telephone Directories is as follows:

Regina City,	\$4,263.60
Saskatoon City,	3,179.33
Moose Jaw City,	1,244.36

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

- (1) Is one Snelgrove in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity, at what salary and since what date?

Answer: No, but R. C. Snelgrove is in the employ of the Liquor Board as Liquor Store Inspector at a salary of \$225.00 per month. His duties commenced on the 16th May, 1930.

- (2) Is this the same Snelgrove who was convicted of carrying concealed weapons?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Is the eight-cylinder motor car, driven by Snelgrove, the property of the Government?

Answer: The car driven by Snelgrove is not owned by the Liquor Board or the Government. The Government has no knowledge as to whether or not it is an eight-cylinder car.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1931.

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

- (1) How much money has the Provincial Government received from the Federal Government, from September 1, 1930 to date, to assist in providing employment and relief?

Answer: The Province entered into an agreement with the Federal Government providing for the payment to the Province by the Federal Government of a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000.00. Payments under this agreement are made to the Province only after the Province has contributed to the cost of unemployment relief in the various Municipalities. Municipal accounts received to date are in process of being compiled and audited either here or at the Auditor General's Department, Ottawa, consequently no money has as yet been received by the Provincial Government from the Federal Government.

- (2) Under what conditions has this money been given to the Province?

Answer: On the condition that the Province contribute an equal amount to Municipalities or expend an equal amount in unorganized territory or in Provincial Public Works for the relief of unemployment.

- (3) What amount of Provincial funds does the Government expect to spend for this purpose?

Answer: Unable to say.

- (4) Under what conditions and on what basis is this money paid to the various Municipalities?

Answer: On condition that the Municipality submits evidence satisfactory to the Federal Minister of Labour that a serious unemployment condition exists in the Municipality and also submits an acceptable pro-

gram of public works to provide unemployment relief the Federal Government will assume 25 per centum of the cost of such public works provided the Provincial Government assumes 25% and the Municipality the remaining fifty per centum. In those Municipalities where by reason of recent abnormal expenditures the Municipality is unable to bear fifty per centum of the cost of proposed public works the amount of the contribution by the Federal and Provincial Governments may be varied. Where suitable work cannot be provided for the unemployed direct relief may be given by the Municipality, one-third of the cost of which will be contributed by the Federal Government, one-third by the Province and one-third by the Municipality.

- (5) Who has supervision of the expenditure of this money by the Municipalities?

Answer: The Municipal Council.

- (6) Do the Municipalities have to account to the Government as to how this money is expended, and as to the numbers employed or given relief?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) Has the Government authority to audit the expenditures of the various Municipalities in this connection?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount spent on No. 1 Highway in 1930?

- (a) On new earth construction?

Answer: \$111,638.56.

- (b) For gravelling?

Answer: \$911,581.88.

- (c) For reconstruction?

Answer: \$224,590.14.

- (d) For bridges?

Answer: \$17,355.72.

(The bridge on Albert Street, Regina, not included.)

- (e) For maintenance?

Answer: \$104,779.09.

- (f) For any other purpose?

Answer: \$1,991.26.

(g) Total expenditure?

Answer: \$1,371,936.65.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What is the amount of insurance carried on buildings situate on lands covered by mortgage to Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board?

Answer: \$7,449,574.00.

- (2) How much of this insurance is placed directly or indirectly through the R. S. Patton Co. Ltd.?

Answer: \$419,124.00.

- (3) What is the total amount of premiums paid to this firm since June 1, 1930?

Answer: \$8,249.80 from June 1, to December 31, 1930.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has the attention of the Public Service Commission been drawn to the fact that Dr. Elliott, of Wolseley, Medical Superintendent of the Home for the Infirm, was advertised by the Liberal-Conservative Association of Qu'Appelle Constituency to address a public meeting in the interests of Mr. E. E. Perley, Conservative candidate in Qu'Appelle Constituency, to be held at Candiac on Friday, July 25, 1930?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has the attention of the Public Service Commission been drawn to the fact that the said Dr. Elliott did address a public meeting in the interest of Mr. Perley's candidature held at Glenavon prior to the date of the Candiac meeting?

Answer: No.

- (3) What action has the Public Service Commission taken to discipline Dr. Elliott for this open violation of the regulations of the Commission governing the political activities of Government employees?

Answer: None.

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

- (1) Was one William A. Lawrence, formerly of Craven, Saskatchewan, appointed guard at Regina Gaol? If so, give date of appointment?

Answer: Yes, as Death Watch. December 3, 1929.

- (2) Is he still employed in such capacity?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not so employed, when and why were his services dispensed with?

Answer: March 11, 1930. Temporary appointment.

- (4) Is this the same William A. Lawrence who was convicted in Regina City Police Court in November last on a charge of failure to support his wife since the preceding June and sentenced to two months in Regina Gaol?

Answer: The Government has no information.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Did the Government award a contract to Barnard & Boyle for gravelling on number six highway from the correction line north on Albert Street to the Qu'Appelle valley?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, how much gravel did the Government pay for on this contract?

Answer: 27,304 cubic yards.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is Jack Paterson of Regina an employee of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed, in what Department, and what is the nature of his duties?

Answer: May 16, 1930; Department of Railways, Labour and Industries; Publicity Agent.

- (3) What is the amount of his salary?

Answer: \$175.00 per month.

- (4) What is the amount of his expense accounts each month since the date of his appointment?

Answer:

May	\$ 18.30	September	394.25
June	294.35	October	123.65
July	278.75	November	64.20
August	325.90	December	144.40

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) How many cars were owned by the Government on January 1, 1930, and on January 1, 1931?

Answer:

January 1, 1930—87 cars.

January 1, 1931—117 cars and 1 truck.

- (2) To which Department of Government were these cars allocated on each of said dates?

<i>Answer:</i>	Department	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1931
	Department of Municipal Affairs	Nil	1
	Department of Attorney General	Nil	Nil
	Department of Highways	10	24
	Department of Highways (transferred from Motor License Branch on May 1, 1930)		3
	Department of Telephones	33	33
	Local Government Board	Nil	Nil
	Legislative Library	Nil	Nil
	King's Printer	Nil	Nil
	Superintendent of Insurance Office	3	3
	Department of Provincial Treasurer	Nil	Nil
	Department of Public Health	14	28
	Executive Council Office	Nil	Nil
	Legislative Assembly Office	Nil	Nil
	Bureau of Publications (Frequently loaned to Dept. of Education)	1	1
	Public Service Commission	Nil	Nil
	Department of Agriculture	2	3
	Department of Education. (Car allocated to Bureau of Publi- cations has been used by Director of Rural Education since May 1, 1930.)		
	Department of Provincial Secretary (Three cars were transferred to the Department of Highways on May 1, 1930.)	4	1

	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1931
Department of Railways, Labour and Industries	2	2 and 1 truck
Department of Public Works	18	18
Audit Department	Nil	Nil

Mr. Hanbidge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of maintaining the highways in Kerobert Constituency in 1930?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$8,240.20

Cutting accumulated growth of brush, picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$ 522.84

Length of section, 84.5 miles.

- (2) What was the amount paid to each patrolman?

Answer:

C. Etsell	11.0 miles	\$ 954.05
D. Grant	11.1 Miles	1,000.41
W. Drummond	8.0 miles	386.53
J. B. Stevenson	6.9 miles	682.24
A. Finlay	8.4 miles	1,091.05
W. G. Howes	9.0 miles	869.45
C. Scheidt	8.9 miles	912.91
C. Dumville	10.0 miles	793.55
M. McDermott	11.2 miles	865.20

Mr. Urich asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) How many cases were there of the following communicable diseases in the Province each month, given by months, from December 1, 1929 to November 30, 1930: Chickenpox, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, whooping cough, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, erysipelas, pneumonia, influenza, trachoma, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bacillary dysentery, sore throat epidemic, impetigo contagiosa, scabies, acute infectious conjunctivitis?

Answer:

DISEASE	Dec. 1929	Jan. 1930	Feb. 1930	March 1930	April 1930	May 1930	June 1930	July 1930	August 1930	Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930	Nov. 1930
Chickenpox	440	215	107	113	92	91	119	62	32	32	106	231
Diphtheria	50	28	42	29	28	8	13	48	15	14	42	12
Measles	138	100	114	143	86	58	191	179	65	30	25	50
Mumps	35	42	47	90	101	46	44	16	2	7	12	8
Scarlet Fever	112	86	102	92	76	44	62	29	14	26	69	25
Smallpox	115	85	98	50	48	39	22	5	8	1	5	2
Typhoid Fever	5	2	2	8	2	6	7	4	7	22	20	14
Whooping Cough	145	95	75	71	62	48	59	47	94	24	43	58
Infantile Paralysis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	18	19	18	1
Tuberculosis	15	24	12	15	29	16	17	13	2	18	17	3
Erysipelas	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	0
Pneumonia	5	5	3	8	4	3	2	0	1	1	0	1
Influenza	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bacillary Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Sore Throat - Epidemic	3	1	0	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impetigo Contagiosa	15	14	4	0	6	0	1	0	0	5	1	7
Scabies	10	25	27	5	6	0	11	2	0	17	0	10
Acute Infectious Conjunctivitis	1	5	4	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2

- (2) How many deaths from heart disease and how many deaths from cancer occurred in the Province during the same period?

Answer:

	Dec. 1929	Jan. 1930	Feb. 1930	March 1930	April 1930	May 1930	June 1930	July 1930	August 1930	Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930	Nov. 1930	Total
Cancer	48	48	32	50	45	38	40	29	45	37	37	35	484
Heart Disease	55	55	50	41	71	58	33	39	43	47	39	36	567

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1931.

Mr. Hanbidge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Was one Webb, formerly of Flaxcombe, Saskatchewan, in the employ of the Farm Loan Board during 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is he still in the employ of the Farm Loan Board?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not is he in the employ of any other Department?

Answer: No.

- (4) Was he on the permanent or temporary staff?

Answer: Temporary.

- (5) Was he appointed by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: No, Public Service Commission not in operation at date of appointment.

- (6) If not, by whom?

Answer: Farm Loan Board.

- (7) What were his duties, salary, and expenses?

Answer: An Inspector and Revaluator on a straight allowance per inspection or revaluation, paying his own expenses. During the period of employment he earned \$1,673.00.

- (8) If employed as a loan inspector, what previous experience did he have?

Answer: Did special work for the National Trust Company, Saskatoon, and was manager of the Big 4 Farm at Flaxcombe, for Old Country interests for many years.

- (9) Who recommended him?

Answer: Farm Loan Board.

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

- (1) Have any employees of the Department of Public Health and the Bureau of Child Protection been added to the staff since June 1, 1930?

Answer: There have been three appointments to the staff

of the Department of Public Health, but none to the staff of the Bureau of Child Protection.

- (2) What are their names and former addresses and the dates of their appointment?

Answer:

Name	Former Address	Date of Appointment
Kate Rowlay, R.N.	Craik, Sask.	Oct. 6, 1930
A. Steuart, R.N.	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 13, 1930
Eleanor McCurdy	Moosomin, Sask.	May 16, 1930
E. R. Longfield	Regina, Sask.,	June 1, 1930
G. A. McNelly	Regina, Sask.	June 1, 1930
W. H. C. Eltom	Welwyn, Sask.	June 25, 1930

Miss McCurdy was transferred from the Department of Public Works, and entered the employ of the Department of Public Health on July 1, 1930.

- (3) Have these positions been advertised according to the regulations of the Public Service Commission, and, if so, in what publications have they been so advertised?

Answer: Yes; in The Regina Leader-Post, Regina Daily Star, The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, The Moose Jaw Times, and The Saskatchewan Gazette.

- (4) Have competitive examinations been written by these employees so employed?

Answer: No. These appointees, with the exception of Miss McCurdy, are registered nurses.

- (5) If so, when and where were these examinations written?

Answer: See answer to Question 4.

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

- (1) How many miles of No. 5 Provincial Highway in the Lloydminster Constituency were gravelled in 1930?

Answer: 31.35 miles.

- (2) Who received the contract?

Answer: Messrs. Miller & Foster of Saskatoon.

- (3) Were tenders called for this work?

Answer: No.

- (4) What was the total cost of the work?

Answer: The work was only completed on January 9th and final estimates have not yet been received from the engineer in charge. It is therefore not possible to supply this information at this time.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles were gravelled on Highway No. 6 from Southey to the Qu'Appelle river?

Answer: 11.91 miles.

- (2) How many yards of gravel were placed on this portion of the highway during 1930?

Answer: 18,042.5 cubic yds.

- (3) How many yard-miles were paid for on the road from Southey to the Qu'Appelle river?

Answer: 260,994.7 cubic yard-miles.

- (4) What was the cost of screening, loading and crushing?

Answer: \$6,856.15.

- (5) What was the cost for stripping?

Answer: \$101.33.

- (6) What was the cost for checking, engineering, and other services?

Answer: \$37,399.70. This includes \$35,886.77 for hauling and dumping gravel.

- (7) What was the total cost of the work?

Answer: \$44,357.18.

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

- (1) Who is the Sheriff at Wilkie?

Answer: John Trevor Roper.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: 1st April, 1930.

- (3) What was his business before his appointment?

Answer: He was Secretary-Treasurer of Rural Municipality of Grass Lake No. 381.

- (4) Is he a lawyer?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) What was the volume of business of the Melville Liquor Store in 1927?

Answer: Sales at Melville Liquor Store from January 2, 1927 to December 31, 1927, amounted to \$185,938.70.

- (2) What staff was employed in this store in that year?

Answer: Three. Additional help was taken on when required.

- (3) What was the volume of business of this store in 1928?

Answer: Sales from January 2, 1928 to December 31, 1928 amounted to \$199,250.90.

- (4) What was the number on the staff that year?

Answer: Three. Additional help was taken on when required.

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

- (1) Were tenders called during 1930 for supplying flour to the Mental Hospital at Battleford? If so, on what date?

Answer: Yes, on September 20, 1930.

- (2) How many tenders were received?

Answer: Eleven (11).

- (3) What was the amount of each tender per 100 lbs of flour?

Answer: Tender was per barrel as follows: Per Bbl.

McBride's Limited, Regina	McBride's Best Standard Patent	4.98
Bishop Milling Co. Battleford	Sunrise Flour Graham	4.88 4.74
Quaker Oats Company Saskatoon	Standard Patent	4.90
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.	Harvest Queen	4.90
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.	Glenora Patent Flour	4.90
Robin Hood Mills Limited Moose Jaw	Keynote Standard Patent	4.90
Unity Flour Mills Unity	Standard Patent	5.70
Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd. Regina	Standard Patent	4.90
Spillers' Canadian Milling Co., Calgary	Spillers' Rusty-Crust Patent Flour	5.60

Radisson Flour Mill	Standard Patent	4.60
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited		
Saskatoon	Three Stars Patent Flour	4.90

- (4) Who was awarded the contract, and at what price?

Answer: Radisson Flour Mill at \$4.60 per barrel.

- (5) If the Hospital is having wheat ground, what price is being paid for grinding?

Answer: Yes. Twenty-five (.25) cents per bushel.

On an out-turn of 40 lbs. flour and 18 lbs. shorts and bran to the bushel.

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

- (1) Who is the Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Child Protection?

Answer: Mr. Henry T. Halvorson.

- (2) What is his salary?

Answer: \$2,400.00 per year.

- (3) Was he employed by the Bureau previous to his appointment as Chief Clerk?

Answer: No.

- (4) What position did F. E. Olson occupy in the Bureau of Child Protection?

Answer: Chief Clerk and Acting Commissioner.

- (5) What salary was he being paid at the time of his dismissal?

Answer: \$2,400.00 per year.

- (6) How long was he in the employ of the Bureau?

Answer: Seven years, one month and eleven days.

- (7) Was his work satisfactory to the Minister in charge?

Answer: See answer to Question 9.

- (8) When was he dismissed?

Answer: April 30, 1930.

- (9) Was he dismissed for political activity?

Answer: The Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion and in the interests of the public service, made this dismissal. The Minister assumes responsibility therefor.

Mr. Parker (Pelly) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) Why was the Liquor Store in Kamsack moved from the King George Hotel to its present location?

Answer: Lease on old premises expired and more desirable premises were secured.

- (2) What was the cost of moving?

Answer: \$28.00.

- (3) Did the Liquor Board pay for the fixtures in the present location?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what was the cost?

Answer: \$1417.50.

- (5) What rent was paid for the previous store and what rent is being paid at the present location?

Answer: \$90.00 per month paid for previous premises and \$100.00 per month for present premises.

- (6) Why was D. McCallum dismissed as Liquor vendor?

Answer: Liquor Board deemed his dismissal advisable.

- (7) Who recommended the present vendor for the position?

Answer: Appointed on the recommendation of the Liquor Board.

- (8) What salary is being paid each employee in this store?

Answer:

C. A. McConnell	\$183.33 per month.
W. B. Carment	\$125.00 per month.
H. E. Jones	\$125.00 per month.

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

- (1) What were the total sales of beer at the Preeceville Beer Store from April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929?

Answer: Store at Preeceville opened August 10, 1928 and business from that date to March 31, 1929, amounted to \$8,611.90.

- (2) What were the total sales from April 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930?

Answer: Sales from April 1, 1930 to December 31, 1930 amounted to \$8,253.30.

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

- (1) Did Dr. Swanston, present Member of Parliament for Maple Creek, in a political address at Robsart, Saskatchewan, during July, 1930, in the presence of the Attorney General and the Member of this Assembly for Cypress, state "That he understood that road work had been paid for in this district which had not been done," or words to that effect?

Answer: The Minister and Member of the Assembly have no recollection of any such statement having been made.

- (2) If so, has the truth of such statements been investigated and with what result?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) What is the monthly rental being paid for each Beer Store in Vonda Constituency?

Answer: Cudworth \$45.00, Vonda \$35.00, Bruno \$40.00, Prudhomme \$25.00, Meacham \$30.00, Allan \$30.00, Plunkett \$30.00.

- (2) Are the stores leased for a set term under a lease agreement or on a monthly basis?

Answer: Rented on a monthly basis.

- (3) What salary is paid each vendor?

Answer: Monthly salary paid each Vendor as follows:
Cudworth \$130.00, Vonda \$130.00, Bruno \$130.00, Prudhomme \$100.00, Meacham \$125.00, Allan \$125.00, Plunkett \$100.00.

- (4) What was the total sales at each store in 1929 and in 1930?

Answer:

Cudworth	\$31,000.65 in 1929	Vonda	\$35,122.55 in 1929
	\$24,752.80 in 1930		\$21,932.15 in 1930
Bruno	\$31,471.00 in 1929	Prudhomme	\$13,633.30 in 1929
	\$24,185.75 in 1930		\$8,308.65 in 1930
Meacham	\$16,785.50 in 1929	Allan	\$41,778.70 in 1929
	\$10,877.65 in 1930		\$25,013.75 in 1930
Plunkett	\$9,635.75 in 1929		
	\$6,231.15 in 1930		

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

- (1) Was Stirling McGonigal in the employ of the Government at any time during 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so for what length of time, in what capacity and at what rate of pay?

Answer: October 23 to November 13. Painter's helper.
144½ hours at .50 cents.
18 hours at .60 cents

- (3) What was the total amount paid him during the year?

Answer: \$83.05.

- (4) Is he now in the employ of the Government and, if so, in what capacity and what salary?

Answer: Not now in the employ of the Government.

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

- (1) What was the net revenue derived from the sale of beer during the months of September, October and November, 1930, at the Government Beer Stores at Ponteix, Aneroid and Neville?

Answer:

Aneroid showed a loss of \$131.75 during the three months mentioned.

Ponteix showed a loss of \$115.38 during the three months mentioned.

Neville showed a profit of \$25.73 during the three months mentioned.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of maintaining the Provincial Highway No. 14 between Yorkton and Saltcoats in 1930?

- (a) Smoothing and repairing surface of road.
- (b) Cutting weeds.
- (c) Cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts.
- (d) Repairs to guard railings and road signs.
- (e) Fuel and oil.
- (f) Depreciation and rental of machinery.
- (g) Cutting brush.
- (h) Piling rock.
- (i) Any other expense.
- (j) Total cost.

Answer:

- (a) \$4,468.71.
- (b) 52.74.
- (c) 134.85.
- (d) 17.15.
- (e) 735.86.
- (f) 2,243.27.
- (g&h) 781.20.
- (i) 43.95.
- (j) 5,498.60.

The total cost of maintaining this section of highway is arrived at by adding the sub-sections (a) (b) (c) (d) (g) (h) and (i) of the question. Sub-sections (e) and (f) are included in the totals of sub-sections (a) (b) (c) and (d).

Length of section 23.4 miles.

- (2) How many men were employed on this work and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: 15 men.

R. Vanderburg	\$324.90
J. Devins	645.00
E. Buckle	348.00
E. L. Sorge	157.00
A. Sharp	141.93
H. A. Girdler	129.85
G. L. Ross	46.55
E. Lawson	28.13
H. A. Jenner	25.50
W. Bradshaw	21.75
I. Vanderburg	53.00
J. Bryan	15.00
F. Farrell	9.00
C. Smithson	3.50
H. Tunnicliffe	.70

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

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

- (1) Did the Department of Highways receive any recommendations in connection with the applications of Norman Graham and R. W. McEwen for the position of patrolman on No. 5 Highway between Vonda and Dana?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) From whom were such recommendations received?

Answer: From George McIntosh, Vonda, and Rural Municipality of Grant, No. 372.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What amount was paid to Geo. W. Eisnor, of Woodrow, for groceries and other supplies furnished to the following road work Relief Camps:

Mankota No. 6, Vanguard No. 13 Neidpath No. 21, Hodgeville No. 22, Kincaid No. 24, Shamrock No. 28?

Answer: Foreman of each camp purchased his own groceries. Have no knowledge of the amounts, if any, paid by foreman to Geo. W. Eisnor of Woodrow.

Supplies furnished by Geo. W. Eisnor and paid for by the Department of Highways for following camps:—

Mankota No. 6	\$84.26
Vanguard No. 13	Nil
Neidpath No. 21	Nil
Hodgeville No. 22	Nil
Kincaid No. 24	\$160.08
Shamrock No. 28	Nil

- (2) Were tenders called for these supplies?

Answer: Not by the Department of Highways.

- (3) Did the said Eisnor have a contract or other authority or agreement in connection with supplying these camps?

Answer: Not with the Department of Highways. Have no knowledge of any arrangement which may have been made between Eisnor and the Camp Foreman. Every foreman was wired by the Department of Highways to purchase his supplies from the nearest local store.

- (4) Is this the Geo. W. Eisnor who was a Conservative candidate in the Provincial Elections in 1929?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Were tenders called for the construction of the telephone line from Regina to Boharm?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) From whom were tenders received and what prices were bid?

Answer:

G. T. Brander	\$12,858.35
J. A. McLeod	12,825.00
H. Millross	11,883.65
R. J. McRae	15,635.00

- (3) To whom was the contract awarded and at what price?

Answer: H. Millross, \$11,883.65.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Were tenders called for the printing of the July issues of the Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw telephone directories?

Answer: No; they were printed from standing type, with necessary alterations and additions.

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

- (1) What amount was paid to each of the persons employed in the maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 5 in the Constituency of Lloydminster during the year 1930?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

	Amount		Amount
E. R. Edwards	\$ 654.80	W. J. Turner	1,026.35
M. Dobie	929.70	H. Wilson	1,139.15
F. M. Slaney	909.95	W. H. Jones	521.80
J. B. McDiarmid	1,176.85	Geo. Dunn	298.60
J. Morratt	1,016.65	G. S. Henry	159.35

Extra Employees:

	Amount		Amount
A. E. Paseve	14.30	R. Bishop	18.75
L. V. Garrett	10.50	R. F. Bone	106.83
L. Morris	46.00	A. W. Turner	28.40
A. Retzlaff	11.25	A. G. McDiarmid	148.25
J. Layers	3.50	F. Fanthorpe	6.00
J. Bugg	36.00	C. Dagg	3.75
W. J. Currie	14.00	G. G. Henry	11.00
D. Dobie	5.25	G. W. Turner	116.05
J. Delf	18.50	W. Arnott	45.00
W. J. Hayes	146.25		

- (2) Did any returned soldier apply for employment on this maintenance who was not given employment?

Answer: A. W. Turner was the only applicant who stated he was a returned soldier; he was given employment.

- (3) Who recommended to the Minister the parties to be employed?

Answer: The Minister assumes responsibility for appointment of these employees.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost during 1930 of rebuilding the road:—
 (a) east of section 36-20-19 west 2nd meridian,
 (b) east of section 6-21-19 west 2nd meridian,
 (c) south of sections 1,2 and 3-22-19 west 2nd meridian?

Answer:

(a) No work done east of section 36-20-19 west 2nd meridian.

(b & c) East of section 6-21-19 west 2nd meridian and south of sections 1, 2 and 3-22-19 west 2nd meridian the work was done on a force account basis. The work done by the contractors included that portion of No. 6 highway from the south-east corner of section 6-21-19 west 2nd meridian to the south-east corner of section 1-22-19 west of 2nd meridian, and as final estimates of quantities on this work have not yet been received from the engineer in charge, it is impossible at this time to furnish information of the cost of any particular mile of the work.

Mr. Hall asked the Government the following Question, which which was answered by Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is Wm. F. Anderson of Swanson in the employ of the Government, or has he been employed during the past year?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, during what term and at what salary?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) Who had the contract for grading Provincial Highway No. 4 from Glasslyn six miles north?

Answer:

The Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd.
1218 Smith Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

- (2) Has the contract been completed and, if not, why?

Answer: No. Bad weather conditions early in October made it impossible for the contractor to complete the work.

- (3) What was the total amount paid in connection with said contract?

Answer: Paid on contract to date: \$10,410.63.

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

- (1) Who were employed in checking and supervising the gravelling of Provincial Highway No. 5 from North Battleford to Denholm, and how much was paid to each?

Answer: Gravel Checkers employed:—

A. B. Farrow	\$ 86.50
L. Murray	100.00
D. Kenyon	86.00
C. Reid	108.00
H. C. Linkletter	114.00
S. W. MacLean	155.00
F. Foster	48.00

Engineering Party:

J. E. Young, Resident Engineer, \$150 per month

H. J. Collison, Instrumentman, \$3.50 per day

K. R. Turner, Rodman, \$2.50 per day.

Proportion of engineering charges for this work abstracted from payrolls and accounts - \$49.50

- (2) Who had the contract for gravelling this section of Provincial Highway?

Answer: Evans Gravel Surfacing Company, Saskatoon, Sask.

- (3) Were tenders called for this work and if so on what date?

Answer: Yes, on June 25, 1930.

- (4) If tenders were not called, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

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

- (1) Who had the contract for the construction of Provincial Highway No. 4 for two miles north from Nolin School?

Answer: No contract was let for this work. This section of No. 4 Highway is being reconstructed by one of the Departmental outfits.

- (2) What was the total amount paid for this work?

Answer: \$2,850.00 to date.

- (3) Were tenders called for this work?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) What was the total cost to the Government for printing done by companies and individuals between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, as a result of tenders having been called for?

Answer: Tenders awarded within these dates amount to \$157,089.17.

- (2) What was the total cost to the Government for printing done by companies and individuals during the same period where the work was let without tender?

Answer: Payments made, \$224,246.59; some invoices outstanding.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) For what reason was W. E. Gladstone, former Moving Picture Censor of the Province, dismissed from his position?

Answer: The Lieutenant Governor in Council at his discretion made the dismissal.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

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

- (1) Did the Government of Saskatchewan ever appoint a Court Reporter and a member or members of the Mounted Police to report the meetings of J. J. Maloney, public lecturer?

Answer: Files of Attorney-General's Department disclose that a stenographer was engaged to report the speeches of J. J. Maloney at the following points, viz:—

Young	on 3rd May, 1929
Springwater	on 7th May, 1929
Kerrobot	on 9th May, 1929
Saskatoon	on 12th May, 1929

It does not appear that any member or members of the Mounted Police were appointed to report the said meetings, but the files of the Mounted Police disclose that the stenographer was transported by the Mounted Police from point to point to attend the meetings at the above points, and that her transportation and hotel expenses were paid by the Mounted Police.

- (2) If so, when, and who were appointed?

Answer: The Stenographer referred to was Mrs. L. P. Hutchison of Saskatoon.

- (3) What purpose did it serve?

Answer: Known only to the late Administration.

- (4) What was the cost of said service?

Answer: Files disclose that Mrs. L. P. Hutchison was paid \$68.85 for reporting the said speeches.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of the work done by the Relief Camp on Highway No. 9 south of Alameda?

Answer: \$26,243.45. The cost of this work was tremendously increased owing to the great amount of rock that had to be removed by hand labour.

- (2) How many miles were completed by the Relief Camp?

Answer: 2.28 miles.

- (3) How many yards of earth were moved?

Answer: The major part of this work consisted in the removal of rock from this section of road. As the final estimate covering quantities on this work has not yet been received from the engineer who supervised construction, it is impossible to answer this question at the present time.

- (4) What was the total amount paid to farmers with teams on this work?

Answer: \$9,624.88.

- (5) What was the total amount paid to local labourers without teams?

Answer: \$9,990.00. Practically all of this sum was paid to local farmers in connection with removal of rocks.

- (6) What was the amount paid for all other purposes including foremen, straw bosses, overseer, etc?

Answer: \$6,628.57.

This amount includes in addition to the above the wages of timekeeper, purchase and rental of camp equipment, tents, bunk houses, water tanks, tools, freight charges, lumber and hardware.

- (7) How much did farmers and labourers have to pay for:—

- (a) board and lodgings
- (b) feed for horses
- (c) other services?

Answer:

- (a) \$1.00 per day, per person, for meals
- (b) \$0.75 per day, per two horse team, for fodder.
- (c) Nil, except for loss of any equipment.

- (8) Was a son of Mr. John Gordon employed on this relief work? If so, in what capacity and how much did he receive?

Answer:

The following persons named Gordon were employed in the camp and their earnings were as follows:

Norman Gordon, Timekeeper,	\$257.45 (Net)
Wm. Gordon, Owner and Driver of 4 horse team,	61.72 (Net)
J. Gordon, Labourer,	56.60 (Net)
George Gordon, Labourer,	50.00 (Net)

The Department have no knowledge that any of these persons are related to Mr. John Gordon.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What expenditure for road maintenance was incurred by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Estevan?

- (a) During November 1930
(b) During December 1930?

Answer: 122 miles under maintenance.

- (a) November, \$1,438.63
(b) December, 640.68

Extra maintenance was required owing to the mileage having been recently gravelled.

- (2) What expenditure for road maintenance was incurred by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of Moosomin?

- (a) During November 1930
(b) During December 1930?

Answer: 44.6 miles under maintenance.

- (a) November, \$934.12
(b) December, 213.75

Extra maintenance was required owing to the mileage having been recently gravelled.

- (3) What expenditure for road maintenance was incurred by the Department of Highways in the Constituency of South Qu'Appelle?

- (a) During November 1930
(b) During December 1930?

Answer: 45.9 miles under maintenance.

- (a) November, \$546.80
(b) December, Nil

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Anderson:—

- (1) Which members of the Government were active participants in the Estevan By-election on polling day, December 23, 1930?

Answer: The following members of the Government were in the Constituency of Estevan on Polling Day:—

The Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Attorney General, Minister of Highways.

(2) In what particular polling sub-divisions were the following members of the Government present and active on polling day?

- (a) The Minister of Public Works;
- (b) The Minister of Highways;
- (c) The Minister of Agriculture;
- (d) The Minister of Railways, Labour, and Industries; and
- (e) The Attorney General?

Answer:

The Minister of Public Works was in Bienfait for a short time.

The Minister of Highways was in Torquay part of the day.

The Minister of Agriculture was in Outram part of the forenoon.

The Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries was in Roche Percee.

The Attorney General was in Macoun and Dewey for a short time and in the town of Estevan.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

(1) Who received payment for road maintenance in the Constituency of Estevan during the months of November and December, 1930, and what amount did each person receive?

Answer: The following employees received payment for work performed during the month of November to the amounts shown:

Al. Rogers,	\$158.90
W. J. Quinn,	30.80
T. McLean,	138.87
John McLean,	11.90
Jim McLean,	14.70
Chas. Gardner	58.17
N. Hurren,	65.60
D. Auld,	187.35
P. Gent,	109.10
T. Gent,	19.60
A. Murray	101.58
H. A. Murray,	5.20
N. Lovet	190.67
J. Davies,	127.32
W. Billingsley,	9.10
I. Rubin,	120.72

A. Tenold,	65.60
J. Piper,	1.60

The following employees received payment for work performed during the month of December to the amounts shown:—

A. Rogers,	76.80
T. McLean,	49.40
P. Gent,	81.60
D. Auld,	109.65
A. Murray,	50.57
N. Lovet,	69.90
R. C. VanHorne,	2.97
J. Davies,	63.30
I. Rubin,	74.42
J. Baird,	2.80
E. Hudson,	2.80

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

- (1) Is A. Driedger, formerly of Osler, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what Departments has he been employed?

Answer: The Department of Natural Resources, The Department of Railways, Labour and Industries (November - 14 days).

- (3) During what period, in what capacity and at what rate of pay has he been employed?

Answer: From September 6, 1930 to December 24, 1930. Inspector of Provincial Lands and special investigations re immigration. \$8.00 per working day.

Mr. Lopton asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) How many Sanitary Inspectors are now or have been employed by the Government in connection with Relief Camps at the Prince Albert National Park?

Answer: No men are employed by this Government in the relief camps in the Prince Albert National Park. All employees are paid by the Dominion Government under regulations of that Government as to hours and wages. The Provincial Employment Service, however, directs men to these camps.

- (2) How many time keepers or assistant time keepers are now or have been so employed?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (3) How many cooks or assistant cooks are or have been so employed?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (4) How many foremen are or have been so employed?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (5) What are the names and addresses of such persons?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (6) How much has been or is being paid these men by way of salary, wages or expenses?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (7) In addition to the above mentioned how many men are employed on a monthly basis and who are they and what are they being paid by way of salary and expenses?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (8) Are all these men in such employment to afford them relief?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

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

- (1) Is Alexander (Sandy) Thompson still in the employ of the Liquor Board?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not, when and why was he discharged?

Answer: Dismissed May 15, 1930. Liquor Board deemed his dismissal advisable.

- (3) Is the Attorney General aware that Thompson is a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Has the Farm Loan Board refused to accept Fire Insurance Policies issued by Farmers' Mutual Companies?

Answer: No.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance in 1930 on each of those sections of Provincial Highways No. 10, No. 22 and No. 35, within the Constituency of North Qu'Appelle?

Answer: On Highway No. 10, cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$4,255.58

Cutting accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$1,759.19

On Highway No. 22, cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$6,498.05

Cutting accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$2,013.08

On Highway No. 35, cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$ 510.73

Cutting accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$ 78.98

- (2) How many miles of Provincial Highway were maintained in each case?

Answer:

Highway No. 10	37.8 miles
Highway No. 22	53.5 miles
Highway No. 35	4.8 miles

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

- (1) Were tenders called for gravelling Provincial Highway No. 14 from Plunkett to Colonsay?

Answer: No.

- (2) To whom was the contract awarded?

Answer: Prairie Construction Company, Viscount, Sask.

- (3) Was the work carried out by the party to whom the contract was awarded?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If the job was sub-let what was the name of the sub-contractor?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge of this contract having been sub-let.

- (5) Was the sub-contractor a resident of Saskatchewan?

Answer: See answer to Question 4.

- (6) What price was paid to the contractor for :

- (a) stripping;
- (b) excavating, crushing, screening and loading;
- (c) hauling and dumping?

Answer:

- (a) 20c per cubic yd.
- (b) 45c per cubic yd.
- (c) 12c per cubic yard-mile.

- (7) Has the work been completed and if so has final payment been made to the contractor?

Answer: Contract is completed, but final payment not yet made to contractor.

- (8) Have any accounts for labour or supplies been filed with the Department, and, if so, what provision has been made for their payment?

Answer: Yes. The Department holds an Indemnity Bond in the sum of \$16,000.00 furnished on behalf of the contractors for the payment of labour and supplies used on the work.

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

- (1) To whom was Motor License "Dealer 641" issued in 1930?

Answer: George Braden, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

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

- (1) Did the Government purchase a building at Battleford for the purpose of a women's jail?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the purchase price?

Answer: Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

- (3) Is the said building a fireproof structure?

Answer: No.

- (4) Was it necessary to remodel the building?

Answer: Yes, to some extent.

- (5) If so, were tenders called for?

Answer: No.

- (6) In what newspapers were such "Calls for Tenders" advertised?

Answer: See answer to No. 5.

- (7) If tenders were not called for, why not?

Answer: Because it was not possible to specify or anticipate what was required.

- (8) Who was awarded the contract?

Answer: See answer to No. 7.

- (9) What was the amount of the contract?

Answer: See answer to No. 7.

- (10) What sum or sums have been paid to the contractor?

Answer: See answer to No. 7.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many district warehouses have been constructed for the Department of Highways?

Answer: Eight.

- (2) Where are such warehouses located?

Answer:

Swift Current

Regina

Weyburn

Yorkton

Saskatoon

Rosetown

North Battleford

Prince Albert

- (3) What is the cost of each of such warehouse?

Answer:

Swift Current

\$34,717.00

Regina	34,498.00
Weyburn	35,184.00
Yorkton	38,490.00
Saskatoon	35,086.00
Rosetown	35,655.00
North Battleford	37,306.00
Prince Albert	36,777.00

- (4) What is the nature and cost of the equipment provided in each warehouse?

Answer: The equipment ordered by Government, not yet installed, consists of garage and machine shop equipment required for the repairing of motor cars, trucks, tractors, road construction and road maintenance machinery, at an estimated cost of \$2,380.00 in each warehouse.

- (5) How many of a staff are employed in each such warehouse?

Answer: One.

Note:—Office accommodation is provided in the warehouse building for the District Engineer and his assistants and for a representative of the Department of Public Health.

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

Answer: Caretaker and assistant to the mechanic.

- (7) What is the salary list for each warehouse?

Answer: One caretaker and assistant to the mechanic at \$85.00 per month.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Did the Government let any contracts for gravelling of highways to individuals or companies lacking the necessary equipment for such work?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, to what persons or companies were such contracts awarded?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Did the Government award contracts for gravelling of highways to persons or companies who failed to put up the necessary bonds prior to gravelling operations on said contracts?

Answer: The Government has not executed a contract for gravelling with any person or company until such person or company had filed the necessary construction bond; but in some instances the contractor may have commenced gravelling operations before the contract was executed.

- (2) If so, what persons or companies were accorded this exceptional consideration?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

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

- (1) What was the total amount of money granted to the rural municipalities in the Constituency of Rosthern for the construction of market roads during the year 1930?

Answer: Allotments to rural municipalities were not made with respect to the boundaries of the Constituencies.

- (2) What is the amount allocated to each municipality?

Answer: The amounts allocated to each rural municipality situated wholly or in part in the Rosthern Constituency were as follows:—

Rural Municipality of	No.	Amount
Warman	374	\$1,455.00
Fish Creek	402	600.00
Rosthern	403	1,700.00
Laird	404	600.00
St. Louis	431	1,200.00
Duck Lake	463	2,600.00

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

- (1) What was the total cost of all coal used in the Weyburn Mental Hospital in 1930?

Answer: \$52,158.22.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles of Provincial Highway No. 16 were maintained by D. Worley in 1930?

Answer: 11.1 miles to August 27 and 9.0 miles thereafter.

- (2) What was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: \$1,228.85.

- (3) Were any others employed on this section?

Answer: No.

- (4) What amount was paid to each?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What is the estimated total cost of the work being undertaken by the Department of Telephones in connection with the proposed All-Canada Telephone Line?

Answer: The estimated total cost of the work being done in Saskatchewan in connection with the proposed Trans-Canada Toll System is as follows:—

Gross Expenditure	\$775,000.00
Salvage	63,000.00
Net Expenditure	712,000.00

The net expenditure will be divided between Capital and Renewals and Reconstruction approximately as follows:—

Capital	\$473,000.00
Renewals and Reconstruction	239,000.00
Total	712,000.00

A considerable part of the work being done is properly chargeable to local and interprovincial requirements as distinct from the requirements of the Trans-Canada System. The estimated total capital investment in the Trans-Canada circuits and equipment on completion of the work will be \$340,000.00.

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

- (1) Is Albert Cody in the employ of the Government and if so in what capacity, at what salary, and when was he engaged?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was he ever convicted of an offence under the Liquor laws of the Province?

Answer: Not according to the records of the Department of the Attorney-General.

- (3) If so what was the offence and what penalty was imposed?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

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

- (1) Was a special grant given or promised in 1930 to Rama School District?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the amount of such grant?

Answer: \$1.50 per teaching day per room but not to exceed \$945.00.

- (3) On what grounds or for what special reason was such special grant given?

Answer: The assessment was \$41,200.00 in the hamlet with a mill rate of 25 and in the rural portion, \$115,535.00 with a mill rate of 19½. Total assessment, \$156,735.00, from the tax proceeds of which three rooms were operated and a fourth was required. The district was unable to raise sufficient funds to provide for the education of the 152 children of school age without excessive taxation. These facts provide the grounds and the special reason for the special grant.

- (4) How much of this special grant has been paid to date?

Answer: \$531.00.

REGINA, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of that section of Provincial Highway No. 22 within the Constituency of Pheasant Hills?

Answer: Cost of regular maintenance, which includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, gasoline, oil and grease, and depreciation and rental of equipment..... \$5,496.91
Cutting accumulated growth of brush, picking and piling rocks..... \$3,405.09

- (2) What were the names of the men employed on this Highway in 1930, and how much did each receive?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

W. Romanchuk,	\$1,035.10
J. Booth (replaced by C. Bell)	89.45
C. Bell,	973.15
E. Cawkwell,	1,349.75
W. Gelowitz,	994.88
D. Parker,	1,052.43
H. Page,	226.80

Extra Employees

H. Mayo,	2.75
J. Engel,	2.75
R. Fenn,	35.00
R. Becker,	147.00
F. Arndt,	113.75
A. Martin,	105.50
W. Mills,	157.30
D. Parker, Jr.,	5.50
H. Voigt,	15.40
Gus Renaus,	112.00
L. Gray,	112.00
C. Hill,	86.90
F. C. Parker,	60.50
M. Keczur,	3.50
J. Romanchuk,	4.55
T. Phinki,	27.50
A. Shivak,	12.40
G. Danielson,	15.00
I. Bell,	281.00
L. Drozdo,	7.50
W. A. Wild,	24.00
P. A. Eymes,	10.50
J. Rubisch,	17.50
B. Cawkwell,	12.45
D. Plotz,	31.87
M. Weir,	3.50
L. Nemett,	74.90
W. Cawkwell,	168.10
M. Gelowitz,	290.75
H. Elleman,	147.00
I. Newman,	7.00
A. Weishupt,	19.78
D. A. McIntyre,	5.50
J. Atkinson,	3.50
J. Augustine,	32.28
J. Renaus,	147.00
R. Lenman,	112.00

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many men were employed by the Government dur-

ing 1930 on Provincial Highway No. 11, between Chamberlain and Hanley, as gravel checkers, supervisors, patrolmen or in any other capacity?

Answer: Thirty-nine.

This figure does not include the personnel of day labour crews or employees of the contractors.

(2) What are the names, addresses, period of employment, nature of duties and total amount paid to each?

Answer:

MAINTENANCE:		Period of	Duties	Amount
Name	Address	Employment		
A. Birtwhistle	Chamberlain	Apr. 1 - Oct. 31	Patrolman	\$ 198.85
A. P. Loveridge	Aylesbury	Apr. 3 - Nov. 19	Patrolman	996.95
John Doyle	Davidson	Apr. 4 - Oct. 31	Patrolman	1,062.35
H. Miller	Bladworth	Apr. 4 - Nov. 13	Patrolman	1,083.35
E. Packard	Kenaston	Apr. 9 - Nov. 13	Patrolman	994.75
G. Grocutt	Kenaston	April 11-Nov. 11	Patrolman	962.15
A. McKee	Hanley	Apr. 11 - Nov. 12	Patrolman	1,056.75
J. R. Loveridge	Aylesbury	(Aug. 18-30 inc. (Sept. 1, 2, 4-13 inc. (Apr. 4, June 5-7 (July 26-30 inc. (Aug. 2-5 inc.	Extra Help	150.00
M. C. Doyle	Davidson	(Apr. 4, June 5-7 (July 26-30 inc. (Aug. 2-5 inc.	Extra Help	65.50
B. Nesbitt	Bladworth	June 23	Extra Help	6.00
E. C. Smith	Bladworth	July 18, 21, 28	Extra Help	11.75
A. L. Caman	Kenaston	Apr. 9-12 inc.	Extra Help	30.00
G. G. Cockvill	Kenaston	(Sept. 26 (Oct. 14	Extra Help	15.00
H. Laurence	Kenaston	Oct. 14	Extra Help	6.00
G. Marriott	Hanley	May 21	Extra Help	3.75
CONSTRUCTION:				
M. Stinson	Tuxford	(July 18 - 24 (July 25 - Aug. 15	Chainman Checker	120.10
H. A. Weekes	Chamberlain	(July 18-25 (July 26-Aug.15	Chainman Checker	118.10
W. J. Brambley	Bladworth	(Oct. 27-Dec. 21 (Dec. 24-26	Pit Inspector Chainman	428.20
J. B. Duke	Davidson	Oct. 29-Dec. 29	Gravel Checker	259.25
A. E. Fletcher	Davidson	Oct. 29-Dec. 29	Gravel Checker	259.25
W. H. Blair	Davidson	Oct. 30-Dec. 31	Gravel Checker	250.50
W. Collins	Davidson	Oct. 30-Dec. 31	Gravel Checker	250.50
I. Moen	Hanley	Dec. 12-Dec. 23	Gravel Checker	8.60
George King	Saskatoon	Dec. 15-31	Gravel Checker	80.00
S. C. Daskey	Hanley	Dec. 13-31	Chainman and Gravel Checker	63.50
S. R. Gregg	Hanley	Dec. 12-Dec.31	Gravel Checker	100.50
S. J. Hewitt	Kenaston	Dec. 19-31	Gravel Checker	63.00
E. S. Gray		July 16-Oct. 15	Gravel Inspector	348.39
Geo. Galleymore	Davidson	Dec. 23-31	Gravel Checker	Nil
R. Palmer	Davidson	Dec. 29-31	Gravel Checker	Nil
John McFarlane	Davidson	Dec. 23-31	Gravel Checker	Nil
B. Crabbe	Bladworth	Dec. 30-31	Gravel Checker	Nil

Engineering Party:

J. E. Phillips	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	Resident Engineer \$6.00 per day
J. C. Dennis	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	Instrumentman 4.00 per day
E. F. Holm	Aug. 1-Dec. 31	Rodman 2.50 per day

Proportion of engineering charges abstracted from pay-rolls and accounts for this work, Aug. 1 to Dec. 31..... \$3,121.02

Second Engineering Party:

E. A. Beman	June 16-Nov. 30	Resident Engineer \$150 per month
R. L. Tegart	June 16-Nov. 30	Instrumentman \$3.00 per day
W. S. Paine	June 16-Nov. 30	Rodman 2.50 per day
G. D. Cameron	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Rodman 2.50 per day

Proportion of engineering charges abstracted from pay-rolls and accounts for this work, June 16 to November 30, 1930..... \$2,167.99

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Has H. G. Kruger been in the employ of the Farm Loan Board at any time since May 1, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, for what term, and at what salary?

Answer: He was employed as a revaluator and inspector on a straight allowance per inspection, or revaluation, paying his own expenses. It was, therefore, not necessary to keep track of his time. During the period employed he earned \$1977.00.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Buckle:—

- (1) Has Dr. Geary, a Veterinary Surgeon, been in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, during what term, and at what salary?

Answer: He was appointed Stallion Examiner on May 28, 1930, at a salary of \$1800 per annum.

- (3) What amount was paid him for expenses during the term of his employment?

Answer: He has been paid for expenses the sum of \$500.84, and for automobile use the sum of \$438.84.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What work was done during the year 1930 between Robsart and Eastend on Highway No. 13?

Answer: Completion of construction of Provincial Highway.

- (2) Was any work done under contract let by public tender?

Answer: No.

- (3) Who did such work and under what terms was it done?

Answer: Construction work on Provincial Highway under Foreman C. Torkelson, on a day labor basis, and the ditching and recrowning of road with blade grader by P. R. Rohrer at a rate of \$55.00 per mile.

- (4) What was the total cost of such work?

Answer:

Construction cost	\$11,288.65
Ditching and recrowning	630.00
	Total
	\$11,918.65

- (5) Who were employed on the maintenance of the said road in 1930?

Answer: Regular Employees:

Fred Peterson
S. Olson
R. C. Johnson.

Extra Employees:

H. Tillack	J. S. Junkin
M. Olson	J. MacDonald
F. A. Peterson	L. G. Noble
C. B. Peterson	E. Anderson
O. Johnson	P. R. Rohrer

- (6) What amounts were paid to each man employed on such work for his services?

Answer: The amounts paid to Regular Employees on maintenance:

Fred Peterson	\$1,067.85
S. Olson	129.00
R. C. Johnson	16.90

To Extra Employees on Maintenance:

T. Tillack	\$ 1.75
M. Olson	4.40
F. A. Peterson	34.00
C. B. Peterson	12.95
O. Johnson	83.03

J. S. Junkin	12.95
J. MacDonald	16.80
L. G. Noble	32.00
E. Anderson	66.75
To P. R. Rohrer	\$190.00

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

- (1) How many Justices of the Peace are there in Robsart, Saskatchewan?

Answer: Two.

- (2) When were they appointed and who are they?

Answer: John Fisher Hogg and William Garnet Grigg, both appointed 8th May, 1930.

- (3) Have the commissions of any Justices of the Peace in Robsart, been cancelled since September 9, 1929 and, if so, what commissions were so cancelled?

Answer: Yes. The appointment of Charles E. Lightfoot was cancelled 3rd May, 1930.

- (4) Who recommended the new appointees?

Answer: The appointments were made upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

- (5) Who recommended the cancellation of the appointment of the Justices whose commissions were cancelled?

Answer: The Lieutenant Governor in Council in the exercise of his discretion saw fit to cancel Mr. Charles E. Lightfoot's appointment.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What was the total amount paid to McInnis Bros., Ltd., for printing, bookbinding, stationery, and similar services and supplies from May 1, 1930 to date?

Answer:

- (a) For work let by tender, \$52,549.77
 (b) For work without tender, \$35,567.84

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

- (1) Is G. E. Edelstein in the employ of the Liquor Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Liquor Store Inspector. \$225.00 per month.

(3) When was he appointed?

Answer: May 13, 1930.

(4) Who recommended his appointment to the Liquor Board?

Answer: The Liquor Board assumes responsibility for the appointment.

(5) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart: —

(1) How much was paid to each of the persons engaged in the maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 10 from Balcarres to Lorie and on No. 22 from Balcarres to Neudorf in 1930?

Answer: On Provincial Highway No. 10, from the Town of Balcarres to a point one mile east of the Town of Lorie, 15.0 mile section, the following persons were engaged on maintenance:

Regular Employees:

A. L. McCall	449.45
E. A. Hewson	846.23

Extra Employees:

Archie McCall	84.40
H. Page	15.00
A. Cooper	52.00
H. C. Mills	29.25
Amer McCall	9.10
R. Thompson	7.50
J. Stewart	9.00
R. Booth	31.50
H. E. Knowles	23.25
L. Ball	10.20
E. Stranberg	8.50
R. Vanderburg	102.83
W. C. Thorpe	88.12
L. Litzemberger	9.10
C. Keller	9.10
D. Cooper	24.50
F. Cooper	24.50
M. Cooper	5.25
A. Robinson	14.30
A. McMurchy	7.35
W. Merriam	5.50
W. H. McKen	41.75
R. M. Booth	28.50
E. J. Skillstad	7.00

D. Weston	8.75
C. A. Ward	14.00
W. C. Gamble	14.00
J. Knowles	69.23

On Provincial Highway No. 22, from Neudorf to junction with No. 10 Highway 5 miles east of Balcarres, 22.6 mile section, the following persons were employed on maintenance:

Regular Employees:

A. L. McCall	\$ 432.75
H. Page	1,124.20

Extra Employees:

H. Mayo	\$ 5.50
J. Engel	5.50
J. Renaus	79.45
R. Fenn	79.45
H. Elleman	79.45
R. Becker	79.45
F. Arndt	131.95
A. Martin	124.95
L. Graf	119.00
G. Renaus	112.00
W. G. Mills	143.00
C. Hill	152.05
H. Voigt	25.20
C. Ward	9.75
J. Landon	16.80
A. Sproule	2.10
W. G. Gamble	28.00
W. Lascond	221.93
L. Schick	91.00
J. Raunest	139.30
H. Raunest	83.30
J. Felsch	77.00
J. W. Smith	29.75
E. Bearden	17.50
W. F. Brown	83.30
H. Kadule	76.30
W. Schmidt	10.50
A. E. Robertson	30.35
A. Cooper	24.75
R. Vanderburg	28.70
W. C. Thorpe	24.50
F. J. Burden	51.45
J. Ballock	14.00
F. E. Jones	5.50
C. Garrett	52.50
Archie McCall	32.35

Five miles of the Provincial Highway between Bal-

carres and Neudorf is included in the 15 mile section of the Provincial Highway Balcarres—Lorlie.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) Was Mary MacDonald in the employ of the Bureau of Child Protection on September 9, 1929?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What salary was she being paid?

Answer: \$1,500.00 per year.

- (3) Was her work satisfactory to the Minister in charge of the Bureau?

Answer: See answer to Question 5.

- (4) Has she been discharged and, if so, on what date?

Answer: She was discharged from the permanent staff on May 20, 1930, but continued on the temporary staff until August 23, 1930.

- (5) Was she accused of political activity?

Answer: No. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, in his discretion and in the interest of the public service, made the dismissal.

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

- (1) What salary did E. W. Shields receive as Fertilizer Drill Operator during 1930?

Answer: E. F. Shields was paid as salary the sum of \$171.09 in 1930.

- (2) Was he in the employ of the Government on May 27, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

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

- (1) Have any arrangements been made by the Federal Government with the Provincial Government in connection with implementing the promise made by the Hon. R. B. Bennett in his address at Regina on December 30, 1930, of assistance to farmers in securing seed grain, etc?

Answer: Discussions have taken place between members of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government regarding seed grain, and information is being asked from Rural Municipalities in order that appropriate action may be taken.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood), asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) How many cases have been heard under the Judgment Summons Provisions of The District Courts Act, (Sections 58 to 73 of Chapter 50, R.S.S. 1930), in the Regina Judicial District from September 15, 1929, to January 15, 1931?

Answer: The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, do not come into force until the 1st February, 1931, and assuming that the question refers to sections 55 (a) to 55 (p) of The District Courts Act, being chapter 19 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1928, the number of cases heard under these provisions in the Regina Judicial District for the said period is 964.

REGINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931.

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

- (1) Why was the Beer Store at Waseca moved from its former location?

Answer: The old premises were not entirely satisfactory and new location was more suitable and at a lower rental.

- (2) Is it now located in a private dwelling?

Answer: The building in which the store is located was used for a private dwelling, but the front portion of the building was rearranged to meet the requirements and regulations of the Board.

- (3) What rent is being paid and to whom is it paid?

Answer: A monthly rental of \$25.00 is paid to H. B. Rowed.

- (4) Who recommended to the Liquor Board that the store be moved?

Answer: As the old premises were not entirely satisfactory the Board had the situation investigated and on receipt of report on this investigation the Board made the change.

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

- (1) When was the Beer Store at Shamrock closed?

Answer: December 1st, 1930.

- (2) What amount, if any, was paid to the vendor after the store was closed?

Answer: \$110.00.

- (3) When was the Beer Store at St. Boswells closed?

Answer: December 3rd, 1930.

- (4) What amount, if any, was paid to the vendor after the store was closed?

Answer: \$110.00.

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

- (1) Was a barn built in connection with the Provincial Mental Hospital at Battleford?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, were public tenders called for this work?

Answer: No, the barn was built under the Department of Public Works and not by contract, patient labour being used as much as possible.

- (3) In what papers was such Call for Tenders advertised?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

- (4) If tenders were not called for, why not?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

- (5) To whom was the contract for this work let?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

- (6) What was the amount of the contract?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

- (7) What sum or sums have been paid to the contractor?

Answer: See answer to No. 2.

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

- (1) How many yards of gravel were hauled in each of the months of August, September, October, November and December, 1930, by each of the following trucks, employed by the Northwestern Engineering and Construction Company; No. 9, No. 12, No. 14, No. 15, No. 17, No. 20, No. 21, No. 19, No. 27, and 36?

Answer: Information such as asked for in this Question is not compiled by the Department. Payment is made to the contractor for the total quantity of gravel hauled by all the trucks employed on the work; it is only necessary for the Department to compile statements such as asked for, when disputes between contractors and truck owners have been referred to the Minister for settlement.

- (2) How many yard-miles was the said Company paid for, on account of each of such trucks during each of the said months?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) How much was paid the said Company on account of gravel hauled by each of the said trucks in each of the months mentioned?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

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

- (1) Who were awarded contracts for the construction of Provincial Highway No. 14 between the east boundary of range 25, west of the 2nd and the west boundary of range 1, w. of the 3rd and what mileage was awarded to each?

Answer: Joe Longworth, Clavet, 17.4 miles.
Foley Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg, 19.11 miles.

- (2) What was the average price per pard of each contract, and what was the total cost of each contract?

Answer: Joe Longworth, 1 contract at 15c per cubic yd.
Joe Longworth, 2nd contract at 16c per cu. yd.
Foley Bros., Ltd., contract, at 16½c per cu. yd.
Total cost of each contract not known as the final quantities have not yet been calculated.

- (3) Were any portions of these contracts sub-let and, if so, what portions, and to whom were they sub-let?

Answer: On Joe Longworth's contracts, Arpiers to Col-say section;
Pat Longworth, Mile 37 to 39.
W. Olmstead, Mile 39 to 41.
On Foley Bros. Ltd., contract;
Jas. G. Pickard, Mile 17.14 to 36.25.

- (4) At what prices were the contracts sub-let?

Answer: The Department has no knowledge of prices paid to sub-contractors.

- (5) Were the sub-contractors Canadian citizens?

Answer: Yes, according to the best information in possession of the Department.

- (6) Was preference given to people resident in the district, when employing labour on the road?

Answer: Contract states that local labour is to be employed, with the exception of the necessary trained men required for the efficient operation of the contractor's outfit; the contract further provides that 90% of the men employed are to be residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.

- (7) Have accounts for labour and supplies, left unpaid by the contractors, been reported to the Department and, if so, what action has been taken to ensure payment of same?

Answer: Yes. The Department holds indemnity bonds for 50% of the amount of each contract, the said bonds having been furnished on behalf of the contractors as a guarantee for the satisfactory payment of all wages, materials and supply accounts incurred in connection with the work.

Mr. Parker (Pelly) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How much money was paid out during 1930 for all purposes on the highway,
 (a) From Kamsack to Cote
 (b) From Kamsack to Verigin?

Answer:

(a) On Provincial Highway from Kamsack to Cote, 8 miles	\$1,640.70
(b) On Provincial Highway from Kamsack to Verigin, 8 miles	\$5,336.62

- (2) To whom was such money paid, and what amount to each person?

Answer: (a) On Provincial Highway from Kamsack to Cote:

Maintenance:

Regular Employees:

H. L. McFadyen, (replaced by J. Finnie)	\$223.70
	528.45

Extra Employees:

R. McFadyen	\$ 10.25
H. Warriner	22.75

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. H. Finnie	5.25
J. Petrie	6.60
F. Finnie	19.50
C. Finnie	17.50
L. R. Finnie	9.80
R. Finnie	2.80
A. D. Rooke	3.50
T. Mitchell	3.50
G. Trofnieukoff	22.50
J. Parodeski	11.25
M. M. Cabniuobi	30.00
F. Makaroff	28.65
W. Conquest	1.75
L. Schindler	10.50
W. Hodgson	3.15
F. Grundy	7.00
W. C. Thorpe	35.75
R. Vanderburg	42.00
Sundry accounts	271.39

Construction:

Towne & Stebbing, contractors	\$159.80
Canadian National Railway, freight,	42.80
Regina Cartage Company, cart- age,	5.20
British American Paint Com- pany, paint,	10.29
Borrowpits,	37.38
Engineer's salary and expenses	69.67

(b) On Provincial Highway from Kamsack to Verigin:

Maintenance:

Regular Employees:

N. Pohozoff, (replaced by W. W. Konkin)	\$255.98 740.35
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Extra Employees:

M. Evdokenoff,	7.00
P. W. Konkin,	14.25
F. P. Relkoff,	7.00
E. Sheritobitoff,	9.63
L. Sohocheff,	8.05
M. Bojechko,	8.25
W. C. Thorpe,	35.75
R. Vanderburg,	42.00
Sundry accounts	272.20

Construction:

Towne & Stebbing, contractors	\$192.80
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Canadian National Railway, freight,	49.69
Regina Cartage Co., cartage,	5.00
British American Paint Co., paint	31.50
Northern Cartage & Contract- tracting Co., contractors,	3,126.04
Borrowpits and damage to crops,	291.62
Engineer's salary and expenses	239.51

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

- (1) Is A. L. Bousher in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No, but A. L. Bougher is an employee of the Treasury Department.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, at what salary, and from what date?

Answer: Chief Accountant attached to Department of Natural Resources, \$2800 per annum, October 3rd, 1930.

- (3) Was he a resident of Saskatchewan prior to his engagement and, if not, where did he live?

Answer: Yes.

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

- (1) What tenders were received for gravelling No. 5 Highway from North Battleford to Denholm?

Answer: On June 25th, 1930, tenders for the gravelling of the Denholm to North Battleford Highway were received from the following contractors:—

Evans Gravel Surfacing Co., Saskatoon.

Miller & Foster, Saskatoon.

Western Construction & Lumber Co., North Battleford.

Foley Brothers, Ltd., Winnipeg.

- (2) What were the amounts of such tenders for each item covered thereby?

Answer:

Evans Gravel Surfacing Co.,

(a) Stripping at 21c per cubic yd. \$ 420.00

(b) Excavating, crushing, screening

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

	and loading gravel at 40c per cub. yd.	7,934.00
(c)	Hauling and dumping at 14c per cub. yd-mile	10,617.18
Messrs. Miller & Foster,		
(a)	Stripping at 25c per cub. yd.	\$ 500.00
(b)	Excavating, crushing, screening and loading gravel at 47½c per cub. yd.	9,421.62
(c)	Hauling and dumping at 12c per cub. yd-mile	9,100.44
Western Construction & Lumber Co.,		
(a)	Stripping at 20c per cub. yd.	\$ 400.00
(b)	Excavating, crushing, screening and loading gravel at 48c per cub. yd.	9,520.80
(c)	Hauling and dumping at 14c per cub. yd-mile	10,617.18
Foley Brothers Ltd.,		
(a)	Stripping at 25c per cub. yd.	\$ 500.00
(b)	Excavating, crushing, screening and loading gravel at 49c per cub. yd-mile	9,719.15
(c)	Hauling and dumping at 15½c per cub. yd-mile	11,754.73

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) How much coal was purchased in 1930 (a) for The Court House, at Prince Albert, (b) the Provincial Jail, at Prince Albert?

Answer:

- (a) Two hundred and seven tons and eight hundred and eighty lbs. for the Court House.
 (b) Six hundred and thirty-seven tons for the jail.

- (2) How much was paid for said coal?

Answer: \$3,977.58.

- (3) How much lumber and other building supplies were purchased in said year, for said institutions?

Answer: Prince Albert Jail,
 Lumber, \$146.72
 Paint 340.40
 Court House,
 Lumber 26.50

- (4) How much was paid for same?

Answer: See answer to No. 3.

- (5) From what person, firm or corporation were such purchases made, either directly or as agent?

Answer: Lumber and coal from McDiarmid Lumber Co., Limited. Paint for Jail from G. F. Stephens & Co.

- (6) Were public tenders called for the purchase of any of said material?

Answer: The lumber and paint supplied did not amount to \$500.00; Coal purchased as formerly at standard rate of \$1.75 per ton f.o.b. mine.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) In the construction of the building for the Highways Department at Prince Albert was all the hardware included in the contract under which the building was built?

Answer: Yes, following the custom of previous years a provisional sum was included in the contract for the purchase of uniform, satisfactory and durable finishing hardware for the warehouse and there was no expenditure over and above the contract made.

- (2) If not, how much was spent by the Department for hardware for said building over and above contract?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (3) From whom was said hardware purchased?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (4) Were public tenders called for supplying the same?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

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

- (1) What are the names and addresses of all Motor License Inspectors in the employ of the Government?

Answer:

W. A. Donaldson, 148 - 9th St. E., Prince Albert.
 J. N. Hall, 47 High St. E., Moose Jaw.
 H. J. Lewis, Box 420, Swift Current.
 H. Lockhart, Motor License Office, Regina.
 S. G. McKee, P.O. Box 27, Yorkton.
 L. McKeown, Box 637, Rosetown.
 M. Sinclair, 210 Avenue Building, Saskatoon.
 J. W. Whitley, North Battleford.

- (2) What was paid to each in 1930 (a) for salary (b) for expenses?

Answer:

	(a)	(b)
	Salary	Travelling Expenses
W. A. Donaldson,	\$1,680.00	\$1,167.21
J. N. Hall	1,680.00	1,529.84
H. J. Lewis,	1,800.00	840.50
H. Lockhart,	986.77	1,170.06
S. G. McKee,	907.44	1,172.77
L. McKeown,	1,680.00	608.73
M. Sinclair,	1,680.00	99.20
J. W. Whitley,	1,680.00	491.75

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:--

- (1) Was Frank Curry of Climax (or Bracken) in the employ of the Government during July, 1930?

Answer: One Frank L. Currie, of Canuck, was employed during part of July, 1930.

- (2) In what capacity, and for how long?

Answer: Revaluator with Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board from 14th to 26th July, 1930.

- (3) What was the total amount paid him (a) for wages (b) expenses?

Answer: He was hired to revalue Board's security at a flat rate of \$3.00 per revaluation paying his own expenses. During the time employed he made 49 revaluations, for which he was paid \$147.00.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Were the Government checkers engaged on highway work in 1930 appointed by the Public Service Commission?

Answer: No. Government checkers were employed temporarily at an hourly rate and, therefore, they were not under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

- (2) If not, by whom were such appointments made, and upon whose recommendation?

Answer: By the Minister of Highways, who assumes the responsibility for such appointments.

- (3) What qualifications or experience were required of appointees in such positions by (a) the Public Service Com-

mission, or (b) by the Minister of Highways or other official responsible for the appointments?

Answer:

- (a) See answer to Question 1.
 - (b) Reliable men with sufficient education to keep the necessary records and able to work out doors under all weather conditions.
- (4) Were any checkers appointed on the recommendation of any person who was either directly or indirectly interested in the contract in connection with which such checkers were employed?

Answer: No.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931.

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

- (1) What amounts were paid to F. G. Atkinson and H. B. Mills, Agents of the Attorney-General, in each of the years, 1928, 1929 and 1930?

Answer:

Year	Number of Accounts	F. G. Atkinson	Number of Accounts	R. B. Mills
1928	41	\$1,742.59		nil
1929	61	3,483.87	19	\$ 494.15
1930	—	nil	138	7,123.36

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How many were employed in the Bureau of Publications on September 9, 1931?

Answer: Twenty.

- (2) How many are now employed?

Answer: Twenty.

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

Answer:

T. A. McInnis, \$4,000.00
 G. Stephen, 2100.00
 (Also receives \$1200.00 as Assistant Clerk of Legislative Assembly office).

H. Saville,	2400.00
J. D. Munro,	2400.00
V. May,	1800.00
Z. M. Hamilton,	1800.00
Mrs. S. K. Ramsland,	1800.00
L. Craigie,	1320.00
L. Rimmer	1320.00
G. Mitchell,	1200.00
G. Harvey,	1140.00
Mrs. E. Liddell,	1020.00
H. M. Hunter,	1020.00
M. Rodenbush,	960.00
M. Malone,	900.00
W. Magee,	900.00
M. J. Thomson,	780.00
R. Larkcom,	780.00
I. Partridge,	1200.00
(Now on sick leave at Fort San).	
C. Hudson, (Temporary, \$65.00 per month, substituting for Miss Partridge.)	
C. Ellis, (Temporary, at rate of \$4.00 per day.)	

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

- (1) How many tons of hay were purchased or contracted for outside the Province of Saskatchewan, from June 1, 1930, to date?

Answer: 13,010 tons.

- (2) Were tenders called?

Answer: No tenders were called for, but hay was purchased at market price at time of purchase.

- (3) From whom was it purchased and at what price?

Answer:

J. R. Kerr, The Pas,
300 tons at an av. price of \$11.00 per ton.
Perkins & Akins, The Pas,
1000 tons at an av. price of \$11.00 per ton.
H. Tipping, The Pas,
10,000 tons at an av. price of \$11.00 per ton.
John Coad, The Pas,
100 tons at an av. price of \$11.00 per ton.
Sam Young, The Pas,
70 tons at an av. price of \$11.00 per ton.
A. N. Clarke, Cormorant,
150 tons at an av. price of \$10.75 per ton.

C. A. Roberts, The Pas,
 300 tons at \$10.50 per ton.
 Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R. Coaldale,
 Alta., Alfalfa, 40 tons at \$14.00 per ton.
 Douglas Hay Co., St. James, Manitoba,
 20 tons at \$11.00 per ton
 30 tons at \$10.00 per ton.
 Laing Bros., Winnipeg, Manitoba,
 70 tons at \$11.50 per ton
 50 tons at \$9.00 per ton.
 J. R. Saddler, Scarth, Manitoba,
 60 tons at \$ 9.80 per ton
 90 tons at \$ 9.60 per ton
 60 tons at \$ 9.20 per ton.
 Sigurdsson, Thorvaldson & Co., Riverton, Manitoba,
 200 tons at \$ 9.50 per ton.
 Southern Alta. Co-operative Ass'n Lethbridge, Alta.
 50 tons at \$14.00 per ton
 70 tons at \$13.00 per ton.
 Pincher Creek Co-operative Ass'n. Pincher Creek,
 Alta.,
 60 tons at \$13.00 per ton.
 W. T. Hill & Co., Lethbridge, Alta.,
 40 tons at \$13.00 per ton
 250 tons at \$12.75 per ton.

- (4) How many tons have been delivered to date?

Answer: 5250 tons from outside the Province and 4225 tons from within the Province.

- (5) What is the total amount paid to date
 (a) for hay
 (b) for freight?

Answer:

- (a) \$46,269.34 was advanced, final payment to be made when weights are confirmed.
 (b) None.

- (6) How many tons have been sold to Municipalities and private individuals, and at what price per ton?

Answer: 6215 tons of hay have been sold to rural municipalities at prices ranging from \$8.50 for slough hay to \$13.00 for Prairie Wool and \$14.75 for alfalfa. No hay was sold by the Department of Agriculture to private individuals.

- (7) How many tons were sold or used for relief camps and at what price?

Answer: 3260 tons of hay were sold to relief road camps at prices ranging from \$9.25 to \$14.25 per ton.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has A. W. Beale, at one time employed by the Department of Telephones as a night watchman, been in the employ of the Government at any time since March 13, 1930?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, by what Department and in what capacity was he employed?

Answer: Was employed by the Contractor on Albert Memorial Bridge and was paid by him.

- (3) Is he in the employ of the Government now?

Answer: No.

- (4) If not, how long was he employed by the Government since March 13, 1930?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Who printed the pamphlet issued by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, entitled "Help Yourself to Economical Heat by using Saskatchewan Lignite Coal"?

Answer: McInnis Brothers, Limited.

- (2) What date was delivery thereof made to the Government by the printers?

Answer: Delivery completed December 15.

- (3) How many copies were printed, and at what cost?

Answer: 10,000 copies; cost, \$242.58.

- (4) Were tenders called for such printing?

Answer: No as same was under \$500.00.

- (5) How many copies were distributed in Estevan Constituency, between date of delivery and December 22, 1930?

Answer: Less than 1000 copies were forwarded to Truax Traer Coal Co. at Estevan.

- (6) How many copies were distributed elsewhere in Saskatchewan between said dates?

Answer: 4000 copies were given to H. K. Dow, representative of Souris Coal Dealers' Association, for distribution by mail to local coal dealers throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

- (7) How was the last mentioned distribution made?

Answer: See answer to 6.

- (8) Was distribution in the Estevan Constituency made through Conservative workers in that constituency during the by-election campaign?

Answer: See answers to Questions 5 and 6.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Were there eight miles of No. 2 Highway reconstructed south of Moose Jaw under Ed. Johnson as foreman or contractor?

Answer: 7.6 miles were reconstructed by Mr. J. E. Johnson on a force account basis and as foreman in charge of Relief Camp No. 25

- (2) Was the job done on force account as a relief work?

Answer: On force account up to and including September 15th, 1930, and as relief work after September 15, 1930.

- (3) To whom were the payments for the work made by the Department?

Answer: Payments for force account work were made to J. E. Johnson; payments for relief work were made direct to each employee.

- (4) Were any pay sheets filed with the Department showing the amount due each individual for the work done?

Answer: Paylists were filed with the Department of Highways covering all work of relief camp employees.

- (5) Has the Department any records showing the amount actually paid to each individual working on the job?

Answer: Relief camp paylists show the amount paid to each individual employed on relief work.

- (6) How did the Department determine the amount due to the contractor?

Answer: There was no contract. Standard force account rates were allowed for the force account work and force account day labour cost sheets were submitted by Mr. J. E. Johnson covering the time of his employees.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What did it cost to cut and dispose of the grass, weeds and scrub along Highway No. 22 from Lemberg west to the north-east corner of section 21-20-10 west of the 2nd, during the months of July and August, 1930?

Answer: From the north-east corner of section 13, township 20, range 10, west of 2nd meridian to the north-east corner of section 11, township 21, range 11, west of 2nd meridian, Provincial Highway No. 22, in the Constituency of North Qu'Appelle, Rural Municipality No. 186, \$422.85

- (2) What did it cost to cut and dispose of the grass, weeds and scrub along Highway No. 22 from Lemberg south and east to the south-east corner of section 13-20-9 west of the 2nd during the months of July and August, 1930?

Answer: From the north-east corner of section 12, township 20, range 9, west of the 2nd meridian to the north-east corner of section 13, township 20, range 10, west of the 2nd meridian, Provincial Highway No. 22, in the Constituency of North Qu'Appelle, Rural Municipality No. 185, \$655.80

- (3) What were
 (a) the names of those employed?
 (b) the dates of their employment?
 (c) the amount received by each?

Answer: (a, b & c)
 In the Rural Municipality No. 186, Constituency of North Qu'Appelle.

Name	Date	Amount
F. J. Burden	July 14th to 31st	\$51.45
E. Robertson	July 23rd to 31st	23.80
Jim Ballock	July 23rd to 26th	14.00
W. F. Brown	July 12th to 31st	51.80
Herman Kadule	July 16th to 31st	48.30
John Raunest	July 15th to 31st	52.50
C. Hill	July 16th to 31st	24.50
W. F. Brown	Aug. 7th to 11th	14.00
Louis Schick	Aug. 7th to 11th	14.00
Herman Kadule	Aug. 7th to 9th	10.50
H. Raunest	Aug. 6th to 9th	14.00
John Raunest	Aug. 7th to 11th	14.00
Julius Felsch	Aug. 7th to 11th	14.00
Wm. Luscombe	Aug. 15th to 27th	55.00
C. Hill	Aug. 8th to 14th	21.00

In the Rural Municipality No. 185, Constituency of North Qu'Appelle:

C. A. Ward	July 22nd to 31st	29.75
Andy Sproule	July 21st	2.10
W. G. Gamble	July 23rd to 31st	28.00
E. Bearden	July 26th to 31st	17.50

J. W. Smith	July 22nd to 31st	29.75
Julius Felsch	July 17th to 31st	45.50
H. Raunest	July 14th to 31st	55.30
Louis Schick	July 12th to 31st	59.50
Jacob Raunest	July 15th to 31st	51.80
W. F. Brown	Aug. 1st to 6th	17.50
Louis Schick	Aug. 1st to 6th	17.50
Herman Kadule	Aug. 1st to 6th	17.50
Wm. Schmidt	Aug. 1st to 4th	10.50
H. Raunest	Aug. 1st to 5th	14.00
John Raunest	Aug. 1st to 6th	17.50
Jacob Raunest	Aug. 1st	3.50
Julius Felsch	Aug. 1st to 6th	17.50
Wm. Luscombe	Aug. 1st to 14th	55.00
C. Hill	Aug. 1st to 7th	21.00
A. E. Robertson	Aug. 4th and 5th	6.65

(Excluding Sundays)

Included in the amount of \$655.80 expended in Rural Municipality No. 185, Provincial Highway No. 22, in the Constituency of North Qu'Appelle, is an amount of \$138.45 being a portion of a day labour paysheet amounting to \$338.45 which covered maintenance work performed on Highway No. 22 within the boundaries of Rural Municipality No. 185 in the two constituencies of Pheasant Hills and North Qu'Appelle. The names of the men and the dates on which they worked are as follows:—

John Renas	July 12th to 31st
Rud. Temm	July 12th to 31st
Herman Elleman, Sr.	July 12th to 31st
Rudolf Backer	July 12th to 31st
Fred Arndt	July 12th to 31st
Alex. Martin	July 17th to 31st
Louie Graf	July 30th and 31st

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Were tenders called for when the contract was let for building the Highways Building at Yorkton?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Were the first tenders called finally cancelled? If so, why?

Answer: Yes. Changes in the location and foundations due to the peculiar nature of the site, and changes in the specifications to allow the use of local instead of other Saskatchewan brick, made it necessary to call for revised tenders.

- (3) Who tendered and what were the amounts of the tenders?

Answer:

(First tenders)		Alternative
General Contract		Face Brick
Hipperson Construction Co.	\$35,192.59	add \$375.50
J. Baptist	39,400.00	add 380.00
Logan & Black	37,242.00	add 220.00
Plumbing and Heating		Alternative
		for Blower
		Equipment
Vagg, Wilson Co.	4,369.00	add 540.00
N. B. Roantree	4,867.00	add 577.00
W. R. Walters	4,735.00	add (not stated)
Potts & Miller	4,695.00	add 555.00
Melville Plumbing & Heating	4,839.00	add 560.00
Sanitary Plumbing & Heating	5,120.00	add 566.00

- (4) Were new tenders called?

Answer: Yes, and as a result a saving was effected on previous tender of \$1,071.59.

- (5) Who tendered, and what were the amounts of the tenders?

Answer:

(New tenders)		
General Contract		
Hipperson Construction Co.	36,985.00	
John Baptist	37,800.00	
Logan & Black	33,591.00	
Plumbing and Heating		Alternative No. 1 and 2
Vagg, Wilson Co.	4,369.00	add 530.00
N. B. Roantree	4,653.00	add 560.00
W. R. Walters	4,612.00	add (not stated)
Potts & Miller	4,641.00	add 555.00
Melville Plumbing & Heating	4,676.00	add 560.00
Sanitary Plumbing & Heating	4,700.00	add 540.00
General contract was awarded to Logan & Black		\$33,591.00
Plumbing & Heating to Vagg, Wilson Co.		4,899.00
		<hr/>
		\$38,490.00

- (6) Was the final cost \$38,490.00?

Answer: Final accounts have not yet been closed.

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

- (1) How many days did J. Gordon work as a labourer on the relief work on No. 9 Highway south of Alameda?

Answer: Nineteen and a half days.

- (2) How much did he receive each day?

Answer: \$4.00 per day less amount paid for camp board, etc.

- (3) How much did he pay for meals and fodder?

Answer: \$21.40.

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

- (1) What was the amount paid for the gravelling of Project 2-F., Watrous to Manitou Beach?

Answer:

Paid to contractor	\$3,605.50
Other expenses	252.55
Total	\$3,858.05

- (2) How many miles of gravelling were done?

Answer: 2.993 miles.

- (3) How many yards of gravel were put on this project?

Answer: 4,991 cubic yds.

- (4) What was the cost of reconstructing this project before putting the gravel on?

Answer: This work was not classified as reconstruction.

Cost of constructing:

Amount paid contractors	\$8,486.89
Other expenses	843.68
Total	\$9,330.57

REGINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What were the duties of Mr. Al. Rogers of Estevan, who drew \$235.70 in connection with road maintenance, during the months of November and December, 1930, in the Constituency of Estevan?

Answer: Al. Rogers was maintenance patrolman for 10.6 miles of Section 8 of Provincial Highway No. 18, from the north-east corner of section 34, township 2, range 6, west of second meridian, to the north-

east corner of section 17, township 2, range 7, west of the second meridian.

From November 1 to November 29 (with exception of Sundays) he was employed cleaning culverts and ditches, repairing road surface and smoothing rutted gravel surfacing.

From December 1 to December 15 (with exception of Sundays) he was employed smoothing rutted gravel surfacing.

The new gravel spread in the fall of 1930 was deeply rutted by heavy traffic, which necessitated considerable dragging.

- (2) What were the dates for which he received payment during the months of November and December, 1930?

Answer: From November 1 to December 15 (with exception of Sundays).

- (3) Is this the same Al. Rogers, of whom the Minister of Highways stated on the platform in Estevan, while in debate with Mr. Gardiner during the Estevan by-election, that he had not been in the employ of the Department since the month of October, 1930?

Answer: The Minister's statement was correct, namely, that he had been informed that Al. Rogers had not been working for the Government since a certain time and that the Leader of the Opposition had complained that Al. Rogers had been employed by the Government at a certain time he drove an individual into Estevan, whereas his employment had ceased at the time complained of. In any event said Al. Rogers was not a Civil Servant, being a temporary employee only.

- (4) Has there ever been a conviction against Al. Rogers for any offence? If so, what was the offence, and what was the penalty imposed?

Answer: Have no information.

- (5) Did he take any part in the Estevan by-election?

Answer: Have no information.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) What was the total amount of sales in Liquor Store No. 6 in the City of Moose Jaw?
 (a) in 1929,
 (b) in 1930.

Answer:

Sales in 1929 at No. 6 Store, Moose Jaw \$387,822.55
 Sales in 1930 at No. 6 Store, Moose Jaw \$279,803.50

- (2) What was the number of employees in the said store in 1929 prior to September, 1929?

Answer: Six permanent employees and one temporary most of the year.

- (3) What was the number of employees in the said store in the year 1930?

Answer: Six part of the year and seven for the balance.

- (4) What are the names of the said employees employed in 1930?

Answer: Harold Fletcher, D. Waddell, J. Doan, G. A. Marshall, F. Tonge, H. Yake, J. Tattersall, H. E. Hughes, A. E. Farmer, E. E. Jenner, T. M. Wilkins, E. L. Thirlwall, C. F. Smith.

- (5) How many, and who were the returned soldiers employed in the store in 1930?

Answer: Four returned soldiers employed in 1930: A. E. Farmer, E. E. Jenner, J. Tattersall and F. Tonge.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has the contract awarded to H. Millross for the construction of a telephone line from Regina to Boharm been completed?

Answer: This contract has not yet been completed.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has the Government had requests from Rural Telephone Companies for a reduction in the annual switching fees?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Has any reduction been made?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) What is the number of employees employed by the Workmen's Compensation Board?

Answer: The Workmen's Compensation Board has twenty employees.

- (2) What are the names of the said employees, permanent and temporary, and what are the salaries paid to them?

Answer: There are no temporary employees. Employees' names and salaries are:

	Per month
Dr. J. C. Black	\$125.00
Thomas L. Elliott	200.00
Georgina Getty	80.00
Elsie Totten	70.00
Lily Edgington	70.00
Frederick Cretney	150.00
Clover Stevenson	70.00
Edith McDonald	55.00
Rosemary Allen	90.00
Lonia Kennedy	100.00
Helen Wahl	50.00
Harold H. McGirr	100.00
Raymond H. McLeod	90.00
Herbert F. Jaggard	90.00
Sasie M. Brownlee	90.00
Jack Fletcher	40.00
Ruby Johnston	65.00
Leslie Copeman	90.00
Olive Adams	65.00
Margaret Square	90.00

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

- (1) What were the gross sales of beer at the Neudorf Beer Store each month since it was opened?

Answer:

October	\$665.85
November	629.25
December	770.10

- (2) What are the profits or losses on operation for this store for each month?

Answer:

October	Loss	14.63
November	Loss	27.12
December	Profit	11.88

- (3) What salary is paid the vendor?

Answer: Vendor receives monthly salary of \$100.00.

- (4) Who has been employed to dray beer from the railway to the Beer Store and how much has been paid for draying?

Answer: W. E. Mills is employed to do the Board's draying at Neudorf and for this work he has been paid \$20.88.

- (5) How much did it cost to remodel the present building for a Beer Store?

Answer: The Board has no knowledge as it did not have this work done.

- (6) What rent is being paid?

Answer: A monthly rental of \$30.00.

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

- (1) What was the amount of money paid for extra help employed by the Melville Liquor Store for the years 1927 and 1928? (Extra help meaning those employed over and above the three regular employees.)

Answer: In 1927 \$45.00 was paid for extra help and in 1928 \$105.65.

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

- (1) How many persons were employed on relief on No. 6 Highway, Regina south fourteen miles, and on No. 1 Highway, Regina west sixteen miles, between September 1 and December 31, 1930? Give names and amounts received by each such person.

Answer: The only work required on these sections of Provincial Highway, No. 1 and No. 6, between September 1 and December 31, 1930, was regular maintenance, some extra maintenance work, and an application of asphaltic oil to the west end section of Provincial Highway No. 1, none of which work was classified as relief work.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 37 from Shaunavon to Climax in 1930?

<i>Answer</i> Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs and depreciation and rental of equipment	\$3,622.22
Cutting accumulated growth of brush and picking and piling rock from right-of-way	\$1,081.25

- (2) What was the amount paid to each person employed in this connection?

Answer:

T. Icke	Patrolman	\$1,136.65
N. Waldrof	" "	798.15
D. Hunter	" "	1,101.75
T. Symington	" "	934.75
L. Kerr	Extra help	35.50
H. Fasmer	" "	26.25
J. F. Miller	" "	112.50
R. Lowe	" "	5.60
C. Fuglestad	" "	4.55
A. Spencer	" "	101.40
A. Hogberg	" "	26.25
J. Bell	" "	45.00
D. Symington	" "	52.00
J. Symington	" "	3.75
T. Tonnerly	" "	8.25
J. Pommier	" "	7.50

- (3) Were the men who were employed cutting grass and weeds paid for the use of their teams while employed with shovels, hose etc.?

Answer: Regular patrol men are paid at a rate of 65c per hour, which rate includes the use of their teams, wagon, slip scrapers, harrows and the necessary hand tools. Extra help is not paid for the use of teams, except when the teams are required for the work in hand.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is the Power Commission purchasing electrical energy from privately owned power plants?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, give names and location of such privately owned plants?

Answer:

- (a) National Light & Power Company Ltd., plant at Moose Jaw.
- (b) Calgary Power Company Ltd., plant near Calgary. (Point of delivery Macklin).
- (c) Canadian Utilities Ltd., plant at Nokomis. (Point of delivery, Semans).
- (d) Canadian Utilities Ltd., plant at Yorkton. (Point of delivery, Saltcoats).
- (e) Shaunavon Electric Ltd., Shaunavon. (Point of delivery 6 miles North of Assiniboia).
- (f) Herbert Electric Ltd., Herbert.

- (g) Montreal Engineering Company Ltd., sells power to the Commission at Qu'Appelle. (Point of generation, City of Regina Power Plant).
 - (h) Montreal Engineering Company Ltd., sells power to the Commission at Carnduff. (Point of generation, Dominion Electric Power Ltd. plant at Estevan).
 - (i) Canadian Utilities Ltd., Rosetown. (Supply and Purchase Agreement).
- (3) What quantity of energy, i.e., kilowatt hours or horse power, is now so purchased from each privately owned plant and at what price?

Answer:

- (a) National Light & Power Company Ltd., Moose Jaw, 500 to 2000 Kilowatts.
Service charge—\$1.75 per month per K.V.A. of annual maximum demand.
Energy charge—0.9c per K.W.H.
- (b) Calgary Power Company Ltd., Calgary, 75 to 100 K.V.A. exclusive of requirements of Macklin.

Service charge:

\$2.00 per K.V.A. per month of 1st 100 K.V.A. of annual maximum demand.

\$1.50 per K.V.A. per month of next 200 K.V.A. of annual maximum demand.

Energy Charge Schedule A. Schedule B.

Up to 100,000

K.W.H. per year 2.5c 2.0c

Over 100,000

K.W.H. per year 2.4c 1.9c

Over 200,000

K.W.H. per year 2.3c 1.8c

Over 300,000

K.W.H. per year 2.2c 1.7c

Over 400,000

K.W.H. per year 2.1c 1.6c

Over 500,000

K.W.H. per year 2.0c 1.5c

Over 1,000,000

K.W.H. per year 1.9c 1.4c

Schedule "A" for 1st 100 K.W.H. per month per K.V.A. of demand.

Schedule "B" for all over 100 K.W.H. per month per K.V.A. of demand.

- (c) Canadian Utilities Ltd., Nokomis, 60 to 100 K.V.A.

Service charge—\$2.00 per month per K.V.A. of annual maximum demand.

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- Energy charge—1st 100 hours use billing demand 2.5c.
All over 100 hours use billing demand 2.0c
- (d) Canadian Utilities Ltd., Yorkton, 75 to 125 K.V.A.
Service charge—\$2.00 per month per K.V.A. of annual maximum demand.
Energy charge—1st 100 hours use of billing demand 2c.
All over 100 hours use of billing demand 1.75c.
- (e) Shaunavon Electric Ltd., Shaunavon, 75 to 250 Kilowatts.
Service charge—\$1.25 per K.W. per month of annual maximum demand where maximum demand does not exceed 100 K.V.A. Service charge over 100 K.V.A. computed as follows:
Maximum 15 minutes demand in Kilowatts x 0.85.
Average power factor in percent as determined.
Energy charge—1st 100 hours use billing demand 2.5c.
All over 100 hours use billing demand 2.0c
- (f) Herbert Electric Ltd., Herbert, 40 to 65 K.W.
Service charge—\$1.75 per K.W. per month of annual maximum demand.
Energy charge—1st 60 hours use billing demand 5c per K.W.H.
Next 60 hours use billing demand 3.5c per K.W.H.
All over 120 hours use billing demand 2.5c per K.W.H.
- (g) Montreal Engineering Company, Qu'Appelle 75 to 200 K.V.A.
Service charge— $87\frac{1}{2}$ c per K.W. per month of annual maximum demand (Maximum demand computed on annual maximum demand as indicated by K.W. demand meter plus the square of the maximum K.V.A. demand as indicated by K.V.A. demand meter multiplied by the constant 0.000135).
Energy charge—1st 120 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 2.475c.
Next 120 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 2.225c.
All over 240 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 1.975c. (Energy in K.W.H. to be computed by adding to the K.W.H. registered on the K.W.H. meter the square of the maxi-

imum K.V.A. demand as indicated by the K. V.A. demand meter multiplied by the constant 0.000135).

- (h) Montreal Engineering Company, Carnduff, 40 to 100 K.V.A.
 Service charge—\$1.00 per K.V.A. per month of annual maximum demand.
 Energy charge—1st 100 K.W.H. per month per K.V.A. of demand 5c per K.W.H.
 All over 100 K.W.H. per month per K.V.A. of demand 3 1-3c per K.W.H.
- (i) Canadian Utilities Ltd., Rosetown—capacity of plant or requirement of Rosetown.
 Service charge—\$1.75 per month per K.V.A. of maximum demand.
 Energy charge—1st 100 hours use of billing demand 1.75c per K.W.H.
 All over 100 hours use of billing demand 1.50c per K.W.H.

- (4) How many urban municipalities are supplied by the Power Commission with energy generated in these privately owned plants?

Answer: 41.

- (5) How many farmers, located along the Power Commission transmission lines, are served with energy generated in these privately owned plants?

Answer: 5.

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

- (1) What members of the Dominion Lands Office staff at Moose Jaw have been taken on to the permanent staff of the Natural Resources Department in the Broder Building?

Answer: Swain, E
 Clements, H.
 Harrison, H.
 Craig, Miss S. G.
 Gentles, Miss M. C.

The following employees have been taken on to probationary staff but are employed only temporarily in the Broder Building:

Burrows, H.
 Ivay, C.
 Hemmett, Miss P. E.

- (2) Who were the Inspectors attached to the Dominion Lands Office at Moose Jaw prior to the Saskatchewan Government taking over the Resources?

Answer: Lydiard, G. H.
 Furnis, J.
 deBalinhard, J. C.
 Barr, C.
 Bigg, F. J.
 Underwood, T.
 Morgan, T.
 Lambert, F.
 Jaycock, E.
 Brown, W.

- (3) Which of these Inspectors have not been retained by the Provincial Government?

Answer: Furnis, J.
 Bigg, F. J.
 Morgan, T.
 Lambert, F.
 Brown, W.

- (4) How many of those retained are returned soldiers and who are they?

Answer: deBalinhard, J. C.
 Underwood, T.
 Jaycock, E

- (5) How many of those not retained are returned soldiers, and who are they?

Answer: Morgan, T.
 Lambert, F.

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

- (1) Is the holder of a Dealer's Motor License entitled to use such license on a truck employed in gravelling roads?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of remodelling the building purchased by the Government for a women's jail at Battleford?

Answer:

Building—Alterations and equipment	\$11,265.64
Sewage Tank	2,082.95
Water Supply	2,808.05

Total	\$16,156.64
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- (2) What were the names of all employed on this work and the amount paid to each?

Answer:

A. Rowland	\$483.50
J. Brower	278.17
A. Anderson	191.25
A. Inskster Sr.	598.45
W. J. Browley	412.00
H. Mangus	198.50
R. Jefferson	203.70
J. Rackle	203.87
W. Davies	180.00
W. H. Browley	93.37
A. Sanegret	75.00
J. Seward	55.00
Walter Lane	78.80
D. Oulette	109.70
G. French	91.60
A. Hemp	15.00
W. Dickinson	50.03
D. Barton	24.50
J. Swan	15.45
Max Kline	37.20
A. Belanger	18.00
R. Savard	12.20
T. Nolin	30.00
Wm. Wengrove	12.00
A. Inskster Jr.	146.60
S. Mummery	17.50
A. Luscome	2.00
J. Savard	2.00
A. Degear	10.00
R. E. Wayte	875.00
J. Oulette	102.20
A. Rackle	68.60
R. H. Wayte	79.00
A. Oulette	20.00
A. Desjarlais	57.20
J. Wozmuk	54.00
J. Ballantyne	47.20
P. Racette	51.20
G. Racette	30.00
H. Webb	38.00
J. B. Johnstone	25.20
J. Guthrie	53.20
J. Brower	4.00
H. Dye	249.75
H. J. Patterson	275.20
E. Gibson	42.07
W. Collinge	188.00

- (3) What was the amount paid for material and from whom was it purchased?

Answer:

H. Dye, contracts	\$1,283.40
H. Dye, material on extra work	238.20
Dominion Bridge Company	222.65
Dominion Bronze & Iron	2,088.62
E. Gibson, contract	1,184.00
Crane Limited	1,072.80
J. Titerle	1.00
Battleford Cartage Company	11.40
Galvin Lumber Yard	2,096.00
W. Collinge	87.10
J. MacDonald Hardware Co.	116.70
Halliday Hardware	109.45
Western Steel Products	51.98
Sterling Millwork	1,105.20
W. J. Dorion	1.00
G. Frost	5.50
Bowers Hardware	79.10
Gutta Percha & Rubber Co.	54.60
H. J. Patterson	246.30
Department of Telephones	1.40
Battleford Machinist & Welder	16.75

Mr. Grant asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What was the total amount of money spent by the present Government on improvements to the grounds on the Moose Jaw Normal School site?

Answer: \$1,457.62.

- (2) To whom was the money paid?

Answer:

William Clancy	\$119.35	
Bert Jackman	184.95	
William White	62.25	(man and team)
Wm. Black	122.75	(man and two teams)
Fred Scarf	42.75	(man and team)
Alf Damon	33.75	(man and team)
Dan Foley	27.00	(man and team)
Wm. Heron	20.25	(man and team)
Geo. Hill	20.25	(man and team)
Fred Fulchner	74.80	
Bob Withers	54.80	
Joe Kataskie	74.80	
Jim Fisher	74.80	
Jim Mundle	54.80	
Wm. Reilly	47.60	

Orville Ferguson	53.20
Joe Brewer	7.20
Dan Mulligan	7.20
Louie Hyelvelend	8.80
Wm. Favel	10.80
Bert Jackman, Ploughing and Cultivating	\$187.00
Bert Jackman, Top Soil	114.00
Can. Ingot & Iron Culvert	54.52

- (3) Was the work let by tender and, if so, what were the tenders and who was the successful tenderer?

Answer: Work done as a relief measure and not let by tender.

- (4) If the work was not let by contract, why not?

Answer: See Answer to No. 3.

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

- (1) What amount was paid to each person employed in connection with the maintenance of Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Saskatoon County in 1930, and what service did each give?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

G. A. Finan,	Motor Patrol Operator	\$1,032.70
E. Hunter,	Truck Driver	729.00
R. H. Winmill,	Truck Grader Operator	874.80
A. E. Henderson,	Truck Driver	744.00
P. J. Schwartz,	Truck Grader Operator	900.00
J. Mowatt,	Patrolman	962.40
R. C. James,	"	977.10
B. P. Kroeker,	"	1,014.90
F. W. Crawford,	"	157.80

Extra Employees:

F. J. Schellenberg,	Labourer	13.70
P. Harder,	"	113.40
A. Barnes,	"	11.55
H. Bergin,	"	2.45
T. J. Bergin,	"	35.75
F. J. Bergin,	"	28.80
J. J. Bergin,	"	60.90
F. N. Bergin,	"	175.20
J. Shekley,	"	7.00
S. Layne,	"	38.50
W. Munro,	"	8.75
M. B. James,	"	5.60
J. W. Kunckle,	"	48.75
A. Wolf,	"	73.20

W. J. McMillan,	Labourer	47.00
L. M. Henigman,	"	7.35
G. Henigman,	"	21.00
N. McDonald,	"	241.30
E. Barnes,	"	183.00
M. Regier,	"	22.40
L. Verreau,	"	49.50
J. Selev,	"	16.80
J. Teichrob,	"	22.40
A. J. Wilkie,	"	5.60
W. Kossar,	"	29.80
B. Theissen,	"	22.40
F. Wall,	"	22.40
H. G. Ens,	"	22.40
J. Sauschuk,	"	26.60
H. Paul,	"	22.40
F. Collins,	"	7.00
C. Zeetefeldt,	"	22.40
G. E. Ens,	"	25.20
F. Beudin,	"	4.40
H. Fair,	"	4.90
J. Brownell,	"	3.85
F. Kusch,	"	7.50
P. Finan,	"	63.25
W. Finan,	"	17.70
E. Kroeker,	"	174.25
G. Hippe,	"	15.00
H. Campbell,	"	1.10
R. Payne,	"	35.50
J. A. Estenson,	"	28.00
W. Winmill,	"	17.00
G. Ducie,	"	5.00
E. Willie,	"	29.55
J. Willie, Jr.,	"	20.90
J. Willie, Sr.,	"	74.70
R. Hatton,	"	58.45
W. Schultz,	"	25.00
C. Taylor,	"	90.25
A. Porter,	"	81.75
W. Hoge,	"	30.00
E. Payne,	"	63.00
R. Patterson,	"	40.00
A. Hunter,	"	15.00
B. McConnell,	"	22.00
A. Rusaw,	"	3.50
W. Jenewein,	Grader Operator	98.00
W. Jenewein,	Erecting snow fence	47.00
A. Fraser,	Erecting snow fence	25.00
A. Fraser,	Labourer	45.45
L. Pollock,	Tractor Operator	86.00
L. Pollock,	Erecting snow fence	28.50

J. W. Lang,	Flagman	14.40
R. Frizzell,	"	14.40
A. D. Sutton,	"	16.80
J. McCullie,	"	16.80
J. Cherry,	Tractor and man	105.10
Massey Harris Ltd.	Tractor only	109.50

- (2) What machinery was purchased for this purpose, from whom was it purchased and what amount was paid for it?

Answer:

One Richardson Maintainer, Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd. 1930	\$	200.00
Three Richardson Maintainers, Richardson Road Machinery Co. Ltd., (Previous to 1930)		676.80
One Jackson Planer, Advance Machines Ltd. 1930		110.00
Two Mack Trucks, Breen Motor Co. Ltd. 1930	11,910.80	
One Adams Truck Grader, J. D. Adams Ltd. 1930	1,457.18	
One Caterpillar Truck Grader, Tractor & Thresher Co., 1930	1,245.00	
One Russell Motor Patrol, Albert Olson Limited 1928	3,413.00	

- (3) What amount was paid for gasoline, oil and other supplies?

Answer:

Gas and oil	\$3,702.68
Culverts	169.16
Miscellaneous accounts	167.87

- (4) What was the total cost?

Answer: \$24,220.63.

Mr. Patterson (Milestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Were any contracts let by the Department of Highways of the Province of Saskatchewan to the Don Contracting Company of Melville at any time?

Answer: No, but a contract for the gravelling of the Provincial Highway, Kelliher to Leross, was awarded to Messrs. Dunn, Abel, Williams and Norton, who carried on business under the name of the Dawn Construction Company of Melville.

- (2) If so, when, and in what amounts?

Answer: Contract let, October 30th, 1928. Amount of contract, \$18,384.10.

- (3) Were the contracts let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (4) Who were the members of the said firm?

Answer: C. M. Dunn, Dan Abel, Rhip Williams and I. S. Norton.

REGINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contracts were awarded by the Department of Highways in 1930 to one Fraser, a butcher of Marquis, Saskatchewan?

Answer: Contracts for gravelling sections of Provincial Highways were awarded to L. R. Fraser, Marquis. The Government has no knowledge of him being a butcher but he was very efficient in his work on the contracts. The contracts were let at the request of farmers in the district and for the purposes of relief, local men being employed.

- (2) What was the location of each contract, the nature of the work, and the mileage in each case?

Answer: On Provincial Highway:

Moose Jaw to Caron	Gravelling	18.20 miles
Moose Jaw South	"	9.02 miles
Moose Jaw North	"	11.66 miles
Qu'Appelle Valley-Tuxford	"	14.00 miles
Brora east and west	"	9.05 miles

- (3) Were these contracts awarded by tender? if not, why not?

Answer: No. See answer given to question by Mr. Urich, January 13, 1931, and also answer to Question 1 hereof.

- (4) What amount was paid to the contractor in each case?

Answer:

Moose Jaw to Caron	\$40,579.19
Moose Jaw South	27,024.76
Moose Jaw North	37,205.36
Qu'Appelle Valley-Tuxford	33,146.01
Brora east and west	No payments to date.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of construction of the new barn at the Mental Hospital at Battleford, 1930?

Answer: Cost \$9,926.49. The barn was erected to house the Holstein dairy herd at the Battleford Mental Hospital, said herd being the largest tested herd in Saskatchewan and producing under the new policy all the milk required for the Institution.

The said barn being fully modern with running water, electric light, cement flooring, steel stanchions and pens properly ventilated, has post-less loft and hip roof construction. Built on a cement foundation 36 x 140 ft., it will house over 100 head of dairy stock and is the finest and most modern barn in the Province. It is painted on the outside and white-washed inside.

The lumber was obtained by tender, the other material purchased at wholesale prices by the Government and patient labour used where possible.

As the Government herd is in the North Battleford Herd Improvement District and is visited by farmers and dairymen from a large area in Northern Saskatchewan, the barn was built so that it would be sanitary for the Mental Hospital and at the same time an example of modern dairy barn construction.

- (2) What were the names of all employed on this work, and the amount paid to each?

Answer:

H. Mangus	\$461.10
A. Inkster	34.00
John Rackle	99.00
A. Kirby	586.40
H. Hintz	415.50
P. Dyck	59.10
D. E. Warnock	732.67
W. Rackle	53.55
G. Eyers	109.80
G. Kleinger	76.05
H. Beck	69.75
P. Gessner	71.55
G. Laurantz	63.00

- (3) What was the amount paid for the material, and from whom was it purchased?

Answer: \$7,095.02.

Canada Cement Company	\$793.87
Canadian National Railways	379.97
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix	6.72

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Optimist North Battleford	3.00
Saskatoon Cartage	12.72
Beatty Bros.	1,891.45
Dominion Paint Works	39.20
H. Dye	285.60
Bowers Hardware	124.09
Dominion Bronze Limited	20.22
E. Gibson	471.00
J. MacDonald Hardware	46.50
MacDonald Lumber Co.	2,391.88
Sterling Millwork	628.80

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

- (1) What mileage on Highway No. 2 between Moose Jaw and Crestwynd was gravelled in 1930?

Answer: 9.02 miles.

- (2) Was the work let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, who was the successful tenderer and what were the amounts of the tenders?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

- (4) If the work was not let by tender, why not?

Answer: See answer given to Question by Mr. Uhrich, January 13th, 1931.

- (5) Where was the gravel obtained?

Answer: From pit on the South-west quarter of section 1, township 17, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian.

- (6) Does the Government own the gravel pit from which the gravel was obtained?

Answer: Yes.

- (7) What was the total yardage of gravel supplied for the mileage referred to in Question No. 1 above?

Answer: 14,523 cubic yards.

Mr. Parker (Pelly) asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 5 from the Manitoba boundary, west one mile, north eight miles?

Answer:

Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing

surface of road, cutting weeds, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs and depreciation and rental of equipment)	\$664.08
Cutting accumulated growth of brush, picking and piling rock from right-of-way	\$147.30

Total	\$811.38
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- (2) Who were the employees?

Answer: J. Sharp, Patrolman,
A. LaRoque, extra help.

- (3) What was the total amount paid to each?

<i>Answer:</i> J. Sharp	\$749.95
A. LaRoque	55.65
Sundry accounts	5.78

Total	\$811.38
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Mr. Parker (Pelly) asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) What was the number of employees on the staff of the Moose Jaw Land Titles Office on September 1, 1929?

Answer: 29.

- (2) What is the number of employees at present on the said staff?

Answer: 29.

- (3) What were the names of the employees who have been dismissed since September 1, 1929, and what was the reason for dismissal in each case?

Answer:

Miss E. Navin

Mr. G. Ruffell.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council in the exercise of his discretion saw fit to cancel these appointments.

- (4) What are the names of the employees appointed to the said staff since September 1, 1929?

Answer:

Miss Fay Robertson

Mrs. McGeachy

Mr. R. H. Wilkinson

Mr. G. Horley

Mr. H. Large (Since retired from the Service of his own accord).

Mr. W. H. Cant. (Transferred from Local Registrar's Office, Moose Jaw).

Mr. Eades asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much money in Hail Insurance Premiums was placed to McCallum-Hill & Company and Kern Agencies or Henry Kern for each of the years 1922-23-24-25-26-27-28-29, by the Farm Loan Board?

Answer:

McCallum, Hill and Company:

1922	\$14,496.75
1923	15,949.37
1924	10,431.18
1925	15,943.30
1926	10,513.47
1927	7,366.69
1928	6,750.14
1929	5,829.34

Total	\$87,280.24
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Kern Agencies:

1922	\$15,943.89
1923	12,808.83
1924	10,736.81
1925	14,122.69
1926	7,873.15
1927	2,160.80
1928	1,234.10
1929	601.50

Total	\$65,481.77
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Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What mileage on Highway No. 2, between Moose Jaw and the Valley of Buffalo, was gravelled in 1930?

Answer: 25.66 miles.

- (2) Who was the contractor or contractors employed by the Government to do the work?

Answer: L. R. Fraser.

- (3) Was the work let by tender, and, if so, what were the amounts of the tenders received?

Answer: No.

- (4) What is the location of the pit from which the gravel was obtained for this work?

Answer: Pits were located on the South-West quarter of Section 1-17-26w2, and on the North-West quarter of Section 19-20-26w2.

- (5) From whom did the Government acquire the pit on which the land was situated?

Answer: One pit from Mr. Wellington White and the other from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

- (6) What was the purchase price of the said land?

Answer: Pit on the South-West quarter of Section 1-17-26w2 was purchased from Mr. Wellington White for the sum of \$5,310.00, and the pit on the North-West quarter of Section 19-20-26w2 was purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the sum of \$468.00.

- (7) What was the total cost of gravelling the said portion of Highway No. 2?

Answer: \$77,406.09.

- (8) What was the quantity of gravel supplied?

Answer: 42,540.3 cubic yards.

- (9) Who were employed in checking the said gravel supplied?

Answer:

Pit Inspector:
 J. F. Wemsley.
 Gravel Checkers:
 M. L. Strickland
 L. H. Howe
 E. Sloan
 E. Ruggles
 T. R. McConaghy.

- (10) How much was paid to each of the gravel checkers so employed?

Answer:

J. F. Wemsley (including car allowance)	\$531.50
M. L. Strickland	292.50
L. H. Howe	276.00
E. Sloan	246.25
E. Ruggles	112.25
T. R. McConaghy	116.25

- (11) Who were employed in the maintenance of the said portion of Highway in 1930, and how much was paid to each for the work done?

Answer:

Regular Patrolmen:	
H. Newton	\$1,116.70
E. Knox	982.35
J. W. Astleford	251.55

Extra Employees:	
H. Davidson	90.00
E. McQuistan	26.25
W. Sandunk	11.25
E. Davies	26.25

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

- (1) Who is at present manager of Liquor Board Store No. 6 in the City of Moose Jaw?

Answer: T. M. Wilkins is the Vendor Liquor Board Store No. 6, Moose Jaw.

- (2) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (3) What were his qualifications?

Answer: Business training and experience extending over a long period.

- (4) At the time when he was appointed, did the Liquor Board have in its possession, applications from returned soldiers for the position?

Answer: No.

- (5) If so, who were the said applicants?

Answer: See answer to question 4.

- (6) Why was not a returned soldier applicant given the position?

Answer: See answer to question 4.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What is the mileage to date of gravel done by the Government between Moose Jaw and Mortlach on Highway No. 1?

Answer: 25.95 miles.

- (2) What was the total cost of this gravelling?

Answer: \$63,570.19.

- (3) Was the work let by contract?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, to whom and, if to more than one contractor, what was the location of each contract and what was the mileage of each?

Answer: Two contractors.

Moose Jaw to Caron, 18.2 miles—Contractor L. R. Fraser.

Caron to N.E. 22-17-1-3, 7.75 miles (being easterly limit of Mortlach)—Contractor E. M. MacLumpha.

- (5) What was the total yardage of gravel used, and, if the work was done in more than one contract, what was the yardage in each section?

Answer:

On Moose Jaw--Caron contract,	27,886 cubic yds.
On Caron--Mortlach contract,	13,457 cubic yds.

Total	41,343 cubic yds.
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- (6) What was the total of yard-miles paid for?

Answer:

On Moose Jaw--Caron contract	177,206.75 cub. yd.-miles
On Caron--Mortlach contract	107,357.34 cub. yd.-miles

Total	284,564.09 cub. yd.-miles
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- (7) What was the aggregate of the gravel used between Caron and Mortlach on the said Highway?

Answer: Aggregate of gravel was in accordance with the specifications of the Department, which read as follows:—

The gravel shall be composed of sound, hard, durable particles and fragments, and shall be well graded from the smallest to the largest particles. The accepted material shall be of such size as will comply with the following requirements:—

Passing a 1" circular or shaker screen	100%
Retained on a ¼ inch screen	50- 70%
Retained on a 10 mesh sieve	60- 80%

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What is the location of the gravel pit from which the gravel was obtained, that was used on the following sections of Highway No. 1
- (a) Moose Jaw to Boharm?
 - (b) Boharm to Caron.
 - (c) Caron to Mortlach?

Answer:

Pit. No.:	Pit Located on:
1 (a) Moose Jaw to Railway crossing East of Boharm	S.W.¼ Sec. 1-17-26-2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- 2 (b) Railway Crossing East of Boharm to Caron S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21-17-28-2
- 3 (c) Caron to North-East corner of Section 24-17-1-3 S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20-17-28-2
- 4 N.E. corner of Sec. 24-17-1-3 to Mortlach (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32-17-2-3 (N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33-17-2-3

- (2) Does the Government own any or all of the lands in which the pits were situated? If so, which?

Answer: Government owns all four pits.

- (3) From whom were the said lands purchased?

Answer:

- (a) Wellington White, Moose Jaw.
 (b) Chas. McDowell, Caron.
 (c) George E. Clemenshaw, Caron.
 Credit Foncier Franco Canadian, Regina.
 Frederick E. Pellioid, Swanton, Ohio.

- (4) What was the purchase price of each and what was the date of each purchase?

Answer:

Pit. No.:		Payment	Date
1 (a)	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1-17-26-2	\$5,310.00	May 29, 1930
2 (b)	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21-17-28-2	676.35	Dec. 9, 1930
3 (c)	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20-17-28-2	930.15	Oct. 8, 1930
4	(N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32-17-2-3	288.00	Jan. 24, 1931
	(N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33-17-2-3	222.00	Jan. 24, 1931

Note: Pit No. 1 above on the southwest quarter of Sec. 1-17-26-2 was a commercial gravel pit containing 23.6 acres within two miles of the City of Moose Jaw.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What amount was paid to Richard McCord, foreman of Relief Camp No. 6 and No. 19 Highway in R.M. No. 45, including wages, and amount paid for boarding men and horses in said camp?

Answer: Amount paid to Richard McCord, Foreman of Relief Camp No. 6 on Provincial Highway No. 19, for wages and car allowance \$ 653.00

Amount deducted in favour of Foreman McCord from employees' wages to cover board supplied by him to the men in camp \$7,510.59

No amount was paid by the men to Foreman McCord for the boarding of their

horses; board for the horses was collected by the Government who supplied the fodder in this camp.

- (2) What amount was paid to Hyllis McCord, and also to Jack Rosa for services in the camp?

Answer:

H. McCord,	\$ 24.00
J. Rosa, Timekeeper,	\$538.20

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

- (1) Is one Albert Corby in the employ of the Government and, if so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was this man at any time convicted in the Province for an infraction of the liquor laws of the Province?

Answer: One A. Corby was convicted at Regina on the 17th of June, 1924, and fined \$100 and costs, and in default one month imprisonment for a violation of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act. The Government is not aware whether this person is the A. Corby referred to in Question No. 1.

- (3) If so, what was the result of such conviction by way of penalty?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Who was appointed as caretaker or janitor of the Highway Building in Prince Albert?

Answer: Charles F. Perley.

- (2) When was such appointment made?

Answer: The applicant was advised of his appointment on January 20, 1931.

- (3) Was the position advertised by the Public Service Commission and, if so, what were the qualifications set by the Commission for the position?

Answer: Yes. Two years' experience in janitor work, ability to operate a low pressure boiler, to efficiently maintain, clean and protect warehouse and its contents; to plant and attend to lawns and shrubbery; to do other such work appertaining to the position as may be assigned.

- (4) What are the names and addresses of the persons who applied for such position?

Answer:

(For Prince Albert Highways District No. 8)

G. A. Irvine, 551 - 19th St. W., Prince Albert.

Henry Bryson, Kinistino.

M. Cumming, 327 - 22nd St. W., Prince Albert.

T. L. Hodgson, 517 River St. E., Prince Albert.

A. Larsen, 650 - 5th St. E., Prince Albert.

L. Marceau, 416 - 1st St. E., Prince Albert.

A. E. McQuarrie, 833 - 1st St. E., Prince Albert.

W. Oliver, 523 - 4th St. E., Prince Albert.

C. F. Perley, 1301 - 14th St. W., Prince Albert.

S. Polaskyi, 315 - 9th St. E., Prince Albert.

W. Sager, Codette.

G. A. Sanderson, 93 - 27th St. E, Prince Albert.

I. W. Spears, General Delivery, Prince Albert.

G. Wade, 42 - 20th St. W., Prince Albert.

(Four applications were received after the closing date for the receipt of applications.)

- (5) Were any examinations set for the applicants?

Answer: No; some suggestions were made as to the procedure.

- (6) Did any member of the Public Service Commission personally interview the applicants?

Answer: No.

- (7) If not, did the Public Service Commission ask any person for a recommendation as to who should be appointed? If so, to whom was the matter referred?

Answer: Yes. The District Highways Engineer at Prince Albert.

- (8) Is the present holder of the position related to the member in the House of Commons for the Constituency of Wolseley?

Answer: Not known.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) In the construction of the Highway Building at Prince Albert what amount was paid for hardware estimated when the contract was let?

Answer: A provisionl sum of \$400.00 was included in the contract for the purchase of finishing hardware. Total amount paid was \$390.20.

- (2) To whom was this amount paid?

Answer: To A. W. Heise Company Ltd., General Contractors.

- (3) From whom was such hardware purchased?

Answer: Manville Hardware Company, Prince Albert.

- (4) If purchased by the contractor, or the Government, were tenders called for same?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of reconstruction work done, exclusive of gravelling, on Highway No. 2 between Moose Jaw and Crestwynd in 1930?

Answer: \$20,018.76.

- (2) Was the work all let by tender?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, what definite portions were let by tender?

Answer: No portion of the work was let by tender.

- (4) What were the amounts of the tenders received and who was the successful tenderer?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

- (5) What was the total yardage of earth moved by the contractor or contractors in connection with the said work?

Answer: The above work was partly force account and partly relief work. In neither case was this work paid for on a yardage basis, and accurate measurements were not obtained.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

Mr. Hanbidge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much was paid during the years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services or by way of remuneration for other services to P. M. Anderson, K.C., of Regina?

Answer:

1925	\$4,806.55
1926	Nil
1927	Nil
1928	1,500.00
1929	9,500.00

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

- (1) How many resident farmers adjacent to the Saskatchewan Government transmission lines served by the Saskatchewan Power Plant, are securing service from said line?

Answer: Seven served direct from high tension transmission line, including four in a Mennonite settlement at Edinburgh near Aberdeen.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total expenditure by the Department of Highways in 1930 in
 (a) the Constituency of Lumsden?
 (b) the Constituency of Yorkton?

Answer:

- (a) \$413,228.19
 (b) \$164,249.82

These expenditures cover capital bridges, construction and maintenance of Provincial Highways, timber bridges, improvement of main market roads, and, in the case of the Lumsden Constituency, relief expenditures.

Part of the above is comprised of uncompleted work carried over from the year 1929 and the major portion of the highway expenditures was on highways passing through these constituencies and into the Cities of Regina and Yorkton, there being five highways leading into Regina through the Lumsden seat.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles of new construction were completed on Provincial Highway No. 1 in 1930?

Answer: 17.69 miles.

- (2) How many miles of Provincial Highway No. 1 were re-constructed in 1930?

Answer: 110.23 miles.

- (3) How many miles of Provincial Highway No. 1, not previously gravelled, were gravelled in 1930?

Answer: 253.55 miles, in addition to 52.61 miles which were regravelled for bituminous surface treatment.

Mr. Gryde asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much was paid during each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services, or by way of remuneration for other services, to W. H. McEwen, K.C., of Regina?

Answer:

1925	Nil
1926	\$ 626.55
1927	24,854.83
1928	Nil
1929	500.00

Mr. Arthur asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much was paid during each of the years, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services, or by way of remuneration for other services, to A. T. Proctor, K.C., of Moosomin?

Answer:

1925	Nil
1926	Nil
1927	Nil
1928	\$ 349.65
1929	8,504.75

Mr. McLean asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much was paid during each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services, or by way of remuneration for other services, to H. F. Thompson, K.C., of Regina?

Answer:

1925	\$ 353.34
1926	313.00
1927	Nil
1928	388.80
1929	16,808.52

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Has there been any change, during recent months, in the Farm Loan Board's policy towards Mutual Insurance Companies?

Answer: Yes. In June, 1930 the Board decided not to pay any more premiums on Mutual Insurance, but to accept any Mutual Policy when the premium was paid by the assured.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What are the names and addresses of the patrolmen maintaining that portion of No. 3 Highway lying within the Constituency of Kinistino?

<i>Answer:</i> Name	Address	Amount
J. E. Long	Melfort	\$ 66.85
C. L. Paynter	Kinistino	1,063.52
W. F. Krueger	Kinistino	1,108.50
Richard Ellis,	Kinistino	871.20
H. A. Sampson	Birth Hills	930.80
C. E. Davies	Birth Hills	1,023.70
O. Fellman	Kinistino	105.25

(Replaced by Richard Ellis)

- (2) How much did each receive in payment for services rendered during the year 1930?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

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

- (1) How long was A. L. Bougher a resident of Saskatchewan prior to his appointment as Chief Accountant on October 3, 1930?

Answer: For approximately three years and two months.

- (2) Where did he reside prior to coming to Saskatchewan?

Answer: Winnipeg.

- (3) Was it not possible to secure a resident of Saskatchewan qualified for the position?

Answer: A. L. Bougher was a resident of Saskatchewan and qualified for the position.

- (4) Is the salary \$2800 per annum being paid to the said Bougher the same as paid to other Accountants in the Treasury Department?

Answer: The salary of Chief Accountant attached to the Department of Natural Resources is not the same as paid to the Accountants in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Why was the gravelling of a portion of the highway from Duff east and north not given to farmers with teams; such gravel to be taken from adjacent gravel pits?

Answer: The gravelling of highways using teams for hauling has been found to make the cost of such work excessive. Therefore this method of providing relief work is justified only in case of extreme distress where other means of providing work is not available. The gravel for this work was procured from the nearest available pit providing a sufficient supply of gravel.

- (2) Why was a portion of the gravelling not given to local truck owners?

Answer: In addition to hauling the gravel to the road gravel contracts cover the stripping of the gravel pit, and the crushing, screening and loading of the gravel in the pit. It is not practicable to let contracts for gravelling to individual truck owners. Contracts are let to firms having the necessary equipment to carry on the work specified in the contract, which specifies that 90% of the labour employed shall be residents of Saskatchewan.

- (3) Was the Department aware that all necessary equipment was available in the district?

Answer: The equipment of the contractor to whom the work was awarded was already in the district.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of that section of Provincial Highway No. 12 within the Constituency of Rosthern during 1930?

Answer: Cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease, and depreciation and rental of equipment) \$7,099.10

Cleaning up Right-of-Way, includes:—

Cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds and picking rock from right-of-way \$1,565.16

- (2) What are the names of the men employed on this Highway in 1930 and how much did each receive?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

A. E. Henderson Truck Driver \$ 193.00

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. P. Swartz	Truck Grader Operator	228.00
F. P. Seimens	Patrolman	1,111.75
J. B. Penner	Patrolman	1,058.80
J. E. Luke	Patrolman	1,179.55
J. Fisher	Patrolman	1,222.78
N. Laviolette	Patrolman	1,185.48
A. C. Lytle	Patrolman	337.00

Extra Employees:

M. MacDonald		\$ 75.70
F. N. Bergin		43.80
J. J. Bergin		15.05
T. J. Bergin		8.70
F. J. Bergin		7.20
H. Bergin		.35
A. Barnes		1.65
E. Barnes		45.75
G. Henigman		5.25
L. M. Henigman		1.75
M. H. Regier		5.60
J. M. Teichrob		5.60
J. Selev		4.20
L. Verrean		13.50
A. J. Wilkie		1.40
W. Kossar		4.95
B. Thiessen		5.60
F. Wall		5.60
H. G. Ens		5.60
G. E. Ens		6.30
H. Paul		5.60
J. Sanchuk		6.65
F. Collins		1.75
C. Zeetefeldt		5.60
F. Buedin		1.10
H. Fair		.70
J. Brownell		.55
F. Kusch		1.50
J. Mayers		28.00
P. A. Wall		5.25
J. Hilderbrandt		15.00
J. J. Bartsch		2.80
F. Vandale		15.75
P. N. Friesen		7.50
G. A. Cecillon		7.50
J. O. Dube		15.00
H. J. Harder		11.20
N. St. Denis		16.00
J. Gerlach		124.45
H. J. Penner		9.25
P. Siemens		9.95
P. Dyck		3.50
F. Nieloux		51.10

J. R. Paul	40.07
P. Van Brempt	15.75
P. Fleury	19.50
G. Helvent	6.75
A. L. MacNabb	11.00
F. Marclante	9.80

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

- (1) What are the names of all men employed on Highway No. 5 between Borden and Fielding on the following work and what amount was paid to each in 1930.
- (a) Cutting weeds;
 - (b) Cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts;
 - (c) Repairs to guard-railing and road signs?

Answer:

- (a) Cutting weeds included in cleaning up of right-of-way:

T. A. Bracken	\$16.50
C. M. Roberts	6.60
W. Simons	27.50
A. W. Van	77.35
J. Hamilton	7.70
G. Woodin	63.00

Total \$198.65

- (b) Cleaning and repairing culverts and ditches.

T. A. Bracken	\$ 9.00
C. M. Roberts	18.90
H. J. Bracken	5.50
J. A. McKeen	32.15

Total \$65.55

- (c) Repairs to guard-railing and road signs by regular operators: Nil.

- (2) From whom was the equipment rented and at what cost?

Answer: Tools supplied by employees without charge.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of maintenance of Highway No. 40 from Kryder to Speers, in 1930?

Answer: The cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs) \$3,119.86

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The cost of Cleaning up Right-of-Way, includes: Cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds and picking rock from right-of-way

347.25

Total \$3,467.11

- (2) What are the names of all men employed and what amount was paid to each?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

W. Lazarowicz,	\$1,081.75
M. Sulatycki,	1,031.85
G. Goodfellow,	1,141.35

Extra Employees:

L. Byckal,	17.50
R. H. Kerr,	21.00
W. Sulatycki	7.00
P. Kuell,	.70
J. Nachirmji,	1.40

- (3) What amount was paid for the following work, and to whom
- Cutting weeds;
 - Cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts;
 - Repairs to guard railing and road signs?

Answer:

- (a) Cleaning up right-of-way: \$347.25

W. Lazarowicz,	\$286.00
M. Sulatycki,	13.00
G. Goodfellow,	9.75
L. Byckal,	17.50
R. H. Kerr,	21.00

- (b) Cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts: \$208.61

W. Lazarowicz,	\$74.25
M. Sulatycki,	19.25
G. Goodfellow,	26.00
Repairs and culverts,	89.11

- (c) Repairs to Guard Rail and Road Signs, Nil

- (4) What was the rental of the equipment and from whom was it rented?

Answer: Team Maintenance and drags owned by Department. Other tools supplied by employees without charge.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) What scale of wages is being paid in the relief camp at Manitou Beach for the various positions held or classes of work done?

Answer:

Civil Engineer	\$ 5.00 per day
General Foreman	\$ 4.00 per day
Timekeeper	\$ 3.00 per day
Red Cross man	\$ 3.00 per day
Man and team	\$ 3.00 per day
Cook	\$ 3.50 per day
Assistant cook	\$ 2.00 per day
Straw boss	\$ 3.00 per day
Kitchen help	\$25.00 per month
Blacksmith	\$25.00 per month
Barn boss	\$25.00 per month
Watchmen	\$25.00 per month
General labourers	\$20.00 per month

- (2) What are the charges made for board and lodging?

Answer: No charges are made against employees for board and lodgings.

- (3) How many men are at present employed in this camp?

Answer: 155.

- (4) What further number have been, but are not now, employed in the camp?

Answer: 3 men.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Has the Government or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, made any advance or loan to the Dennis Cafe, Limited, Moose Jaw?

Answer: The Government has not at any time made any advance or loan to the Dennis Cafe Limited, Moose Jaw, and as the question is one of internal management the Government has no knowledge of any advance or loan made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited to the said Dennis Cafe Limited.

- (2) If so, by whom was the advance made, for what amount and on what terms?

Answer: See answer to question 1.

- (3) If any loan or advance has been made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, was it made with the knowledge and consent of the Government?

Answer: See answer to question 1.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant: —

- (1) Were tenders called for the construction of a telephone line from Assiniboia to Limerick to Wood Mountain?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) From whom were tenders received, and what was the amount of each tender?

Answer:

Langdon and Ferguson	\$3,563.92
H. Millross	3,223.30
J. A. McLeod	2,611.45
R. O. Berwick	3,121.30
J. Burnett	2,747.10

- (3) To whom was the contract awarded, and at what price?

Answer: J. A. McLeod \$2,611.45

- (4) What was the total amount paid to the contractor?

Answer: \$2,704.65. There being some extras not listed in original contract.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What was the cost of labour only, for constructing the telephone line from Rouleau to Briercrest?

Answer: This was a reconstruction job. Labour cost, \$3,507.10

- (2) What was the contract price for stringing wire from Rosetown to Elrose?

Answer: \$458.35.

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

- (1) When was the contract awarded for the construction of Provincial Highway No. 35 from Sylvania to Nora?

Answer: August 8th, 1930.

- (2) Who was awarded the contract and was it awarded by tender?

Answer: E. G. Groat of Tisdale.
No tenders were called for.

- (3) Was the job profiled before the contract was let?

Answer: No.

- (4) Who was the engineer in charge of the Highways District in which this job is located?

Answer: W. E. Denley.

- (5) Who was the engineer directly in charge of the work?

Answer: C. Johnson.

- (6) How many yards of earth have been moved in building this road?

Answer: 44,176 cubic yards, to date.

- (7) How much has the highway cost to date?

Answer:

Amount paid to contractor	\$12,581.54
Other expenses, including culverts, engineering, etc.	6,219.69
	Total \$18,801.23

- (8) What is the estimated cost of completing the job?

Answer: A reliable estimate cannot be given until the work has been profiled and plotted. It is known that this road contains an unusually large amount of rock to be moved; it is impossible at this time to estimate the quantity.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many days did Wm. Gordon work a four-horse team on the relief work on Highway No. 9 south of Alameda?

Answer:

With R. Garrow driving team	15¼ days
With Wm. Gordon driving team	9½ days
	Total 24¾ days

- (2) How much did he receive for each day?

Answer:

For four-horse team, a rate of \$3.50 per day.
 For his own services while acting as driver a rate of \$4.00 per day.
 Out of the above he paid for his own meals and for the fodder supplied his team.

- (3) How much did he pay for meals and fodder?

Answer:

To the foreman for meals and supplies,	\$11.40
To the Government for fodder,	51.50
	Total \$62.90

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What is the mileage of Highway No. 6 from Pleasantdale to Melfort, and what was the cost of maintenance thereof in the year 1930?

Answer:

From North-East corner section 33-41-18-w.2 to Melfort on No. 6 Highway—22.5 miles.

The cost of Regular Maintenance, (includes, in addition to smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard-railings and road signs.) \$2,098.52

The cost of cleaning up right-of-way, includes, cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds and picking rock from right-of-way, 379.27

Total \$2,477.79

- (2) What men were employed on this work and how much was each man paid?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

W. J. Leatham,	\$1,136.00
H. J. Robson,	1,121.80

Extra Employees:

A. Stegeman,	\$ 1.75
W. J. Leatham, Jr.,	71.50
A. W. Robson,	26.25
W. C. Dunning,	2.80
J. Stasiuk,	1.75

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

- (1) Was the appointment of Arthur B. Searle of Lashburn, Saskatchewan, as a Commissioner for oaths, cancelled, and, if so, when?

Answer: No. The records of the Department of the Attorney-General do not appear to disclose that the said Arthur B. Searle held the appointment as a Commissioner for Oaths.

- (2) Did he make application for re-instatement, and, if so, when?

Answer: See answer to Question 1. Arthur B. Searle made application for the appointment as a Commissioner for Oaths on the 26th day of May, 1930.

- (3) When was his appointment cancelled, and why was his application for re-instatement not granted?

Answer: See answers to Questions 1 and 2. The Attorney-General assumes responsibility for the appointment not being made.

- (4) Is the Government aware that Mr. Searle is a returned soldier with three and a half years' service overseas?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) What amount was paid to each person in the year 1930 for maintenance of the Highway in the constituency of Lloydminster, on the meridian line?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

F. Byrt, Lloydminster,	\$1,135.75
R. N. Bell, Lloydminster	905.05
J. A. Fairbairn, Lloydminster	1,024.30
C. Dingman, Lloyminster	127.50
(Replaced by R. N. Bell)	
J. A. Griffith, Lloydminster,	110.75
(Replaced by J. A. Fairbairn)	

Extra Employees:

L. Dingham, Lloydminster	\$ 20.30
F. W. Laws, Lloydminster	102.50
W. D. Dudleyke, Lloydminster	13.30
R. Leach, Lloydminster	28.50
E. F. Fairbairn, Lloydminster	57.05
W. Porter, Furness	72.35
R. P. Jones, Furness	5.25
M. Kupiu, Furness	9.75

- (2) What are the names and addresses of persons to whom said money was paid?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

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

- (1) What amount was paid to A. R. Tingley, K.C., by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services rendered in connection with the Turgeon Commission?

Answer: \$7,631.03.

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

- (1) How many private detectives were licensed to do business in the years 1929 and 1930, and what were their names and addresses?

Answer:

The McDonald Detective Agency Limited, Winnipeg, obtained a license for one year from the 27th March, 1929, to the 27th May, 1930. This license has not been renewed.

Ernest Henry Langford, Saskatoon, obtained a license for one year from 5th April, 1928, to 5th April, 1929. This license has not been renewed.

Duckworth & Nutt, Saskatoon, obtained a license for one year from 1st June, 1928, to 1st June, 1929. This license has not been renewed.

- (2) Did all such detectives or detective agencies pay the Provincial license fee in the said years, and, if not, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) Did Gordon Shepherd of Toronto see any member of the Government or any member of the Liquor Board, since the taking of office by this Government, with regard to having Highland Queen Whisky placed on the liquor lists of the Liquor Board in the Province, for sale in Liquor Board stores?

Answer: A great many persons interviewed the Attorney-General relative to placing brands of liquor on the liquor list, and all were advised by him that communications relative to the purchase of liquor should be directed to the Liquor Board, and that purchases by the Board were made direct and no commissions to agents would be recognised. The Attorney-General believes one Gordon Shepherd was one of these men.

Gordon Shepherd has not interviewed the present Liquor Board.

- (2) When was this brand of whisky first offered for sale in Saskatchewan under the present Liquor Board?

Answer: Highland Queen Whiskey was placed on the Liquor Board Price List which came into effect on August 1st, 1930.

- (3) Is this the same Gordon Shepherd who made two trips from Toronto to see leaders of the Conservative party during the last Provincial election?

Answer: The Attorney-General never saw or heard of a man by the name of Gordon Shepherd prior to the

call made by him, and exhaustive enquiry indicates that no leader or other person in the Conservative party knew anything of him.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has the account of the Department of Telephones at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, been transferred from the Canadian Bank of Commerce in that city to any other bank?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, to what bank has it been transferred?

Answer: The Royal Bank of Canada.

- (3) When was such transfer made and what was the reason for the transfer?

Answer: The account was returned to the bank from which the late Administration, for political purposes, had removed it.

Mr. Dunn asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Did the Department of Highways improve and gravel or pay for the improvement and gravelling, or either, of the road from Yorkton, to the lake south of Yorkton?

Answer: The Department of Highways contributed to cost of improvement and gravelling the road East of the South-East of section 34 and East of sections 15, 22 and 27, township 25, range 4, west of the 2nd Meridian.

- (2) If so, what did it cost, and what was the length of the road?

Answer: The work was carried on jointly by the City of Yorkton and the Rural Municipality of Orkney, No. 244, as a relief measure for residents in the district. Towards the cost of the work the Department contributed \$1,500, the City of Yorkton \$358.31, and the Rural Municipality of Orkney, No. 244, \$748.21. The length of the road is three and one-half miles.

- (3) What highway is this piece of road located on?

Answer: The above road is a main market road serving a heavy traffic.

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

- (1) Who constructed the Highway No. 5 between Dana and Bruno?

Answer: Contract was awarded to H. S. Stewart.

- (2) Were tenders called for?

Answer: No.

- (3) If so, who tendered, and at what price, and to whom was the contract let?

Answer: See answers to Questions No. 1, No. 2 and No. 4.

- (4) If no tenders were called for, to whom was the job given, and at what price?

Answer: Contract awarded to H. S. Stewart of Battleford.

Earth excavation	\$.16 per cu. yd.
Loose rock excavation	.60 per cu. yd.
Solid rock excavation	1.25 per cu. yd.
Clearing	25.00 per acre
Grubbing	40.00 per acre
Riprap	1.50 per cu. yd.
Clay surfacing	.70 per cu. yd.

Culverts:

Timber \$20.00 per M. F.B.M.

Corrugated Iron:

12" -	15c per lin. ft.
18" -	25c per lin. ft.
24" -	30c per lin. ft.
30" -	40c per lin. ft.
36" -	50c per lin. ft.

Concrete:

12" -	20c per lin. ft.
18" -	30c per lin. ft.
24" -	40c per lin. ft.

- (5) Was the location of the road altered from the old location, and, if so, why?

Answer: Yes. Route changed to eliminate six railroad grade crossings; four of these crossings to be replaced by one overhead crossing.

- (6) What was the mileage of the old location and the new?

Answer: New location from the North-East corner of section 8, township 38, range 25, west of the 2nd meridian to the North-East corner of section 19, township 38, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian is 8.57 miles. Old location not chained but is approximately nine miles.

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

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining No. 2 Highway from where it crosses No. 14 Highway east of Colonsay, to where it connects with No. 5 Highway west of Dana, for the year 1930?

Answer: \$3,505.83.

- (2) What amount was spent in 1930 on the removal of stones on said section?

Answer: Included in answer to Question No. 3.

- (3) What was the cost of cutting brush and weeds in 1930, on said section?

Answer:

The cost of clearing right-of-way includes, cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds and picking rock from right-of-way, \$1,208.05

- (4) What was the cost of repairing guard rail in 1930 on said section?

Answer: \$3.25.

- (5) What is the total mileage in said section?

Answer: 23.5 miles.

- (6) What was the amount paid in the year 1930, to each operator engaged in such maintenance work, and what are the names and addresses of such operators?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

E. Moen,	Meacham	\$ 819.10
R. Brash,	Meacham	920.55
Grover Leas,	Meacham	1,094.50

Extra Employees:

E. Birkenthal,	Meacham	24.50
M. Moen,	Meacham	54.45
J. A. Brash,	Meacham	12.25
C. Kobbero,	Meacham	5.25
R. F. Brash, Jr.,	Meacham	15.40
G. Middleton,	Meacham	115.85
R. Pagoda,	Meacham	5.60
A. Latoski,	Dana	81.50
J. Lesyshyn	Peterson	59.50
A. Zoldat,	Peterson	19.25
J. Oliann,	Dana	66.50
D. Crawford,	Viscount	63.00
C. Smith,	Viscount	52.50

- (7) What was the cost of maintenance of the said section in year 1929?

Answer: \$1,615.06.

Maintenance in 1929 was for dragging surface of the road, part time only with horse-drawn equipment.

Mr. Bennett asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What are the particulars of the expenditure of the \$1,960.11 made by the Liquor Board in the present building used by the Liquor Store at Melville?

Answer: No money was spent by the Government on the building for the benefit of the owner. All expenditures on the building were made by the owner. The Government purchased certain fittings for partitions, shelves, etc., and lighting equipment as fixtures in connection with the use of the building as a Liquor Store—said fittings remain the property of the Government and will be removed from the premises when the building is vacated.

Details of Expenditure as follows:

Six window sashes and three doors	\$134.70
Freight on sashes and doors	3.48
Grilles, bars, etc.	475.75
Labour (Carpenters)	484.82
Electric Fixtures and Labour	61.85
Hardware, Paint, etc.	186.33
Painting (Labour)	73.60
Burglary protection	16.50
Lumber (Partitions, etc.)	455.58
Millwork and labour re Hoist	67.50

\$1,960.11

Mr. Hanbidge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) What was the total cost to the Province of Saskatchewan of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which functioned during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929?

Answer: The Workmen's Compensation Enquiry Commission which functioned during 1927, 1928 and 1929 cost \$24,602.76.

- (2) What amounts were paid to each of the Commissioners?

Answer:

P. M. Anderson	\$11,646.90
L. D. McTavish	2,618.65

H. Perry	2,324.25
F. M. Still	2,391.75
A. W. Heise	2,725.75

- (3) How many sittings were there of the said Commission?

Answer: Sittings were held on 67 days.

- (4) What amounts were paid to other persons engaged in connection with the said Commission?

Answer:

P. McCabe	\$182.90
G. J. Johnson	860.65
George Jones	173.30
T. J. Clarke	45.00
M. Cugat	20.00
V. Morrison	49.95
H. McFadden	3.10

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkle:—

- (1) How many resident farmers, adjacent to the Saskatchewan Government transmission line from Moose Jaw to Outlook and Riverhurst, are consuming electric power from such line?

Answer: Two.

- (2) How many farmers between Moose Jaw and Mortlach are securing electric power from the Government power lines?

Answer: None.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contracts for gravelling highways have been let without tender to the Consolidated Contractors, Limited, from September 9, 1929, to date?

Answer:

- (a) Project 1 Section B, Wapella to Percival.
 (b) Project 11 Section D, Kenaston to Hanley.

- (2) What was the mileage of each contract?

Answer:

- (a) 26.32 miles.
 (b) 15.0 miles.

- (3) What was the estimated cost of each?

Answer:

- (a) \$95,000.00.
(b) \$65,000.00.

- (4) What is the actual cost to date of each of such contracts?

Answer:

- (a) \$111,490.63. (This contract over ran original estimate owing to (1) the stripping required at the pits being underestimated, and (2) it was found to be impossible to haul gravel from the pit to the highway along one of the routes figured on. The amount of haul was thereby increased).
(b) \$41,956.02. (Quantities for final estimate now being compiled).

- (5) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date on each of the said contracts?

Answer:

- (a) 771,562.67 cubic yard-miles.
(b) 333,190.00 cubic yard-miles.

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

- (1) Has H. Burrows, employed on the probationary staff of the Department of Natural Resources, ever previously been in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, during what periods, and in what positions?

Answer: He was employed as a clerk in the Sheriff's Office at Swift Current from December 15th, 1913 to August 27th, 1914, when he was transferred to a similar position in the Sheriff's Office at Moose Jaw. He remained in this position until January 31st, 1916, when he went overseas and after his return was employed in the Dominion Lands Office.

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

- (1) What contracts for gravelling highways in the Province of Saskatchewan were let without tender from September 9, 1929 to date, to the Maple Leaf Construction Company, Limited?

Answer: Project 12, Section D, Duck Lake to McDowall.

- (2) What was the mileage of each contract?

Answer: One contract only, 19.32 miles.

- (3) What was the estimated cost of each?

Answer: \$78,000.00.

- (4) What is the actual cost to date of each of such contracts?

Answer: \$76,915.62, being final estimate less 10%, which is still held by the Department, pending final checking of the estimate.

- (5) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date on each of said contracts?

Answer: 514,396.07 cubic yard-miles.

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

- (1) Is one "Doc Causey" formerly of Riverhurst, now, or has he been at any time since September 9, 1929, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: H. S. Cawsey, V.S., is in the employ of the Government.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, at what salary, and when was he so employed?

Answer: As a Live Stock Promoter at a salary at the rate of \$1,800.00 per annum, from May 12, 1930.

- (3) How much has he received by way of expenses and salary?

Answer:

Salary	\$1,286.93
Expenses	950.90
Car mileage	1,099.72

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

- (1) When was J. Zimmerman appointed Manager of Beer Store No 26, Regina?

Answer: J. Zimmerman was appointed Vendor at Liquor Board Store No. 26 on January 23, 1930.

- (2) Is he still in the employ of the Liquor Store?

Answer: No.

- (3) If not, has he been dismissed, and, if so, for what reason?

Answer: Dismissed because services were unsatisfactory.

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

- (1) Who is the Beer Store vendor at Tribune?

Answer: John Larson.

- (2) Was he ever convicted for a violation of The Liquor Act?

Answer: According to the records of the Department of the Attorney-General, it would appear that one J. H. Larson of Admiral was convicted on the 10th October, 1927, for a violation of The Liquor Act, 1925, and fined the sum of \$50.00 and costs.

Also that one J. Larson of Val Marie was convicted on the 13th September, 1924, for a violation of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act, and fined the sum of \$100.00 and costs or in default sixty days.

The Government is unaware as to whether the names of the accused in the two convictions referred to are the same person as John Larson referred to in the question.

- (3) Is he a Canadian citizen?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Fraser asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Was a barn built in connection with the Provincial Mental Hospital at Battleford in the year 1913-14?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, were public tenders called for this work?

Answer: No, it was built by day labour.

- (3) In what newspapers were such calls for tenders advertised?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

- (4) If tenders were not called for, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

- (5) To whom was the contract for the work let?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

- (6) What was the amount of the contract?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

- (7) What was the total cost of the construction?

Answer: \$10,619.65.

- (8) What were the names of all employed on this work and the amount paid to each?

Answer: Details not available.

- (9) What was the amount paid for material, and from whom was it purchased?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 8.

Mr. Smith (Moose Jaw City) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Is A. Loptson, who obtained the contract from Sintaluta west at twenty two and a half cents per cubic yard, the same A. Loptson who is now the Liberal Member for Saltcoats Constituency?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Is the C. M. Dunn, who was a member of the firm of Dawn Construction Company, who obtained a contract at twenty-five cents per cubic yard-mile, the same C. M. Dunn who is now Liberal Member for Pheasant Hills Constituency?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Had the said C. M. Dunn any previous road contracting experience either in gravelling or construction with the Department of Highways of Saskatchewan, and, if so, to what extent?

Answer: No.

Mr. Warren asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the date on which the members for Redberry and Saskatoon County constituencies crossed the floor of the House from the Opposition to the Liberal Government?

Answer: From newspaper records Mr. Agar, member for Saskatoon County Constituency and Mr. Cockburn, member for Redberry Constituency, announced on February 17th, 1927, their intention of crossing the floor of the House from the Opposition side to the Liberal Government side.

- (2) What was the amount spent in each year in the said Constituencies by the Highways Department of the Liberal Administration (a) when they were Opposition members? (b) when they were Liberal Government members?

Answer:

Expenditures by the Department of Highways in the Saskatoon County Constituency:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a)	1921	\$45,305.52
	1922	35,173.53
	1923	25,894.13
	1924	20,379.77
	1925	20,855.65
	1926	29,914.25
(b)	1927	33,286.95
	1928	106,056.35
	1929	195,432.35

Expenditures by the Department of Highways in the Redberry Constituency:

(a)	1921	\$25,822.52
	1922	18,862.23
	1923	16,401.69
	1924	26,084.41
	1925	42,742.29
	1926	52,471.85
(b)	1927	53,606.23
	1928	40,877.12
	1929	126,109.21

Mr. Given asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What conditions were placed in the contracts by the present Government in connection with grading or graveling, that were not in the contracts let by previous Administrations?

Answer: Special clauses were placed in the 1930 contracts as hereunder:

“Special Clauses in Grading and Graveling Contracts let by Tender in 1930.

It is hereby further agreed:

That the Contractor will, wherever possible, during the performance of work under the above contract, give preference to returned soldiers when employing labour.

- (2) That, of the labour employed by the Contractor during the performance of work under the above contract, at least 75% shall be residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.”

“Special Clauses in Grading Contracts let without Tender in 1930.

In consideration of having been awarded the above contract without having submitted a competitive bid for same, it is hereby further agreed:

- (1) That the Contractor will employ local labour during the performance of work under the

above contract, with the exception of the necessary trained men required for the efficient operation of the outfit.

- (2) That the Contractor will, wherever possible, give preference to returned soldiers when employing labour.
- (3) That, of the labour employed by the Contractor, at least 90% shall be residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.
- (4) That the Contractor will pay not less than the current rate of wages in the district where the work is being done and in no case shall this current rate be considered as less than the sum of \$35.00 per month and board."

"Special Clauses in Gravelling Contracts
let without Tender in 1930.

In consideration of having been awarded the above contract, without having submitted a competitive bid for same, it is hereby further agreed:

- (1) That the Contractor will employ local labour, during the performance of work under the above contract, with the exception of the necessary trained men required for the efficient operation of the outfit.
 - (2) That the Contractor will, wherever possible, give preference to returned soldiers when employing labour.
 - (3) That, of the labour employed by the Contractor, at least 90% shall be residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.
 - (4) That the Contractor will pay not less than the current rate of wages in the district where the work is being done, and in no case shall this current rate be considered as less than the sum of \$35.00 per month and board.
 - (5) That the Contractor will pay hired trucks at a rate not less than 10c per cubic yard-mile."
- (2) Was any minimum rate fixed for truck drivers, operating on Government gravelling contracts, placed by any previous Administration, or was the contractor under previous Administrations allowed to pay the truck drivers whatever he arranged?

Answer: No minimum rate fixed prior to 1930.

Mr. Gryde asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the average cost per cubic yard of the following roads built by the previous Administration?

Kelliher to Lestock,
Goodeve to Jasmin.

Answer:

Kelliher to Lestock, 19½c per cubic yard.

Goodeve to Jasmin, Excavation, 40c per cubic yd.

Embankment, 35c per cubic yd.

- (2) What is the average cost of the road built by the present Administration from Jasmin to Kelliher?

Answer: 17c per cubic yd.

- (3) Was the road from Jasmin to Kelliher built on the same route as shown on the Highway map by the previous Administration, or on a shorter route chosen by the present Administration?

Answer: On the shorter route adjoining railway right-of-way.

Mileage of original route, 8.9 miles,

Mileage of route constructed, 6.5 miles.

Mr. Miller asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many of the contractors, who contracted with the Highway Department in the year 1930, had previously contracted or worked on contracts with previous Liberal Administrations and how many of such contractors had not done so?

Answer: Of the 79 contractors who contracted with the Department of Highways in the year 1930 on the construction of earth grades, gravelling and concrete bridge construction work, 48 had held contracts with the Department of Highways previous to the season of 1930 and 31 had not previously held any contract with the Department.

Mr. Whatley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the average grant paid by the Highways Department under the Liberal Administration per Municipality lying wholly within the boundaries of the following constituencies, represented by Opposition members to the Liberal Administration, in each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927 1928, namely: Hanley, Tisdale, and Kinders-

ley, and in the following constituencies represented by Liberal members, namely, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern and South Qu'Appelle?

Answer:

Constituency average grant for years:

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Hanley	930.50	750.00	750.00	1,300.00
Tisdale	1,123.34	1,578.72	793.99	691.10
Kindersley	691.02	435.00	412.45	835.86

Constituency average grant for years:

	1925	1926	1927	1928
N. Qu'Appelle	2,406.24	861.75	2,040.03	2,749.32
Rosthern	1,882.35	1,618.14	2,004.84	2,951.02
S. Qu'Appelle	5,564.26	2,461.91	1,949.44	3,848.20

(All averages include timber bridges.)

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1931.

Mr. Huston asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) How much was paid during each of the years 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 by the Province of Saskatchewan for legal services, or by way of remuneration for other services, to G. H. Yule, K.C., of Saskatoon?

Answer:

1925	Nil.
1926	\$25.00
1927	Nil.
1928	\$25.00
1929	Nil.

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

- (1) How many days was Geo. B. Munnoch, Private Detective and Investigator, of Calgary, employed by the Government?

Answer:

Department of the Attorney General	15 days
Department of Public Works	110 days
Department of Telephones	70 days
Total	195 days

- (2) What was the total amount paid him for:
(a) his own services;

- (b) personal expenses ;
- (c) disbursements to other persons ;
- (d) services of persons employed by him ;
- (e) expenses of persons employed by him.

Answer:

- (a) \$2,925.00
- (b) 1,427.20
- (c) 2,421.85
- (d) 930.00
- (e) 505.94

- (3) What are the names and addresses of persons employed by the said Munnoch in his investigations for the Government?

<i>Answer:</i> W. J. Bell	No address given
T. Van Norman	"
G. F. Richardson	"
P. McCabe	"
Miss J. P. Walker	"

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

- (1) Is W. F. Crowlie in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What position does he hold, and when was he appointed?

Answer: He was appointed on the 21st day of December, 1929, as a temporary clerk in the Office of the Local Registrar, Court of King's Bench, Regina.

- (3) Has the said Crowlie ever been convicted of any offence under any law in force in the Province of Saskatchewan?

Answer: Yes. On the 16th November 1927 convicted for having liquor in a place other than a dwelling house and fined \$50.00 and costs or one month, and on the 18th May 1929 for consuming liquor in a place other than a dwelling house, and fined \$25.00 and costs or one month; both offences being contrary to the provisions of The Liquor Act, 1925.

- (4) If so, what was the nature of the offence, and what penalty was imposed?

Answer: See Answer to Question 3.

Mr. Whatley asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What were the amounts spent by the Liberal Government in the Highways Department in the years 1925,

1926, 1927 and 1928 (a) in the constituencies of Biggar, Elrose, Gravelbourg, Lumsden, Maple Creek, Notukeu, Prince Albert, North Qu'Appelle, Rosthern, Swift Current, Thunder Creek, Willowbunch, Wolseley, then represented by Liberal members; (b) in the constituencies of Canora, Estevan, Hanley, Kindersley, Moosomin, Pelly, and Tisdale, then represented by Opposition members?

Answer:

(a) In the Constituency of:	In the Fiscal Years of:			
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Biggar	\$31,592.16	\$83,339.13	\$98,385.06	\$75,308.34
Elrose	41,642.92	91,315.37	102,106.51	60,797.81
Gravelbourg	34,384.73	92,323.47	61,113.82	87,496.35
Lumsden	20,849.61	32,714.69	42,333.32	256,237.94
Maple Creek	57,614.63	33,680.19	58,066.24	140,186.59
Notukeu	23,037.22	93,321.10	106,998.15	115,289.53
Prince Albert	52,594.40	42,932.21	51,980.14	159,612.40
North Qu'Appelle	30,270.66	40,369.58	66,889.50	116,489.76
Rosthern	28,643.25	74,597.56	60,243.55	83,944.55
Swift Current	33,705.27	56,625.25	66,053.89	67,711.48
Thunder Creek	16,605.07	50,695.05	15,050.72	133,685.36
Willow Bunch	60,239.64	70,470.88	94,456.76	95,674.73
Wolseley	25,246.62	46,348.08	65,588.50	69,276.66

(b) In the Constituency of:	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Canora	\$11,855.33	\$21,295.03	\$11,238.02	\$34,076.27
Estevan	26,468.44	28,436.31	27,743.14	43,947.31
Hanley	23,824.16	19,103.83	11,190.90	13,925.74
Kindersley	26,327.95	20,253.12	20,675.49	63,789.36
Moosomin	13,621.37	12,513.98	22,013.52	89,783.03
Pelly	25,485.69	16,311.01	11,124.37	17,834.76
Tisdale	30,789.63	50,105.52	30,023.81	45,726.54

- (2) What amount was spent in the year 1929 by the Liberal Government in the said Department, in the said seats of Estevan, Pelly, and Canora when they returned Liberal members in the election of that year?

Answer: In the Constituency of:

	In the Fiscal Year 1929-30
Estevan	\$125,582.72
Pelly	101,750.16
Canora	57,219.99

Mr. Eades asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) What Hotel Inspectors were dismissed by the present Administration who had been employed by the previous Administration?

Answer: J. R. McNamara, J. J. Sullivan and Hubert Acaster.

- (2) What was the total amount received by these Hotel Inspectors from the Government during their period of employment for (a) salaries; (b) travelling expenses; (c) total?

Answer:

(a) Salaries	\$37,143.02
(b) Travelling Expenses	32,074.33
(c) Total	<u>69,217.35</u>

- (3) Have any of these men been replaced by the present Administration?

Answer: No. The duties of hotel inspector are now included in those of sanitary officer.

- (4) Did these Inspectors report to the Deputy Minister of their Department?

Answer: No reports from these inspectors are on file in the office of the Deputy Minister of Public Health.

- (5) Is it customary for inspectors to report to the Deputy of their respective Departments?

Answer: Yes, either directly or through the director of a division.

Mr. Lilly asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What were the total amounts spent in the Highways Department by the Liberal Administration:
- in the Constituency of Lumsden in the years 1928 and 1929;
 - in the Constituency of Yorkton in the election year of 1929;
 - in the Constituency of Melfort in the election year of 1929;
 - in the Constituency of Melfort and Yorkton in the four years immediately preceding the election year of 1929?

Answer: In the Constituency of:

(a) Lumsden, in the fiscal year 1928-29	\$256,237.94
in the fiscal year 1929-30	\$291,322.90
(b) Yorkton, in the fiscal year 1929-30	\$203,472.96
(c) Melfort, in the fiscal year 1929-30	\$343,087.57
(d) Melfort, in the fiscal year 1925-26	\$41,724.77
in the fiscal year 1926-27	\$28,039.54
in the fiscal year 1927-28	\$32,018.98
in the fiscal year 1928-29	\$49,994.31

Yorkton in the fiscal year 1925-26	\$25,454.43
in the fiscal year 1926-27	\$26,645.16
in the fiscal year 1927-28	\$32,122.74
in the fiscal year 1928-29	\$55,194.57

Mr. Hanbidge asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What was the value of printing contracts given by the Government to the Regina Leader Publishing Company for each of the years 1905 to 1929 inclusive?

Answer:

For the fiscal year, ending April 30:—

1905-6-7	\$ 6,495.97
1908	33,600.16
1909	59,527.81
1910	52,125.06
1911	69,370.76
1912	103,241.44
1913	111,003.79
1914	205,725.28
1915	102,898.74
1916	115,083.68
1917	110,881.57
1918	114,376.53
1919	93,459.17
1920	127,726.38
1921	279,233.54
1922	132,408.71
1923	106,222.71
1924	101,271.35
1925	101,765.84
1926	94,687.65
1927	105,343.47
1928	107,508.55
1929	114,192.24
1930	38,234.20

Total \$2,486,384.60

- (2) Was any of this work done by The Leader Publishing Company as a result of tender?

Answer: No.

- (3) If tenders for such work were not called for, why were they not called for ?

Answer: The former Government apparently did not approve of the policy of calling for tenders for printing.

Mr. Huston asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the amount spent in the Highways Department of the present Administration in the year 1930 in the following Constituencies represented by Liberals: Estevan, Maple Creek, Saltcoats, Wynyard, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Saskatoon County, Lloydminster, and Vonda?

Answer: In the Constituency of:

Estevan	\$312,010.36
Maple Creek	271,823.18
Saltcoats	341,859.62
Wynyard	167,796.96
Prince Albert	248,577.14
Rosthern	222,451.97
Saskatoon County	129,200.66
Lloydminster	123,482.17
Vonda	170,460.29

Mr. Huston asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Was a barn built in connection with the Provincial Hospital in Battleford in the years 1920-1921?

Answer: Yes. Built by day labour .

- (2) If so, were public tenders called for this work?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) In what papers were such calls for tenders advertised?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (4) If tenders were not called for, why not?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (5) To whom was the contract for this work let?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (6) What was the amount of the contract?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (7) What was the total cost of construction?

Answer: \$20,600.91.

- (8) What were the names of all employed on this work and the amount paid to each?

Answer: Information not readily available.

- (9) What was the amount paid for material, and from whom was it purchased?

Answer: Information not readily available.

- (10) What is the size of the barn? How many cattle will it house?

Answer: Main building 40' x 150' with wing 40' x 31'6".
80 approximately.

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

- (1) Was an Official Trustee appointed for Queen's Park School District No. 377?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was such appointment made, and who was appointed?

Answer: May 20th, 1930. Mr. J. F. Hutchison, B. A., Inspector of Schools at Kinistino, Saskatchewan.

- (3) Is such Official Trustee still in charge?

Answer: J. F. Hutchison asked to be relieved of the appointment and Mr. Lewis H. Miles of Resource, Saskatchewan, was appointed on June 7th, 1930. Mr. Miles is at present Official Trustee of the Queen's Park School District No. 377.

- (4) Why was it necessary to supplant the board by an Official Trustee?

Answer: A situation developed in the district which seriously affected the peace and efficiency of the school the work of the teacher and the progress of the pupils.

- (5) If there was trouble in said district, what, in a general way, was the nature thereof, and who was the cause thereof?

Answer: Serious disagreement between the members of the board of trustees resulted in a petition being submitted to the Department signed by twenty-nine persons purporting to be ratepayers of the district requesting that an Official Trustee be appointed. The first complaint received by the Department of Education was against the chairman of the board.

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

- (1) What Counsel or Solicitors were employed by the Government in connection with the prosecution of Harry Bronfman, or any proceedings having to do therewith or arising therefrom?

Answer: C. E. Gregory, K.C., Regina, Chief Counsel for the Crown.
F. B. Bagshaw, K.C., Regina, Counsel for the Crown.

H. E. Sampson, K.C., Regina, Agent of the Attorney-General. Counsel for the Crown.

W. J. Perkins, Estevan, Agent of the Attorney-General. Counsel for the Crown.

- (2) What amount was paid by the Government, and to whom, by way of solicitor or Counsel fees, in connection with:—
- (a) The application by Bronfman to the Supreme Court of Canada for the issue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, or other proceedings before that Court;
 - (b) The application of Bronfman before the Court of King's Bench in the first instance, to quash charge laid against him, or to prevent the Government proceeding with his prosecution;
 - (c) His trial at Regina at which time the Jury disagreed;
 - (d) His trial at Estevan when he was acquitted;
 - (e) His proposed trial at Regina, when an adjournment was granted to next sittings of the Court;
 - (f) His trial at Regina, when he was acquitted.

Answer: The following fees and disbursements were paid to Counsel for the Crown in full of all services, namely:

Total fees and disbursements paid to C. E. Gregory, K.C.	\$8,500.00
Total fees and disbursements paid to F. B. Bagshaw, K.C.	7,000.00
Total fees and disbursements paid to H. E. Sampson, K.C.	2,172.80
Counsel fee only, W. J. Perkins	400.00
	\$18,072.80

- (3) What amount was paid for Jurors' fees in connection with said trials for time occupied in said trials?

Answer:

Regina trial, February 1930	\$778.15
Regina, trial, April 1930	217.96
Regina trial, September 1930	551.89
Estevan trial, March 1930	363.30

\$1,911.30

- (4) What were the names of all witnesses called by the Crown in any of said proceedings, and what amounts were paid to each by way of witness fees, together with total witness fees paid?

Answer: Preliminary Hearing, Regina and Estevan.

W. Vaughan	\$ 56.69
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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C. Knowles	27.15
A. C. Pyper	15.70
S. Tadman	30.25
W. J. Stewart	Nil

Regina Trials, February 1930.

S. Tadman	\$ 38.75
R. E. Brown	51.80
J. L. Buckley	2.00
A. L. Buck	2.00
D. W. Readman	15.35
W. Denton	5.00
Mrs. Laura Readman	364.60

April 1930

R. E. Brown	\$35.80
D. W. Readman	31.65
J. L. Buckley	2.00
W. Denton	2.00
Vincent Carr	2.00
S. Tadman	22.75
A. L. Buck	2.00

September 1930.

S. Tadman	46.75
R. E. Brown	51.80
W. S. Denton	5.00
Mrs. Laura Readman	28.65
J. V. Carr	5.00
J. L. Buckley	5.00

Estevan Trial, March 1930.

C. E. Knowles	33.50
Allen Pyper	3.00

\$ 886.19

- (5) What investigators or detectives, or other persons were engaged in connection with the said case, not including officers of the R.C.M.P., Crown Counsel or members of the Civil Service, and what amount was paid to each by way of salary and expenses?

Answer: G. B. Munnoch & Co., Calgary, Alberta

For services	\$615.00
Expenses	566.11
Miss J. P. Walker, Stenographer at preliminary hearings	542.85

\$1,723.96

- (6) What was the cost of arresting Bronfman and bringing him from place of arrest to Regina to stand his trial?

Answer: \$394.22

- (7) What amount was paid in connection with the investigation of the files of the Department of Justice at Ottawa prior to the launching of the prosecution?

Answer: The fees and disbursements set forth in answer to Question No. 2 cover any amount paid referred to in this question.

- (8) What amount was expended by the R.C.M.P. which this Government will have to pay over and above amounts payable under the Agreement whereby this force polices this Province?

Answer:

Escorting witness, S. Tadman	\$8.85
Expenses locating and arresting witness D. W. Readman	56.00
Regina Flying Club, Police expenses locating and arresting witness D. W. Readman	40.00
	\$104.85

These items have all been paid.

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

- (1) Is F. S. Wilbur, of Creelman, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what are his duties?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) What is his salary?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) In connection with the hay purchased by the Government at The Pas, Manitoba, did the Minister of Agriculture make any trips to The Pas to arrange for purchase of same?

Answer: The Minister was at The Pas, Manitoba, on August 3rd, 1930, to survey the hay situation.

- (2) If so, upon what dates?

Answer: See answer to No. 1.

- (3) Did the Minister originally make an arrangement with one Chas. Morgan of The Pas to furnish the Government with 10,000 tons of hay?

Answer: No.

- (4) Was such arrangement subsequently cancelled?

Answer: See answer to No. 3.

- (5) Did the Minister then make an arrangement with one Tipping at The Pas for the purchase of said quantity of hay?

Answer: On August 5th the Department advised Mr. Tipping, Feed Dealer, that the Government would accept up to ten thousand tons of good quality hay.

- (6) Did the said Tipping himself put up, or arrange to have put up on his behalf, the said hay?

Answer: Yes. Deliveries of hay already received would indicate this.

- (7) Did the said Tipping arrange with said Morgan by subletting or otherwise to put up the said hay?

Answer: If such arrangements were made the Department have no record of contracts made.

- (8) Was the said Tipping paid \$11.00 per ton for the said hay, and did he sublet the said contract to Morgan at \$10.00 per ton? If not, what were the terms of the arrangement between Tipping and Morgan?

Answer: Contract with Mr. Tipping covers two thousand tons at \$12.00; six thousand tons at \$11.00; two thousand tons at \$10.00. Department has no record of any arrangement between Mr. Tipping and Mr. Morgan.

- (9) Is the said Morgan a business partner of the Minister of Agriculture, or interested financially in conjunction with the Minister in farming operations or in any way whatsoever?

Answer: The Minister of Agriculture and the said Mr. Morgan own adjoining parcels of land at Tisdale individually, and one quarter section of land jointly. During the past few years this land has been leased to the same tenants by the Minister and the said Mr. Morgan. The Minister is not interested in any way in the business of said Mr. Morgan at The Pas, nor was he interested in any way whatsoever in any road contracting business done by the said Mr. Morgan with the late administration, nor, in any way with other business of said Mr. Morgan in Saskatchewan.

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

- (1) Was Al. Rogers paid for working for the Department of Highways on December 11, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) How much was he paid for that day and what was the service rendered?

Answer: \$6.80 for self and 4 horses spreading gravel on highway.

- (3) Was Mr. Jack Patterson engaged in political work during the three weeks he spent in Estevan constituency while the election was on?

Answer: No.

- (4) If not, what was the nature of his work and what is the nature of the work that keeps him continuously away from Estevan since the election is over?

Answer: Mr. Paterson was in charge of the showing of a moving picture film entitled "Saskatchewan." Arrangements were made in September last to show the film in Estevan district. This film is being shown in other parts of the province.

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

- (1) What was the total revenue in the Moose Jaw Land Titles Office in each of the years 1929 and 1930?

Answer: 1929, \$90,068.29; 1930, \$68,368.32.

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

- (1) What is the total amount paid to R. C. Snelgrove, Liquor Store Inspector, since his appointment on May 16, 1930?
 (a) for salary;
 (b) for expenses?

Answer: Total amount paid R. C. Snelgrove, Liquor Store Inspector, since his appointment, May 16th, 1930 to January 31st, 1931.

(a) For salary, \$1,903.25.

(b) For expenses, \$1,072.45.

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

- (1) Has Albert Corby been in the employ of the Government at any time since January 1, 1930? If so, in what capacity, and for what period?

Answer: Yes. As a temporary elevator operator at the Police Building on Cornwall St. during the illness of the regular operator, period August 9th to September 8th, and since October 28th to date. He is being paid at the rate of \$3.00 per day and is not under the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) How many workmen are covered by The Workmen's Compensation Act?

Answer: No data in returns furnished to Board from which it is possible to compute.

- (2) How many employers contribute to the Board and what is the total amount of contributions to date?

Answer: (a) 4,249, (b) \$527,150.65.

- (3) How many classes of workmen have been excluded from the operations of the Act by regulations of the Board?

Answer: None.

- (4) How many workmen have received compensation?

Answer: 1699 workmen have received compensation and medical aid.

1064 have received medical aid only.

2763 have received benefits under the Act.

- (5) What is the total amount paid for compensation?

Answer: \$201,086.70.

Contingent liabilities on accidents reported will approximate the whole balance moneys on hand to credit of fund.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) How many infractions of the Game Laws of the Province were reported to the Government during 1930 by Game Guardians?

Answer: For the calendar year 1930, 1,108 complaints regarding alleged infractions of the Act were received. In some 600 cases it was found that prosecution was not warranted.

- (2) How many of those reported to have broken the law were prosecuted?

Answer: In all, 508 prosecutions were instituted resulting in 481 convictions. In 37 cases informations were dismissed.

- (3) What amount of fines were collected?

Answer: Total amount of fines collected \$7,896.00.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Who are the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board?

Answer: N. R. Craig; R. S. Banbury; Alfred Higgin.

- (2) When was each appointed and what salary is being paid?

Answer: N. R. Craig was appointed on November 29, 1929. R. S. Banbury on March 20th, 1930. A. Higgin on the first day of July, 1930, and the members of the Board are paid respectively: \$8000.00; \$4000.00; \$4000.00 per annum.

- (3) What amount has been paid to each member for expenses since his appointment?

Answer: (a) N. R. Craig, \$709.50 including \$396.60 for expense in visiting the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board in December, 1929 and January, 1930 for investigation of the methods and procedure of these Boards, by which the expense necessary in engaging and paying an organizer for the Board were obviated; also including \$119.15 for expense attending conference of the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, held at Minaki, Ontario, in August, 1930. The balance of the amount of expense was incurred in attending meetings and conventions in the Province at which by special invitation or request the Chairman was required to attend.

(b) A. Higgin, \$4.60.

(c) R. S. Banbury, Nothing.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Who is in charge of the Employment Office at Weyburn?

Answer: Joseph H. Warren.

- (2) When was he appointed, and what salary is he being paid?

Answer: January 21st, 1931. \$4.00 per day.

- (3) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Was the appointment made by the Civil Service Commission?

Answer: The Public Service Commission did not make the appointment.

- (5) Was the position advertised and examinations held?

Answer: There is no vacancy to be advertised. D. C. Grant, head of the Weyburn office, is temporarily absent at Saskatoon in consequence of the sudden death of George Nethercote, late superintendent of the Employment Office at that city. It is intended that he shall return to Weyburn when Mr. Nethercote's successor has been installed.

- (6) If the appointment was not made by the Civil Service Commission by whom was it made, and who recommended it to the Government?

Answer: The Minister assumes responsibility for the transient employment which has been found necessary.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was it necessary to regravel, during the year 1930, any portion of Highway No. 39 between Estevan and Corinne?

Answer: No. Owing to the fact that the portion of Provincial Highway No. 39 situated between Macoun and Halbrite was subjected to heavy traffic, during wet weather immediately following the spreading of the gravel, the road surface became badly rutted, and it was found advisable to add additional gravel while the contractor's equipment was still operating in the Halbrite pit.

- (2) If so, what mileage was re-gravelled?

Answer: The section of road upon which additional gravel was placed as described in the answer to Question No. 1 was 18.4 miles.

- (3) How many cubic yard-miles were first placed on said highway and how many cubic yard-miles were placed thereon by way of re-gravelling?

Answer: In the first course 24,181.5 cubic yards of gravel were placed, the units of haul amounting to 155,592.70 cubic yard-miles. In the second course, 8,784.5 cubic yards of gravel were placed on which the units of haul amounted to 104,492.58 cubic yard-miles.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of work done by Relief Camp No. 38?

Answer: \$16,711.42.

- (2) How many miles of road were built through work done by men employed in said camp?

Answer: 1.005 miles. This grade ran across a long, low flat which required a long and heavy fill for which part of the earth required a long end haul and was carried on when the ground was partly frozen.

- (3) Who was the foreman of this camp?

Answer: J. A. Mitchell.

- (4) How many days was he paid for, and at what rate?

Answer: October 1st to December 6th—58 days at \$6.50 per day.

- (5) Who was timekeeper, and how many days was he employed and at what rate?

Answer: J. R. Nixon, October 2nd to December 6th—66 days at \$5.00 per day.

- (6) What amounts were paid these men by way of expenses over and above wages or salary?

Answer: J. A. Mitchell, car allowance, 58 days at \$2.50 per day, \$145.00.
J. R. Nixon, car allowance, 2 days at \$2.50 per day, \$5.00.

- (7) What amount was allowed or paid for board of men employed in said camp?

Answer: \$1.00 per day per man.

- (8) Who furnished such board and how much did he receive in all therefor?

Answer: Foreman J. A. Mitchell, \$2,978.72.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Are H. E. Knowles and J. Knowles, listed amongst extra employees on Highway No. 10, in answer to question of record, on January 26, 1931, one and the same person?

Answer: Yes. H. E. Knowles and J. Knowles are the same person. H. E. Knowles is the correct name, but he is known as "Jack" Knowles in the district

in which he lives. Confusion of the two names has arisen by reason of the fact that Knowles signed his Daily Record cards using "J" on some and "H. E." on others.

- (2) What was the nature of the work done by these parties, when was it done, by whom was work actually done, and who signed paysheets for these men, or other acknowledgement of work having been done and pay therefor received?

Answer: He was paid as H. E. Knowles, for smoothing surface, June 7th, Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24, and was paid as J. Knowles for clearing up right-of-way (includes cutting accumulated growth of brush and weeds, picking and piling rock from right-of-way) August 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 27. The pay-rolls are prepared by the District Engineer from signed Daily Report cards forwarded to him by employees on maintenance work.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Why has the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board refused to advance premiums on Insurance Policies issued by Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies, when it will pay the premiums on policies issued by joint stock companies?

Answer: The Board decided it to be good policy, and in so doing is following the same practice which is followed by nearly all mortgage companies.

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

- (1) Does the Power Commission buy power from municipally owned plants?

Answer: The Power Commission buys power generated at the plant owned and operated by the City of Regina.

- (2) If so, from what municipality or municipalities does it buy power?

Answer: The Power Commission does not buy power direct from any municipality, but buys power at Qu'Appelle from the Montreal Engineering Company Limited, which Company buys the power from the City of Regina.

- (3) Give the nature of the contract in each case and the estimated consumption in kilowatt hours, for the twelve months?

Answer: The contract between the Power Commission and the Montreal Engineering Company Limited is dated September 26, 1930 and runs for five years, with certain provision for a further five year period. The cost of power under the contract is the amount which the Company pays to the City of Regina under the City's schedule, plus a predetermined amount for line losses between Regina and Qu'Appelle. The charges are stated in the contract as follows:

Service charge, 87½c per K.W. per month of annual maximum demand. (Maximum demand computed on annual maximum demand as indicated by K.W. demand meter plus the square of the maximum K.V.A. demand as indicated by K.V.A. demand meter multiplied by the constant 0.000135).

Energy charge, 1st 120 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 2.475c.

Next 120 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 2.225c.

All over 240 K.W.H. per K.W. of billing demand 1.975c. (Energy in K.W.H. to be computed by adding to the K.W.H. registered on the K.W.H. meter the square of the Maximum K.V.A. demand as indicated by the K.V.A. demand meter multiplied by the constant 0.000135).

The estimated consumption in K.W.H. for 12 months is 90,000 K.W.H.

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

- (1) How much was paid to J. H. Lindsay, K.C., and S. J. A. Branion, K.C., of Prince Albert, Agents of the Attorney-General, in each of the years 1928, 1929, and 1930?

Answer: Re J. H. Lindsay, K.C..

Year	No. of Accounts	Amount
1928	131	\$3,139.50
1929	130	1,214.34
1930	2	20.44

Re S. J. A. Branion, K.C.

Year	No. of Accounts	Amount
1928	Nil	Nil
1929	21	\$ 199.85
1930	230	3,709.50

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

- (1) In connection with the hardware for the Highways Building at Prince Albert, purchased by tender, what was the manner of calling for tenders and in what publications did notices of tenders appear?

Answer: List of hardware selected given to local hardware merchants who were invited to submit quotations. Notices of tenders were not advertised, the cost being under \$500.00.

- (2) Who were the persons who tendered for sale of this hardware?

Answer:

Marshall-Wells Ltd.	\$350.47
Winnipeg Paint & Glass Ltd.	297.69
Gray's Cash Hardware	369.00
Ashdown Hardware Co, Ltd.	336.00
Manville Hardware Co.	341.00
Wood, Vallance Ltd.	348.35

Note: Manville Hardware Company's tender for \$341.00 was accepted on October 15, 1930 ; being the only local tender received. On October 23rd a tender was received from Kernaghan Limited of Prince Albert, of \$297.69, but being too late could not be accepted. Additional hardware was purchased during the progress of the work, bringing the total amount to \$390.20.

- (3) What was the amount of the tender of each?

Answer: See Question 2.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contracts for gravelling have been let without tender to the Northside Construction Company from September 9, 1929 to date, and what was the mileage of each?

Answer:

Project 1-B—Percival to Broadview—	7.4 miles
Project 11-B—Girvin to Davidson	—9.1 miles

- (2) What was the estimated cost of each contract?

Answer:

Project 1-B—Percival to Broadview,	\$19,000.00
Project 11-B—Girvin to Davidson	\$16,600.00

- (3) What is the actual cost of each contract to date?

Answer: Payments to date as follows:

Project 1-B,	\$19,044.00
Project 11-B,	16,465.56

- (4) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date on each of the said contracts?

Answer:

Project 1-B, 128,000.0 cubic yard-miles
Project 11-B, 93,053.2 cubic yard-miles

- (5) How many cubic yards of gravel have been paid for on each contract?

Answer:

Project 1-B, 12,000.0 cubic yards
Project 11-B, 14,499.75 cubic yards

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931.

Mr. Given asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What amounts, if any, were paid to the firm of Bell & Mitchell for Insurance and Bond rates in each of the years 1917 to 1929?

Answer:

1917	\$ 2,406.10
1918	4,500.38
1919	2,615.61
1920	2,594.24
1921	3,255.03
1922	3,829.76
1923	3,598.49
1924	3,495.10
1925	31,126.75
1926	12,578.05
1927	10,363.75
1928	9,015.99
1929	2,216.16

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of relief work done on No. 15 Highway in the year 1930, east of Semans about two miles?

Answer: \$15,700.14.

- (2) What was the length of the road built?

Answer: 2.228 miles reconstructed.

- (3) How many yards of earth were moved?

Answer: Quantities not available. This work included a

long and heavy fill carrying the grade across a difficult coulee, and was carried on when the ground was partly frozen; also ground was very stony.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 9, from Yorkton to Canora in 1930, showing:
 - (a) Persons employed, services rendered and amount paid to each;
 - (b) Machinery used, from whom purchased, and price paid;
 - (c) Depreciation on machinery;
 - (d) Cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, etc., from whom purchased, and amounts paid to each;
 - (e) Any other services;
 - (f) Total cost for 1930?

Answer: (a)

Name	Services	Amount
C. Smithson	Grader Operator	\$968.10
J. D. Reiman	Truck Driver	771.25
Replaced by		
M. Janzen	Truck Driver	71.00

The following were employed on regular maintenance, previous to the arrival of the power units:

Otto Bruhu	Tractor Equipment	\$489.50
D. Janzen	Horse Equipment	246.83
J. Wagner	" "	122.15
P. Billy	" "	162.05
D. J. Romaniuk	" "	136.75
M. Hnatyshyn	" "	112.45
F. Fenske	" "	28.00
M. Billy	" "	28.00

The following were employed as extra help after the arrival of the power units:

D. Janzen	Clearing right-of-way & surface repair	\$320.27
J. Wagner	" " " "	155.00
P. Billy	" " " "	317.70
D. J. Romaniuk	" " " "	187.55
M. Hnatyshyn	" " " "	89.10
H. Teskey	" " " "	3.85
R. Milbrandt	" " " "	3.85
L. Reiman	" " " "	17.40
S. Boychuk	" " " "	44.45
R. Armstrong	" " " "	10.50
A. Milbrandt	" " " "	18.20
J. Janson	" " " "	9.70
R. Zacharias	Painting and repairing guard rails	133.80

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (b) Mack Truck, purchased from the Breen Motor Co., Regina. Price paid, \$5,916.15.
Adams Truck Grader, purchased from J. D. Adams (Canada) Ltd., Regina. Price paid, \$1,457.18.
- (c) Depreciation and repair of machinery and equipment owned by the Department of Highways is taken care of in the charges made for the use of the major equipment on a rental basis. Amount thus charged, \$4,683.76.

(d)	Gas	Oil	Grease	Sundry Rep's
Purchased from Reliance Garage				
Canora	\$342.04	\$32.00	\$10.80	
Canadian Oil Co., Yorkton,	57.80	23.64	4.00	
British American Oil Co., Yorkton	35.65			
North Star Oil Co., Ebenezer	187.65	42.76	7.25	
Mac's Service Stn., Yorkton	53.38	7.35	2.60	.90
A. Mills, Yorkton,				8.55
C. Beck,				.85
D. McDonald,				2.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$676.52	\$105.75	\$24.65	\$12.30
Grand Total				\$819.22

- (e) License and accounts for material, \$534.53
- (f) Regular Maintenance, (includes, smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard railings and road signs, gas, oil and grease and rentals of equipment) \$9,349.64
Cleaning up right-of-way, (includes cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds, picking and piling rock from right-of-way) \$1,135.32
- (2) What was the total cost of maintaining this section of highway in 1930?

Answer: Smoothing road surface only, \$3,532.95

In 1929 the maintenance work on this highway consisted only in the smoothing of the surface of the road. In the season of 1930 the total cost for maintenance includes a charge of \$4,683.76 for the rental use of the major equipment owned by the Department; whereas in the total cost given for maintenance for the year 1929 no such charge for equipment was made.

Mr. Huston asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Were tenders called for by the previous Administration for gravelling from Piapot to Tompkins and, if so, did the present Minister of Highways refuse to let the contract?

Answer: Yes.

The contract was not awarded by the present Minister of Highways on the basis of the prices as received by the previous Administration.

- (2) Was a contract let for gravelling of the same section of road by the present Administration?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What was the saving between the contract let by this Administration and the contract which the Minister refused to let last year?

Answer: On basis of 1930 quantities, \$5,395.86.

Mr. Benson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles of Highway were built by Relief Camp No. 17 situated between Duval and Strasbourg?

Answer:

Grading,	6.48 miles
Gravelling	1.24 miles

- (2) What was the total amount spent in this camp?

Answer: \$27,516.19.

- (3) How much did the work cost per yard?

Answer: Quantity estimate on this work is not available at the present time and can not be obtained before next spring.

- (4) How many men were employed at this camp?

Answer: 250.

- (5) How does the work compare with that done by contractors?

Answer: Not possible to make any comparison of costs between this work and contract work until the estimate of quantities is available.

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

- (1) What contracts for gravelling have been let without ten-

der to Bradd Gravel and Supply Company from September 9, 1929, to date, and what was the mileage of each?

Answer:

Project 6-B, Regina south,	12.0 miles
Project 6-C, Regina north,	7.5 miles
Project 4-C, Kyle to Elrose	26.7 miles

- (2) What was the estimated cost of each contract?

Answer:

Project 6-B, Regina south,	\$27,000.00
Project 6-C, Regina north,	22,300.00
Project 4-C, Kyle to Elrose	65,000.00

- (3) What is the actual cost to date?

Answer: Payments to contractor have been made as follows:

Project 6-B, \$26,983.93 (Final)
Project 6-C, \$22,300.75 (Final)
Project 4-C, \$60,225.79

- (4) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date on each of the said contracts?

Answer:

Project 6-B, 171,725.53 cubic yard-miles
Project 6-C, 112,817.72 cubic yard-miles
Project 4-C, 396,644.30 cubic yard-miles

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contracts for gravelling have been let without tender to F. Solomon from September 9, 1929, to date and what was the mileage of each?

Answer:

Project 1-F, Belle Plaine to Moose Jaw, 18.5 miles
Project 11-C, Davidson to Bladworth, 12.7 miles
Project 11-D, Bladworth to Kenaston, 15.0 miles (Extension to 11-C contract)

- (2) What was the estimated cost of each contract?

Answer:

Project 1-F, \$32,628.00
Project 11-C, \$30,000.00
Project 11-D, \$63,800.00

- (3) What is the actual cost to date?

Answer:

Project 1-F, \$32,628.69
Project 11-C, \$29,089.62
Project 11-D, \$60,135.15

- (4) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date on each of such contracts?

Answer:

Project 1-F, 170,185.74 cubic yard-miles
 Project 11-C, 183,822.30 cubic yard-miles
 Project 11-D, 462,853.00 cubic yard-miles

- (5) How many cubic yards of gravel have been paid for on each contract?

Answer:

Project 1-F, 23,016.0 cubic yards
 Project 11-C, 21,162.5 cubic yards
 Project 11-D, 24,521.5 cubic yards.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What person or persons were employed in the maintenance of Highway No. 50 during the year 1930?

Answer:

Patrolman, A. Tenold
 Extra Employee, A. Tannas

- (2) Were they paid by the month or by the day, and at what rate?

Answer: Patrolman A. Tenold was paid at the rate of 65c per hour for his services (self and team). Extra horses were paid for at the rate of 10c per hour for each horse supplied when necessary.

Extra Employee was paid at the rate of 35c per hour for labour.

Extra Employee, with team, was paid at the rate of 55c per hour and 10c per hour for each additional horse supplied when required.

- (3) What was the amount paid to each such person in each month of 1930?

Answer: Patrolman A. Tenold for the month of:

April	\$158.00
May	177.00
June	139.40
July	208.00
August	169.00
September	162.50
October	149.30
November	65.60

Extra Employee A. Tannas for the month of:

June	\$17.50
July	20.00
September	5.50
October	17.60

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

- (1) Has James Hamilton been engaged to haul gravel for stock piles on Provincial Highway No. 11 in the Constituency of Hanley.

Answer: James Hamilton is engaged to act as foreman on this work. Local teams are being employed to do the hauling.

- (2) Is the gravel being hauled from a pit on the road allowance east of Section 30-29-2 W. of the 3rd.

Answer: Gravel was excavated from a pit on this road allowance for a short time only, at the request of the municipality hauling from this pit was discontinued.

- (3) Has the Council of the Rural Municipality given consent to a gravel pit being opened up on the section of road allowance referred to?

Answer: No.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Did the Power Commission sell the old poles from the Delisle Electric Light System?

Answer: No.

- (2) To whom were they sold and at what price?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) Were tenders called?

Answer: No, because of small amount involved.

- (4) Were any other offers received, and, if so, from whom and at what price?

Answer: Two offers have been received for the poles, which are about 68 in number. The offer of Mark Chambers of Delisle is "fifty cents each for ten of the largest ones, and thirty-five cents each for the balance." The offer of A. K. Cameron of Delisle is \$36.00 for the lot. Action is pending.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Who are the members of the Minimum Wage Board, and when was each appointed:—

Answer:

A. J. Wickens, K.C., (Chairman)	appointed
	September 25 1930
Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson	ditto

Mrs. Grace Chandler	ditto
Mr. Ralph Heseltine	ditto
Mr. Stanley Edwards	ditto

- (2) How many meetings of the Board have been held since the present members were appointed?

Answer: Seven.

- (3) How much has been paid to each member for:
(a) salary; (b) expenses?

Answer:

(a) Salary:	
A. J. Wickens, K.C., Chairman	\$150.00
Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson	40.00
Mrs. Grace Chandler	30.00
Mr. R. Heseltine	30.00
Mr. Stanley Edwards	30.00
(b) Expenses:	
A. J. Wickens, K.C., Chairman	\$47.80
Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson	32.00
Mrs. Grace Chandler	25.50
Mr. R. Heseltine	25.50
Mr. Stanley Edwards	45.40

- (4) What changes have been made in the rate of wages or hours of labour by the present board?

Answer: None. The Board is proceeding with the holding of public meetings at which evidence obtained from employers and employees will determine whether changes in the wages or hours of labour will be necessary.

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

- (1) Is Harvey Riddell in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed, what position does he hold, and what salary is he being paid?

Answer: He was appointed on the 14th of July 1930, as an assistant in the Post Office Department, and is being paid at the rate of \$4.00 per day.

- (3) By whom was he employed during the three years previous to his appointment?

Answer: Have no knowledge of his previous employment.

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

- (1) How many days has F. M. Boyd been employed by the Department of Highways since January 1, 1931?

Answer: F. M. Boyd has been employed 121 hours in 16 days, from the 1st of January, 1931, to the 7th of February, 1931, inclusive.

- (2) In what capacity was he employed, and at what rate of pay?

Answer: Spreading gravel on ice covered road surface of Provincial Highways No. 1 and No. 6; repairing snow plow; removing snow from highways; assisting in the repair of machinery in the district shop at Regina. Rate of pay, 50c per hour.

- (3) What is the total amount earned by him?

Answer: \$60.50.

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

- (1) What was the amount of road grants to each Rural Municipality wholly in the Constituency of Lloydminster, in 1930?

Answer:

R.M. of Eldon No. 471	\$2,500.00
R.M. of Britannia No. 502	\$1,900.00

- (2) What was the amount of grants to those portions of Rural Municipalities partially within the said constituency in 1930?

Answer:

R.M. of Battle River	No. 438	\$100.00	(Relief Grant)
R.M. of Hillsdale	No. 440	Nil	
R.M. of Manitou Lake	No. 442	640.00	
R.M. of Paynton	No. 470	750.00	
R.M. of Wilton	No. 472	1,600.00	

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

- (1) Has Max Samovich been in the employ of the Government at any time since June 1, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, for what term and at what salary?

Answer: As Night Watchman at Cochin Fishery for the period of October 11th, 1930 to December 1st, 1930 at \$3.00 per day and board.

- (3) What were his qualifications for the position held?

Answer: No particular qualifications were necessary.

- (4) Who recommended his appointment?

Answer: He was employed as an emergency measure in a temporary capacity by W. C. Mapes, Acting Superintendent of the Fish Hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

- (5) What was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: All salary and expenses were paid by the Dominion Government and they will be reimbursed by the Province when their accounts are submitted.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) What towns, villages and hamlets are supplied by the National Light and Power Company of Moose Jaw?

Answer:

The National Light and Power Company Limited itself supplies the City of Moose Jaw and the Hamlet of Belbeck.

The following towns and villages are supplied by the Saskatchewan Power Commission with power purchased by the Commission from the National Light and Power Company Limited of Moose Jaw:

Caron, Mortlach, Tuxford, Marquis, Keeler, Brownlee, Eyebrow, Tugaske, Central Butte, Mawer, Lawson, Riverhurst, Elbow, Loreburn, Strongfield, Harwarden, Glenside, Broderick, Outlook, Kenaston, Hanley and Dundurn.

The National Light and Power Company Limited sells power also from Moose Jaw to the Montreal Engineering Company Limited, for supply to certain transmission lines of the last mentioned Company, which it is understood give service to the following towns, villages and hamlets:

Briercrest, Avonlea, Belle Plaine, Drinkwater, Pasqua, Rouleau, Wilcox, Corinne, Milestone, Lang, Yellow Grass, McTaggart, Griffin, Froude, Stoughton, Forget, Kisbey, Arcola, Carlyle, Heward, Creelman, Fillmore, Osage, Tyvan, Francis, Sedley, Lajord, Pense, Grand Coulee, Lumsden, Craven, Siltou, Bul-yea, Earl Grey, Southey, Markinch, Cupar, Dysart and Lipton.

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

- (1) Did the Government make a grant to the Picnic held at Roblin on September 1, 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What was the amount of such grant?

Answer: \$400.00.

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

- (1) Was E. V. Gilliland a prisoner in Prince Albert Jail during December 1930?

Answer: No, but one V. E. Gilliland was a prisoner in Prince Albert Jail during December 1930.

- (2) If so, what was the length of his term, and when did it expire?

Answer: Sixty days. Expired 8th January, 1931, but he was held in Prince Albert Jail until handed over to F. Harper, Deportation Officer, on January 15th, 1931 for deportation to the United States.

- (3) Was he deported to the United States?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) In what year was the contract from Sinaluta west, referred to in the Votes and Proceedings of February 5, awarded to A. Lopston?

Answer: February 18, 1926.

- (2) Was he a member of this Legislature at the time, or at any time prior to 1929?

Answer: No.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Has the Government purchased or arranged to purchase, Series "A" shares of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited at a price of \$9.41 per \$10 par value from J. A. Caulder?

Answer: The Government has purchased 5,830 Amalgamation Series "A" shares of the Saskatchewan Co-

operative Creameries from J. A. Caulder, for the sum of \$55,000.00.

- (2) Is the Government prepared to purchase shares from other holders on the same terms?

Answer: The Government has not reached any decision as to this matter.

- (3) Does this arrangement apply also to preferred shares?

Answer: The Government has not reached any decision as to this matter.

Mr. McLean asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What contract did the previous Administration let to the Guarantee Cartage Company?

Answer: Contracts for gravelling Provincial Highways were awarded to the Guarantee Cartage Company as follows:

31-H Kerrobert West—7 miles

14-O Unity West—7 miles

1-F Pense to Moose Jaw—24 miles.

- (2) What had Troy Beaver to do with this Company?

Answer: Troy Beaver was a partner in the above Company.

- (3) Is this the same Troy Beaver who was a Clerk of Magistrate Heffernan, or in his office?

Answer: Yes. He was a clerk in the office of Magistrate Heffernan.

- (4) Were all the accounts under this contractor paid by the contractor or has the Department of Highways knowledge of accounts remaining unpaid therefor?

Answer: The Department were advised of many accounts which had not been paid, and there is on file no record to show that these accounts have since been paid by the Guarantee Cartage Company.

- (5) Prior to obtaining the said contract, had the said Troy Beaver any knowledge of road building or gravelling to the knowledge of the Highways Department?

Answer: No.

Mr. Patterson (Milestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Excepting oiled roads, what is the average amount of gravel per mile placed on the highways gravelled by the

previous Administration, and on the highways by the present Administration?

Answer:

In the year 1928—1,000 cubic yards per mile.

In the year 1929—1375 cubic yards per mile (including 200 cu. yds. in stock piles).

In the year 1930—1520 cubic yards per mile (including 200 cu. yds. in stock piles).

- (2) Was it necessary for this Administration to re-gravel a portion of No. 10 Highway, from near Fort Qu'Appelle south?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, was the gravel hauled from the same pit in the re-gravelling as it was in the original gravelling?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) If so, what were the prices paid by the previous Administration on this same haul per cubic yard mile and in crushing and screening loading and stripping, and the prices paid by the present Administration?

Answer: Prices paid by the previous Administration to contractor, The Tomlinson Construction Company:

Stripping 30c per cu. yd.

Excavating, screening, crushing

and loading gravel 60c per cu. yd.

Hauling and dumping gravel 25c per cu yd.-mile

Prices paid by the present Administration to contractor, The Evans Gravel Surfacing Company:

Stripping 20c per cu. yd.

Excavating, screening, crushing

and loading gravel 39c per cu. yd.

Hauling and dumping gravel 11c per cu. yd.-mile

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Has gravel been loaded, hauled or dumped on Provincial Highways in Saskatchewan on any Sunday in 1930 or 1931? If so, on what Sundays and in what districts?

Answer: The Department has information that gravel contractors carried on work on Provincial Highways on Sundays in the years 1930 and 1931 as follows:

On the Manitoba Boundary to Tonkin Provincial Highway November 2nd, 9th and 16th, 1930;

On the Maymont to Denholm Provincial Highway January 4th, 1931.

It has also been reported to the Department that gravelling contractors carried on operations on the Provincial Highway Duff east and north on Sunday, January 11th, 1931. These men were paid by Departmental officials who overlooked the fact that the days were on Sundays.

- (2) Were Government pit foremen in charge of the work?

Answer: The work was in charge of the contractors.

- (3) Have Government checkers been paid for this Sunday work?

Answer: The Government gravel checkers were paid for work on Sunday, November 2nd, 9th and 16th, 1930, January 4th, 1931, but were not paid for any work on January 11th, 1931.

- (4) Does the Government consider it necessary to carry on gravelling on Sundays?

Answer: No. The Government was not aware until after the work had been done that contractors had any intention of carrying on gravelling operations on the dates given. In cases where requests had been made to the Department for permission to carry on gravelling operations on Sunday the gravel contractors were invariably notified that the Department cannot give its consent to their so doing, and in such cases the Department instructed the contractors not to carry on Sunday work.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Has Edward Reeves of Gravelbourg been in the employ of the Department of Highways at any time during 1930? If so, in what capacity, and for what time?

Answer: Yes. He was foreman of Relief Camp No. 29, Val Marie, from September 17, 1930 to October 18, 1930.

- (2) Where was he employed; at what rate of pay; and what was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: In Relief Camp No. 29 at Val Marie.

He received for his services as foreman	
at a rate of \$6.50 per day	\$ 161.00
A car allowance of \$2.50 per day	70.00
And on account of board he supplied to men in camp	2,082.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,313.50

- (3) Was he dismissed and, if so, for what reason?

Answer: Yes. Representations had been made to the Government that this man was from a district where they had fair crops. The matter was investigated by the Inspector in charge of relief road camps and he recommended the replacing of Reeves by a man resident in the district.

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

- (1) What years were the following persons employed as Hotel Inspectors: J. J. Sullivan, J. R. McNamara, Hubert Acaster?

Answer:

J. J. Sullivan (Commenced Duties as Hotel Inspector October 1, 1920)	J. R. McNamara (Commenced Duties as Hotel Inspector Nov. 17, 1919)	Hubert Acaster (Commenced Duties as Hotel Inspector May 13, 1929)
Employed	Employed	Employed
1920	1919	1929
1921	1920	
1922	1921	
1923	1922	
1924	1923	
1925	1924	
1926	1925	
1927	1926	
1928	1927	
1929	1928	
	1929	

- (2) What salary was paid to each, yearly, for every year he was so employed?

Answer:

J. J. Sullivan:

	Salary (Fiscal Year)	Travelling Expenses (Fiscal Year)
1920	\$ 900.00	1920 \$ 913.25
1921	1800.00	1921 1531.30
1922	1800.00	1922 1787.40
1923	1800.00	1923 1459.69
1924	1800.00	1924 1432.58
1925	1891.67	1925 1249.90
1926	1900.00	1926 1013.48
1927	1900.00	1927 1052.80
1928	2000.00	1928 1452.62
1929	1166.62	1929 1334.20

J. R. McNamara :

1919	\$ 820.00	1919	\$ 508.25
1920	1800.00	1920	2247.10
1921	1900.00	1921	1899.35
1922	1900.00	1922	2015.30
1923	1900.00	1923	1533.16
1924	1900.00	1924	1451.58
1925	1900.00	1925	1490.95
1926	1900.00	1926	1508.60
1927	1900.00	1927	1376.70
1928	2000.00	1928	1628.67
1929	1166.62	1929	1586.56

Hubert Acaster :

1929	\$1102.11	1929	\$1600.89
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- (3) What amount was paid to each, yearly, for expenses for every year he was so employed?

Answer: See answer to Question 2.

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

- (1) Has Geo. B. Munnoch returned to the Government all the files, letters or other documents and papers taken by him in connection with his investigations?

Answer: Yes.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931.

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

- (1) Was a contract or contracts awarded to one Maclumpta for gravelling on No. 6 Highway (a) north from Southey (b) south from Southey to Fairy Hill?

Answer: Yes. Contracts were awarded to E. M. MacLumpha as follows:

- (a) Gravelling of 17.8 miles of No. 6 Highway, northerly from the North-East of section 18-24-18-w2, awarded on July 18th, 1929, after calling for tenders.
Gravelling of 8 miles of No. 6 Highway, northerly from Southey, awarded May 22nd, 1930, after calling for tenders.
- (b) Gravelling Fairy Hill to Southey, 11.91 miles, awarded July 18th, 1930, extension of contract awarded May 22nd, 1930.

- (2) How many projects were included in the said contract or contracts?

Answer: One project, parts of two sections as follows:

- (a) Project 6 Section E.
(b) Project 6 Section D.

- (3) What was the total yard mileage delivered on each such project?

Answer:

- (a) 1929 contract— 74,574.00 cubic yard-miles
1930 contract— 46,827.17 cubic yard-miles
(b) 1930 contract—260,994.70 cubic yard-miles

- (4) What was the amount paid on each project for
(a) stripping;
(b) crushing, screening, loading;
(c) hauling?

Answer: Project 6 Section E, 1929 contract,

(a) Stripping at 20c and removing over-size material, \$ 939.60

(b) Excavating, screening and loading (no crushing) at 25c 5,337.87

(c) Hauling and dumping gravel at 16c 11,931.84
Project 6 Section E, 1930 contract,

(a) Stripping at 19c per cubic yard, \$ 391.40

(b) Excavating, screening, crushing and loading at 38c 4,074.17

(c) Hauling and dumping at 13¾c 6,438.75
Project 6 Section D, 1930 contract,

(a) Stripping at 19c per cubic yard, 101.33

(b) Excavating, screening, crushing loading, at 38c per cubic yard, 6,856.15

(c) Hauling and dumping at 13¾c 35,886.77

- (5) Upon what quarter section, township and range was the pit or pits located from which the gravel used on each of these projects was obtained?

Answer:

Pits for Project 6 Section E, 1929 contract,

No. 1, South-East quarter section 25-25-19w2

No. 2, South-East quarter section 19-24-18w2.

Pit for Project 6 Section E, 1930 contract,

South-East quarter section 19-24-18w2.

Pit for Project 6 Section D, 1930 contract,

South-East quarter section 19-24-18w2.

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

- (1) To whom was the contract awarded for gravelling No. 6 Highway from the correction line north to Fairy Hill?

Answer: Messrs. Barnard & Boyle, Regina.

- (2) How many projects were included in the said contract?

Answer:

Project 6, Section C (part).

Project 6 Section D (part).

- (3) What was the total yard mileage delivered on each such project?

Answer:

Total haul, Project 6, Section C, 159,733.12 cubic yard-miles.

Total haul, Project 6, Section D, 8,509.68 cubic yard-miles.

- (4) What was the amount paid on each project for
 (a) stripping;
 (b) crushing, screening, loading;
 (c) hauling?

Answer:

Project 6 C:

(a) stripping, at 20c	\$ 735.40
(b) excavating, screening, crushing & loading, at 50c	9,497.00
(c) hauling and dumping at 12c	19,167.97

Project 6 D:

(a) stripping, at 20c	\$ 300.00
(b) excavating, screening, crushing & loading, at 50c	4,187.25
(c) hauling & dumping, at 12c	1,021.16

- (5) Upon what quarter section, township and range was the pit or pits located from which the gravel used on each of these projects was obtained?

Answer: On the North-East quarter section 7, township 21, range 19, west of 2nd meridian, and the North-West quarter of section 8, township 21, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian.

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

- (1) To whom was the contract awarded for gravelling No. 6 Highway from Regina north to the correction line?

Answer: The Bradd Gravel & Supply Co., Regina.

- (2) How many projects were included in the said contract?

Answer: Part of Project 6, Section C, (7.42 miles).

- (3) What was the total yard mileage delivered on each such project?

Answer:

Total No. of cu. yds. of gravel, 11,683.5 cubic yards.

Total haul, 112,817.72 cubic yard-miles.

- (4) What was the amount paid on each project for:

- (a) stripping;
- (b) crushing, screening, loading;
- (c) hauling?

Answer:

(a) Stripping, Nil.

(b) Crushing, screening, loading, \$7,010.10

(c) Hauling & Dumping gravel, \$13,538.13.

- (5) Upon what quarter section, township and range was the pit or pits located from which the gravel used on each of these projects was obtained?

Answer: On the North-East quarter of section 6, township 18, range 18, West of the 2nd meridian.

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

- (1) What contracts for gravelling have been let without tender to the Northwest Engineering Company, Limited, from September 9, 1929, to date, and what was the mileage of each?

Answer:

(a) Sheho to Foam Lake, 17.4 miles

(b) Parkbeg to Chaplin, 23.1 miles

(c) Carlyle to Kisbey, 20.73 miles

(d) Bienfait to Macoun, 25.5 miles

(e) North Portal to Bienfait, 20.5 miles
Northgate North, 2.0 miles.

- (2) What was the estimated cost of each contract?

Answer:

(a) \$38,000.00

(b) \$37,124.00

(c) \$72,000.00

(d) \$67,000.00

(e) \$90,000.00

- (3) What is the actual cost to date of each?

Answer: Payments made to the contractor:

- (a) No estimate paid on this contract to date.
- (b) \$37,124.29
- (c) \$78,421.18
- (d) \$71,256.21
- (e) \$84,394.56

- (4) How many cubic yard-miles have been paid for to date, on each of the said contracts?

Answer:

- (a) None.
- (b) 200,234.41 cubic yard-miles.
- (c) 513,123.63 cubic yard-miles.
- (d) 522,799.13 cubic yard-miles.
- (e) 668,823.28 cubic yard-miles.

Mr. Cobban asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What were the salaries and expenses of District Superintendents, Inspectors and Supervisors of Maintenance employed in the Highways Department by previous Administrations during the years 1928 and 1929?

Answer:

Fiscal Year 1928-29.

	Salary	Expenses	Total
District Superintendents	\$36,825.00	\$55,726.58	\$92,551.58
Inspectors	8,818.75	12,884.74	21,703.49
	\$45,643.75	\$68,611.32	114,255.07

Supervisors of Maintenance, Salary & Exp. \$33,373.38

Fiscal Year 1929-30.

	Salary	Expenses	Total
District Superintendents	\$17,895.36	\$32,891.17	\$50,786.53
Inspectors	4,629.00	10,296.42	14,925.42
	\$22,524.36	\$43,187.59	\$65,711.95

Supervisors of Maintenance, Salary & Exp. \$36,993.88

- (2) Did the previous Administration increase the number of Supervisors during the election year of 1929, and, if so, by how many?

Answer: Yes, by ten Maintenance Supervisors.

- (3) What are the names and addresses of the said District Superintendents, Supervisors and Inspectors, the amount paid to each in the year 1929, and how many of them were dismissed by the present Administration and not replaced, and when were they dismissed?

Answer:

Name	Address	Amount Paid		Total
		Salary	Expenses	
District Superintendents:				
G. McCallum	Biggar	\$1,122.58	\$2,359.84	\$3,482.42
R. Tweeddale	Regina	1,957.38	3,518.39	5,475.77
D. W. Gibson	Saskatoon	1,122.58	2,433.58	3,556.16
G. A. Stephens	Balcarres	1,122.58	2,595.76	3,718.34
W. Lock	Prince Albert	1,122.58	2,894.31	4,016.89
W. McIntyre	Regina	1,122.58	2,241.52	3,364.10
J. D. Munro	Regina	800.00	1,546.37	2,346.37
E. F. Hunter	Govan	1,178.70	2,023.93	3,202.63
F. G. Kissack	Meota	1,319.03	2,459.54	3,778.57
F. McDougall	Regina	1,820.53	3,080.27	4,900.80
W. M. Grant	Saskatoon	940.00	1,115.70	2,055.70
R. J. Fyfe	Regina	1,100.00	1,415.81	2,515.81
J. H. Stevenson	Regina	2,044.24	2,977.01	5,021.25
W. J. Reid	Maple Creek	1,122.58	2,229.14	3,351.72
Inspectors:				
C. J. McKenzie	Meadow Lake	982.25	2,145.30	3,127.55
J. L. Doutre	Canora	982.25	2,219.73	3,201.98
J. Sampson	Bromhead	700.00	1,003.68	1,703.68
J. R. McLeod	Saskatoon	982.25	2,449.13	3,431.38
O. J. Carlsen	Sidewood	982.25	2,478.58	3,460.83
Supervisors of Maintenance:				
Anderson, J.	Amulet			368.76
Anderson, R.W.	Biggar			201.00
Archer, S., Jr.	Vantage			207.18
Blue, J. A.	Glenside			78.84
Bugge, H.	Loreburn			374.22
Briskham, R.B.	Red Pheasant			18.72
Berry, W. L.	Wycollar			18.00
Besuchesne, F.	Gravelbourg			94.68
Begin, Wm.	Cadillac			334.60
Bryan, G.	Yorkton			100.20
Becker, A.	Langenburg			157.62
Bown, H.	Kelliher			196.80
Black, T. E.	Lake Alma			148.68
Bellamy, G. F.	Wilkie			605.04
Bristow, S. J.	Grenfell			128.04
Craig, C. B.M.	Bengough			131.93
Connolly, R. A.	Dunfermline			263.52
Corey, Geo.	Dinsmore			447.51
Campbell, Alex	Elrose			237.24
Collins, H. A.	Rosetown			178.56
Cameron, A.	Stoughton			302.28
Clement, B. G.	Lanigan			111.24
Craig, Chas. E.	La Porte			25.08
Corker, F.	Maidstone			36.90
Campbell, Wm.	Disley			172.32
Campbell, Don	Star City			309.24
Clemens, C. O.	Clemens			257.52
Coles, H.	Lloydminster			299.04
Cuming, J. G.	Whitewood			457.20

Name	Address	Amount Paid		Total
		Salary	Expenses	
Cassidy, W. D.	Dysart			77.28
Christian, O.A.	Milden			100.20
Cosford, H.	Chamberlain			136.62
Danielson H.	Davidson			351.84
Drennen, R. E.	Canora			274.80
Downey, Dan	Kincaid			97.21
Duguid, J.	Quill Lake			172.74
Deans, A.	Eston			57.60
DeLong, W. G.	Tisdale			290.04
Dennison, W.E	Assiniboia			273.96
Farris, C.	Coleville			191.64
Frey, Ben	Mantario			121.80
Farrish, Thos.	Semans			455.04
Foote, Robt.	Moose Jaw			759.48
Forbes, H. G.	Colmer			147.82
Fenwick, Robt.	Lorlie			107.25
Ferguson, V.S.	Esterhazy			102.60
Flegel, G. D.	Grayson			226.56
Glauser, R.	Delisle			110.52
Goulden, Thos.	Ebenezer			242.40
Gillis, Roy	MacRorie			113.04
Graville, C. H.	Portreeve			120.72
Glass, Floyd	Kerrobot			81.24
Gervais, G.	Duck Lake			336.60
Gillett, F.	Lilac			57.60
Garbe, J.	Churchbridge			50.40
Goddard, Jules	Debden			114.06
Gorrell, Frank	Oxbow			459.60
Gordon, John	Ratcliffe			205.08
Hatch, P. E.	Perdue			503.06
Hislop, T. W.	Arcola			301.92
Halliday, Geo.	Meota			200.86
Harper, F. H.	Piapot			253.08
Henderson, C.	Dodsland			376.08
Hagglund Carl	Beatty			72.96
Harrison, W.D	Crestwynd			582.84
Heil, Mat	Lemberg			244.32
Henschel, F.	Rosthern			158.64
Harvey, H. T.	Wroxton			103.79
Hamilton, S.A.	Yorkton			375.60
Inverarity, T.	Lucky Lake			349.32
Johnson, N.	Spalding			122.88
Jacobs, W.	Lashburn			156.15
Junker, Max	Balgonie			681.76
Johnson, E. B.	Maryfield			221.76
Keyworth W.	Hodgeville			326.92
King, Wm.	Southey			502.30
Kalmakoff, A.	Kamsack			362.40
Knox, Enoch	Tuxford			76.14
Lewis, W. G.	North Battleford			681.90
Lundgren, K.J.	Marchwell			100.83
Lake, Bert	Clair			544.26
Lane, Geo.	Wroxton			108.54
Larson, A.	Fosston			68.70

Name	Address	Amount Paid		Total
		Salary	Expenses	
Millar, J. A.	North Battleford			186.72
Mooney, S.	Rosetown			382.20
Mutschler, C.	Fox Valley			83.40
Myers, H. B.	McGee			55.56
Molstad, A. G.	Domremy			20.22
Murphy, Pat	Paynton			131.52
Murray, D.	Kennedy			168.72
Mayer, A.	Prince Albert			254.64
Murphy, R. J.	Krydor			243.00
Morrison, J. R.	Speers			5.64
Mann, A.W.L.	Tessier			122.16
Marcotte, A. P	Prudhomme			561.55
Murphy, T.	La Fleche			66.12
McGillivray, E	Hazenmore			146.58
McLeod, M.	Marengo			164.94
McNiece, Jas.	Lumsden			128.28
McVagh, Roy	Codette			294.72
McFadyen, A.	Parkbeg			402.60
McDougall, K.	Red Jacket			483.24
McLeod, N.	Melville			289.56
McLennan, A.	Lebret			174.96
McGregor, A.	Saltcoats			194.70
McGregor, T. J.	Edam			80.40
McKenzie A.	Turtleford			56.22
McKellar, D.R	Spruce Lake			166.98
McKay, H.	Limerick			219.24
Nelson, Jas. A.	Prongua			529.56
Olmstead, A.O.	Robsart			20.28
Ottman, Peter	Wadena			458.57
Olafson, John	Leslie			183.72
Payne, Wm.	Ibstone			63.96
Pfaff, G.	Hatton			144.54
Pendergast, J.	Lipton			316.35
Richardson, T.	Ogema			273.72
Robertson, A.	Antler			105.12
Ritchie, P. L.	Zealandia			132.78
Ruckerman, F.	Churchbridge			25.80
Strand, Jacob	Milestone			82.98
Smith, E. T.	Red Pheasant			223.65
Stewart, Neil	Dunblane			47.91
Stradleman, A.	Englefeld			58.92
Schmitz, J. A.	Englefeld			46.80
Scheidt, C.	Luseland			143.28
Squires, J. H.	Corinne			778.32
Silverthorn, W.	Dilke			292.44
Stewart, Wm.	Admiral			288.78
Schaller, H. R.	Balcarres			75.36
Schmidt, Wm.	Maymont			250.68
Stevenson, T.	Bredenbury			57.00
Smith, W. W.	St. Walburg			74.64
Scott, C.	Lumsden			396.12
Stephenson, J. G.	Kandahar			451.80
Sharp, John	Springside			246.96
Thornton, Cady	Bengough			162.54

Name	Address	Amount Paid		Total
		Salary	Expenses	
Thomas, J. H.	Carlyle			185.28
Tyner, H. C.	Eastend			143.10
Torgerson, A.	Climax			687.84
Taisey, A. M.	Estevan			371.46
Telfer, Geo. M.	Watrous			326.04
Taylor, C. F.	Birch Hills			89.70
Tophan, Jas.	Togo			99.12
Thompson, W.	Herschel			123.00
Thompson, E.	Prairie River			316.80
Ulsifer, C.	Leipzig			173.28
Unruh, C. K.	Hepburn			139.20
Vatnsdal, E.	Mozart			124.88
Walker, J.	Govan			244.62
Williamson, R. G.	Maple Creek			309.12
Wiebe, A.	Herbert			541.08
Waller, H. J.	Shellbrook			1,361.76
Williams, N.B.	Abernethy			7.98
Watson, J. A.	Ituna			225.24
Wunder, Sam	Sheho			96.12
Young, J. A.	Freemont			105.96
Yager, F. D.	Kenaston			125.80
Zurowski, L.R.	Southey			605.34

Of the District Superintendents and Inspectors, three resigned, one was superannuated and fifteen were dismissed on October 19, 1929. Of the fifteen dismissed three were taken back on the staff afterwards for temporary work.

Of the Maintenance Supervisors, ten were dismissed and not replaced. The remainder, 149 were laid off on November 15, 1929, and not replaced.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Is Carl Fulafka, of Mikado, in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity?

Answer: See Answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) What is his salary?

Answer: See Answer to Question No. 1.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

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

- (1) Were any gravel contracts awarded by the Government during 1930 on which work was not started prior to December 31, 1930?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what projects were covered by such contracts, to whom were such contracts awarded, and what mileage was included in each such project?

Answer: See Answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) Is it the intention of the Government to now call for public tenders on these projects?

Answer: See Answer to Question No. 1.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the cost of constructing the earth road on No. 6 Highway running directly south from Southey to the S.E. corner of section 1-22-19 W. of the 2nd during 1930?

Answer: \$25,504.04.

- (2) What was the total cost of maintenance on No. 6 Highway from Southey to the Qu'Appelle River during 1930?

Answer: \$1,306.05.

- (3) What was the cost of reconstructing Highway No. 6 east of section 31-20-19 W. of the 2nd during 1930?

Answer: Cost not available for this particular mile which is included in the work done by force account on No. 6 Highway between the correction line and the N. E. corner of section 31-20-19-W. 2nd.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was Robert English foreman of Relief Camp No. 13 near Vanguard and who recommended his appointment to the Minister of Highways?

Answer: Yes. The Minister of Highways assumes responsibility for the appointment.

- (2) What was the total amount paid to the said foreman for:
 (a) wages;
 (b) auto allowance or other expenses;
 (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) Wages, \$393.25.
 (b) Car allowance, \$148.75.
 (c) Board for men, \$4,606.30.

- (3) Has the Government any knowledge of an agreement between English and Geo. W. Eisnor, regarding the supply of provisions for this camp?

Answer: No.

- (4) Who held positions as assistant foreman, stable boss, straw boss, and timekeepers in this camp and what amount was paid to each?

Answer:

No assistant foreman, no stable boss.

Strawbosses as follows:

W. J. Graham	\$227.45
O. Dorval	191.45
G. W. Kemp	212.10
Timekeeper, James Pollock	373.30

- (5) What was the total amount expended by this camp?

Answer: \$35,534.79.

- (6) How many miles of road were constructed, and how many yards of dirt are estimated to have been moved?

Answer: 7.25 miles. No estimate of yardage moved is available.

- (7) Why was the work done on a road one mile west of the established main traffic road between Vanguard and Aneroid?

Answer: The work was done on the road allowance east of part of section 9 and east of section 4, township 11, range 10, west of third meridian, north of part of section 33, and east of sections 32, 29, 20, 17 and parts of 8 and 5, township 10, range 10, west of third meridian. This road as well as the road paralleling it one mile to the east were examined and reported on by our District Engineer, who recommended that the west route, upon which the work was done, would be more economical to construct and maintain.

- (8) Did the Government receive a largely signed petition asking that the work be done on the established and direct road between these points?

Answer: A petition was received requesting that the work be done on the road "from the Correction Line north of township 10, range 10, west of the third meridian,—south on the east side of sections Nos. 33, 28, 21, 16, 9 and 4, township 10, range 10, west of the third meridian, and east of Nos. 33, 28, 21, 16, and 9, township 9, range 10, west of the third meridian."

- (9) Did the Premier, while in this district last spring, or at any other time, promise a farmer, who is now the President of the Gravelbourg Conservative Association, that any work done in this vicinity would be done on the road on which this man resides?

Answer: No.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) From whom was gravel purchased on a royalty basis in 1930; how many cubic yards were purchased in each case; what was the price per cubic yard; where were the pits located and on what sections of highway was the gravel used?

Answer:

(see following page)

Property Owner	Number of Cubic Yards Purchased	Price per Yard	Location of Pit	Highway on which used
Herbert M. Browning, c/o Soldiers Settlement Board, Saskatoon	12,669	0.05	S.W. 1/4 29-47-25-3	Waseca to Lashburn
Mrs. L. G. Hughes, Cupar	946	0.10	S.E. 1/4 30-23-16-2	Highway near Markinch
Mr. R. J. Scott, Dunblane	1,623	0.07	S.E. 1/4 4-23-27-2	Chamberlain to Aylesbury
Mike Romaniuk, Pilot Butte	18,469	0.10	N.W. 1/4 6-18-18-2	McLean to Regina
Bradd Gravel & Supply Co., Regina	617	x0.15	N.E. 1/4 1-18-19-2	McLean to Regina
Bradd Gravel & Supply Co., Regina	1,402	x0.15	N.E. 1/4 1-18-19-2	Regina to Moose Jaw
Bradd Gravel & Supply Co., Regina	8,409 1/2	x0.15	N.E. 1/4 1-18-19-2	Regina South
Bradd Gravel & Supply Co., Regina	11,683 1/2	x0.15	N.E. 1/4 1-18-19-2	Regina North
H. G. Eamon & Co., Biggar	9,865	x0.10	S.E. 1/4 34-35-14-3	Biggar South
J. A. Thierman, Swift Current	17,857	0.07	N.W. 1/4 21-14-16-3	Beverley to Webb
J. A. Thierman, Swift Current	1,953	0.07	N.W. 1/4 21-14-16-3	Webb to Antelope
G. E. Turnbull, North Battleford	3,514	0.05	S.E. 1/4 8-43-15-3	Denholm to N. Battleford
G. A. Gates, Denholm	15,147	0.08	S.E. 1/4 36-42-15-3	Denholm to N. Battleford
J. D. Anderson, Unity	720	0.08	S.E. 1/4 29-39-23-3	Unity West
Margaret Thrower, Ruddell	7,000	0.05	N.E. 1/4 7-42-14-3	Denholm to N. Battleford

(x This price covers royalty on Gravel and cost of stripping pit.)

Pit on N.E. 1/4 1-18-19-2 is a commercial pit within 7 miles of the City of Regina.

Mr. Miller asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What is the estimated number of men and horses employed by the Government in the year 1930 in the Relief Camps established by the Department of Highways?

Answer: 9,000 men; 25,000 horses.

- (2) What is the estimated number of Saskatchewan men and horses employed by contractors under contracts let by the Department of Highways in the year 1930?

Answer: 4,050 men; 4,600 horses.

- (3) What is the estimated number of Saskatchewan trucks and truck drivers employed by contractors in contracts let by the Department of Highways for gravelling in the year 1930?

Answer: 1,200 trucks; 2,000 truck drivers.

- (4) What is the estimated number of men employed by the Department of Highways in the year 1930 for (a) Maintenance, including brush-cutting and stone piling, (b) in other services?

Answer: 5,700 men.

(a) Maintenance, 615 men.

(b) Other services, 5,646 men.

- (5) What other employment was furnished in the year 1930 by the Department of Highways, indirectly or otherwise, such as furnishing supplies to relief camps, in the manufacturing of culverts and machinery made in Saskatchewan, etc.?

Answer:

(a) Indirectly or otherwise furnishing supplies to relief camps: Estimated 300 men and 500 horses.

(b) In the manufacturing of culverts and machinery made in Saskatchewan, etc., Department is not in possession of records to enable an estimate to be made.

Note: Figures submitted above represent as close an estimate as can be made from records available in the Department of Highways.

Mr. Arthur asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What road building, and heavy maintaining equipment was purchased by the previous Administration in the

year 1929, in the Highway Department, giving the names of the companies, the location at which the machinery was manufactured, and the description of the machinery purchased, with the cost of each unit?

Answer:

From Whom Purchased:	Where Made:	Description of Machine:	Cost:
Provincial Motors Ltd. Regina	Clintonville Wis., U.S.A.	F.W.D. Truck 2½-3 ton	\$6,852.60
Can.Tractor & Equip.Co. Regina	Springfield, Ill., U.S.A.	Monarch 75 Tractor	6,600.00
Sawyer-Massey Ltd. Regina	Hamilton, Ont.	12' Grader	2,360.00
J. D. Adams, Ltd. Regina	Paris, Ont.	Motor Patrol	3,841.38
do	do	Motor Patrol	3,841.38
A. Olson, Ltd. Regina	Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.	Holt '60' Tractor	5,950.00
A. Olson, Ltd. Regina	do	12' Super Mogul Grader	3,074.91
Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd. Saskatoon	Aurora, Ill., U.S.A.	Western 40" Elevating Grader	3,245.00
do	do	do	3,245.00
do	Joliet, Ill., U.S.A.	Bates '80' Tractor	6,480.00
do	Aurora, Ill., U.S.A.	12 Dump Wagons,ea.	283.50
do	Saskatoon, Sask.	70 Team Maintainers, ea.	225.60
Canada Ingot Iron Co. Regina	Winnipeg, Man.	1 Team Maintainer	180.00
Sawyer-Massey Ltd. Regina	Hamilton, Ont.	11 Team Maintainers ea.	250.00
Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd. Saskatoon	Saskatoon, Sask.	100 Road Drags, ea.	53.58
Sawyer-Massey, Ltd., Regina	Hamilton, Ont.	6 Road Drags, ea.	60.00
Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd. Saskatoon	Saskatoon, Sask.	10 Road Drags	535.80
do	do	11 Plows	715.00
do	do	39 Fresnoes	1,716.00
do	do	4 Maintainers	902.40
do	do	1 8-ft. Grader	1,064.30
do	do	8 Slushers with runners	118.80

From Whom Purchased: Where Made:	Description of Machine:	Cost:
Sawyer-Massey, Ltd., Regina	Hamilton, Ont.	16 Fresnoes 672.00
do	do	1 No. 7 Grader 535.00
do	do	2 No. 80 Graders & back-slopers 2,610.00
do	do	1 No. 8 Grader 875.00
do	do	11 Slushers 154.00
do	do	1 Plow 54.00
do	do	5 Maintainers 1,175.00
J. D. Adams & Co., Regina	Paris, Ont.	3 Slushers 40.65
do	do	4 Fresnoes 156.04
Albert Olson, Ltd. Regina	Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.	1 Road Plow 57.64
do	do	2 Fresnoes 84.00
do	do	3 2-Horse Fresnoes 90.00
do	do	1 Russell super special Grader & Horse Hitch 1,498.40
Canada Ingot Iron Co., Regina	Winnipeg, Man.	11 Fresnoes 415.80
do	do	1 Road Plow 58.50
do	do	1 Leaning Wheel Grader 1,175.00
Tractor & Thresher Co. Saskatoon	Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.	1 Russel super special Grader with 9-ft. blade and backsloper 1,550.00

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was one Buckmaster in the employ of the Department of Highways in 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) In what constituency was he employed, and in what capacity?

Answer: In Thunder Creek Constituency, as contractor on force account work.

- (3) During what period was he employed?

Answer: July 30th and 31st; August 1st to 9th, 18th to 30th; September 1st to 9th, 1930.

- (4) What was the total amount paid to him: (a) for wages; (b) for expenses; (c) for any other purpose?

Answer: Total \$1,396.86.

- (a) \$1,338.36 (self and employees)
- (b) Nil.
- (c) \$58.50 for rental of his equipment.

(5) Who recommended his appointment to the Department?

Answer: The District Engineer of the Department of Highways.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

(1) What was the cost of maintenance on Highway No. 43, from Gravelbourg west, to Pambrun for the year 1929?

Answer: \$4,247.96.

(2) What was the cost of maintenance on Highway No. 19, from Kincaid north, to the north east corner of section 36, township 18, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, for the year 1929?

Answer: \$3,297.02.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

(1) Was a Relief Camp established north of Readlyn during the fall of 1930?

Answer: Yes.

(2) If so, was it organized and operated in the same manner as other camps throughout the Province?

Answer: Yes, with the exception that fodder was supplied by the farmers themselves and as tents were not available the camp was equipped with bunk cars and cabooses.

(3) What are the names of the foreman and timekeepers, and how much did each receive?

Answer:

J. J. Nurnberger, Foreman:

Wages,	\$265.00
Car allowance,	95.00
Rentals for cook car and caboose	51.59
Collected from men for board supplied on basis of \$1.00 per day	1,713.20

Total	\$2,124.79
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

G. W. Spicer, Timekeeper:

Wages	\$275.00
Car allowance	47.50

Total	\$322.50
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- (4) How many miles of road were constructed, and what was the cost?

Answer: 2.375 miles; cost \$14,707.12.

- (5) How much did the Department pay for the rental of camp equipment, and to whom was it paid?

Answer: \$277.92.

R. A. Wilkinson, bunk cars, cabooses	\$24.35
Frank Pryce, water tank and wagon	20.64
B. Wilson, bunk cars, cabooses	33.75
J. Pinfold, water tank	3.22
J. J. Nurnberger, cook car and caboose	51.59
L. Luke, water tank and wagon	22.87
W. G. Kidd, bunk car	19.35
T. Stirling, water tank and gear	19.35
E. Dennison, cook car and caboose	63.45
A. Taylor, bunk car	19.35

Total	\$277.92
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Mr. Hogan asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) How much has been paid by the Government since the 9th day of September, 1929, to this date, to one Duckworth or to the firm of Duckworth and Nutt for services rendered?

Answer: \$1,856.56.

- (2) Of the amount so paid, how much is represented by salary and what amount is applicable to expenses?

Answer:

Services	\$935.00	
Expenses	534.36	
Disbursements	387.20	
	\$1,856.56	

- (3) Did he employ any other person in the course of his duties, and, if so, who, and what was paid to such person by way of salary and expenses?

Answer: Included in \$935.00 referred to as Services in Question 2, is \$40.00 on account of J. Siddons. The amount shown as \$387.20 for disbursements includes \$40.20 expenses of J. Siddons the balance being conduct money paid to witnesses.

- (4) Why has the Government not required this man or firm to be licensed under The Private Detectives Act of the Province?

Answer: The firm of Duckworth and Nutt had no license as Private Detectives when the present Government came into power. Why steps were not taken by the late Administration to insist that a license be taken out by that firm for the year 1st June, 1929, to 1st June, 1930, is not known to this Government. The firm of Duckworth and Nutt dissolved partnership on 1st June, 1930, and the present Government has for some time been communicating with Duckworth with a view to compelling him to comply with the said Act, which he has undertaken to do and to pay all arrears of license from 1st June, 1929, to the present time.

- (5) Was Geo. B. Munnoch licensed under the said Act, and, if not, why not?

Answer: No. The Government had no information that the late Geo. B. Munnoch was acting as private detective. He was acting as Accountant and Efficiency Expert in checking up books of several of largest Companies in Saskatchewan.

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

- (1) Is Alex Hryciuk (sometimes known as Mr. Alexander), in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Alexander H. Alexander has been in the employ of the Government as an assistant in the apiary division of the Department of Agriculture, and was appointed on November 15, 1929 at a salary of \$1500.00 per annum. The name by which he is known was legally obtained after his return from the Great War.

- (2) If so, what position does he hold, when was he appointed, and what salary does he receive?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Has the Government paid any salary or gratuity to Thomas G. McManus for the months of December 1930 and January 1931?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, how much was paid and for what service?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) When was H. E. Hughes first employed to work in Liquor Store No. 6 at Moose Jaw?

Answer: H. E. Hughes commenced duties in Liquor Store No. 6 on January 8th, 1930.

- (2) Has he been employed in said store ever since?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What rate of pay does he receive?

Answer: \$125.00 per month.

- (4) What are his duties?

Answer: Clerk.

- (5) Is the Government aware that this man, from a financial standpoint, is quite capable of maintaining himself without the necessity of being employed in this or any other job?

Answer: No.

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

- (1) Is one R. A. Patrick of Yorkton in the employ of the Government?

Answer: R. A. Patrick is employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) If so, what are his duties?

Answer: Beer Store Inspector.

- (3) If not now employed, has he been employed since September 9, 1929?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (4) What salary is he now paid, or has he been in receipt of?

Answer: Monthly salary of \$175.00.

- (5) What are his expenses or what have they been?

Answer: The usual expenses incurred in carrying out his duties.

- (6) Is he an American citizen?

Answer: Records of the Public Service Commission indicate that he is a British subject and a returned soldier.

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

- (1) Is C. G. Langril, of Yorkton, in the employ of the Government, if so, in what Department?

Answer: No.

- (2) If not now in the employ of the Government, has he been in its employ at any time since September 9, 1929, and, if so, for what period?

Answer: No.

- (3) What are or have been his duties?

Answer: See answers to previous questions.

- (4) How much is he being paid, or has he been paid, by way of salary and expenses?

Answer: See answers to previous questions.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

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

- (1) Did the Minister of Agriculture drive over all or part of the highway between Sylvania and Nora with E. G. Groat of Tisdale, shortly before July 28, 1930?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, was the granting of the contract for this road discussed?

Answer: See Answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) When did E. G. Groat receive the contract, and did he receive it without tender?

Answer: August 8th, 1930.

Tenders were not called for on this work.

- (4) When was C. Johnson appointed an engineer in the Department of Highways?

Answer: C. Johnson was appointed instrument man with the Department of Highways on May 12th, 1930, was advanced to position of resident engineer on September 1st, 1930.

- (5) Where was C. Johnson employed before he was engaged by the Department of Highways, and with whom was he employed?

Answer: Before being employed by the Department of Highways, C. Johnson was a student in engineering at the University of Saskatchewan from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1930.

- (6) When did C. Johnson take up his work on Highway No. 35, between Sylvania and Nora?

Answer: August 28th, 1930.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Is William McInnis, Farm Loan Board Commissioner, interested financially, either directly or indirectly, with the R. S. Patton Company, Limited, Insurance Agents, Regina?

Answer: No.

- (2) Was the said McInnis interested, either directly or indirectly with the firm of Patton & McLeod, the business of which firm was taken over by R. S. Patton Company, Limited?

Answer: No.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What are the names of the persons employed, the time of their employment, the nature of their work, and the amount paid for maintenance to each of those engaged in 1930, on Highway No. 6 between Southey and Raymore?

Answer:

Regular Employees:

Name	Dates Employed	Nature of Work	Amount
J. George	Apr. 3rd-Nov. 12th	Patrolman	\$1,126.75
A. Back	Apr. 2nd-Nov. 24th	Motor Patrolman	1,093.65

Extra Employees:

N. George	Apr. 4, 5, 19, 23, 24 & 25, May 15, July 8, 11, 12, 14, 18 & 21, Sept. 30, Oct. 6, 13, 24, 25, 27, 28 & 29.	Smoothing & Repairing surface, cleaning & installing culverts, cleaning ditches	100.65
G. George	May 15, July 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 22.	do	28.90
S. George	July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18.	do	41.50

J. George, Jr.	June 23, 27, 28, 30.	Repairing Surface	19.25
G. Thompson	Apr. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, May 30, 31, June 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, July 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21.	Smoothing surface & clearing right-of- way	191.50
K. Orthner	May 19, 20, June 26, 27, 28, 30, July 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.	Installing culverts & clearing right-of- way	78.00
H. Kunitz	April 15, June 30, July 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 30.	Repairing surface & clearing right-of- way	36.75
G. Back	May 14.	Repairing surface	5.50
J. H. Back	July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.	Clearing right-of- way	42.00
H. Moore	June 26, 27, 28, July 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12.	do	53.75
M. Kunitz	May 30, June 27, 28, July 4, 5, 9, 16.	do	26.50
S. Ketchuk	July 25, 26.	do	7.00
F. Engel	Nov. 14, 17, 18, 19.	Installing Culverts	10.45
J. Schmidt	do	do	8.05
F. Schweitzer	do	do	7.00
K. Schweitzer	Nov. 17, 18, 19.	do	5.25

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the amount of the road grants to each Rural Municipality, wholly within the Constituency of Gravelbourg, in 1930?

Answer:

R.M. of Gravelbourg No.104	\$1200.00	
	72.75	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Glen Bain No. 105	\$ 950.00	
	306.00	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Rodgers No. 133	\$1849.90	
	2,655.83	(1930 Relief Grant)
	526.00	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Shamrock No. 134	\$1300.00	
	325.20	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Lawtonia No. 135	\$1100.00	
	171.80	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)

- (2) What was the amount of grants to these portions of Rural Municipalities, partially within the said Constituency in 1930?

Answer:

R.M. of Wood River No. 74	Nil	
R.M. of Pinto Creek No. 75	\$1300.00	153.00 (completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Auvergne No. 76	\$ 68.00	(completion of 1929 Relief allotment)
R.M. of Whiska Creek No.106	375.00	(1930 Relief Grant)
R.M. of Coulee No. 136	400.00	
R.M. of Chaplin No. 164	Nil	

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

- (1) Were Peter Svend, Tom Berlie, Frank Ibyll and J. A. Smilie, convicted at Robsart, Saskatchewan, on or about November 27, 1929?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, for what offence were they convicted, and what was the penalty imposed upon each?

Answer: Being found in a disorderly house contrary to Section 228 (1) of the Criminal Code of Canada, and fined the sum of \$10.00 and costs in each case.

- (3) Who were the convicting Justices of the Peace?

Answer: C. E. Lightfoot and W. A. Olmstead, both of Robsart.

- (4) Was an appeal lodged against such convictions, and, if so, where was the appeal heard, and what was the result of same?

Answer: Yes, heard at Robsart in the Judicial District of Shaunavon on June 20th, 1930, when convictions quashed.

- (5) Did Arthur Burnett, Agent of the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Maple Creek, act for the accused in such appeals? If not, why not?

Answer: Yes. Mr. Burnett had acted as counsel for the accused prior to his appointment as Agent of the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Maple Creek, and also appeared for the accused on the trial of the appeals which were heard after he had been

appointed such Agent. Mr. Burnett is Agent for the Judicial District of Maple Creek, but these cases were heard in the Judicial District of Shaunavon, and there is nothing to prevent an Agent of the Attorney General acting for the accused in another Judicial District.

- (6) Was the Crown represented at the appeals in opposition to the appeals? If not, why not?

Answer: No. Mr. O. C. Smith, Barrister, etc., Shaunavon, Agent for the Attorney General for the Judicial District of Shaunavon recommended that the appeals be not opposed as the convictions could not be upheld.

- (7) Did the accused, or any of them, circulate a petition for the cancellation of the Commission of the convicting Justices?

Answer: A petition was received by the Department of the Attorney General signed by a large number of residents of the Robsart district, which included the signatures of the names of the accused referred to in Question 1 recommending the cancellation of the appointment of Mr. C. E. Lightfoot as a Justice of the Peace.

- (8) Was such a petition received by the Department, and was the Commission of either of the Justices cancelled as a result of such petition?

Answer: A petition was received by the Department of the Attorney General, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council in the exercise of his discretion saw fit to cancel the appointment of Mr. C. E. Lightfoot as a Justice of the Peace.

- (9) Was a petition of the proper officers of the R.C.M.P. asking for the removal of the Police Constable at Robsart, who instituted these prosecutions, filed with the Department?

Answer: No.

- (10) Was the said Police Officer removed?

Answer: No. He was transferred to Consul which was a more central point, about one month after, and Robsart detachment was closed up.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) By what Railway Company is the coal from Drumheller, used in Provincial buildings and institutions at Saskatoon, hauled?

Answer: As the coal used in the Provincial buildings and institutions in Saskatoon is bought locally, the Government has no information as to what line of Railway it is being hauled over.

- (2) What is the mileage of haul?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) What is the most direct railway mileage from Drumheller to Saskatoon?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

Mr. McLeod (Estevan) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) How many Provincial buildings are equipped for burning Saskatchewan coal?

Answer: Nineteen (19).

- (2) What Provincial buildings are to be so equipped during the coming year?

Answer:

Power House, Parliament Buildings, Regina.
Government House, Regina,
Home for Infirm, Wolseley,
Normal School, Saskatoon,
Prince Albert Jail,
Provincial Office Building, Regina,

Court Houses at Regina, Yorkton, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Humboldt, Moosomin, Saskatoon, Assiniboia, Wynyard, Melfort, Prince Albert, Shaunavon, Kerrobert,

Land Titles Offices at Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Saskatoon.

Telephone Buildings at Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Regina (8th Ave. and Albert St.) Regina (8th Ave. & Winnipeg St.) Regina (12th Ave. & Lorne St.) Regina (16th Ave. and Albert St.) and Weyburn.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Did the Government make any purchases from the Fair-view Chemical Company during 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what goods were purchased, and what amounts were paid to the said Company?

Answer:

By Department of Telephones:		
12 Drums of Dust Cop	\$39.00	
6 First Aid Kits	60.00	
		\$99.00
By Department of Highways:		
200 lbs. Weed Cop	\$18.00	\$18.00
		\$117.00

- (3) Is H. S. Cawsey, V.S., Live Stock Promoter in the Department of Agriculture, a member of the said Company?

Answer: No.

Mr. McLeod (Wilkie) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What standard price was set by this Administration on contracts let without tender (a) for grading; (b) for gravelling?

Answer:

Standard Unit Prices in Grading Contracts awarded without tender in 1930:

Earth Excavation	\$.16	per cubic yard
Loose Rock Excavation	.60	per cubic yard
Solid Rock Excavation	1.25	per cubic yard
Corrugated Iron Culverts:		
12"	.15	per lineal foot
15"	.20	per lineal foot
18"	.25	per lineal foot
24"	.30	per lineal foot
30"	.40	per lineal foot
36"	.50	per lineal foot
48"	.75	per lineal foot

Concrete Pipe Culverts:

	12"	.20 per lineal foot
	18"	.30 per lineal foot
	24"	.40 per lineal foot
Timber Culverts		20.00 per M.F.B.M.
Clearing		25.00 per acre
Grubbing		40.00 per acre
Riprap		1.50 per cubic yard
Clay Surfacing		.70 per cubic yard

Standard Prices in Graveling Contracts awarded without tender in 1930:

Stripping	.20 per cubic yard
Excavating, crushing, screening & loading	.45 per cubic yard
Hauling	.12 per cu. yard-mile

- (2) What contracts were let by the previous Liberal Administration without tender, from the election year of 1925, to the election year of 1929, both inclusive, on (a) bridges; (b) grading; (c) graveling; giving the project, location, mileage of construction or gravel, the date of the contract, the name of the contractor, the yardage and the unit price in each case?

Answer: (a) Bridges:

(See next page)

File	Location	Type	Contractor	Amount of Contract
		1925-1926		
60327	E. 24-50-11w3	Pioneer	H. L. Borders	\$ 200.00
60515	74-14w3	8-20' local timber	A. J. Marion	1,512.90
60589	E. 16-52-18w3	16-40-16 pioneer	Eli Nault	330.00
4170	On 30-15-13w3	Retaining wall	A. N. Duff	1,092.65
16775	On 31-51-7w3	4-20' local timber	J. Hannington	1,100.00
30300	E. 27-52-19w3	3-16' F.B. local timber	J. F. Johnson	950.00
	Trail	1926-1927		
60670	On 70-14-w3	4-20' pile local timber	J. D. Hiebert	1,352.00
60671	On 70-14w3	2-20' pile local timber	J. D. Hiebert	968.00
60530	E. 13-46-14w3	1-20' F.B. sawn timber	C. Comerford	600.00
31100	E. 16-52-3w3	3-20' pile	F. Stephenson	1,000.00
31101	E. 21-52-3w3	Piles driving	F. Stephenson	100.00
		1927-1928		
23106	On 14-59-17w3	6-20' pile local	J. D. Hiebert	1,800.00
60532	E. 32-20-21w2	4-16' pile repairs	J. Mercer	400.00
23614	E. 3-52-25w2	2-16' local	S. Corriveau	135.00
20604	E. 26-46-4w3	1-20' pile local	F. Stephenson	600.00
21209	E. 29-50-2w3	3-20' pile local	F. Stephenson	1,100.00
60692	On 11-51-3w3	1-16' pile local	F. Stephenson	575.00
60711	E. 1-52-4w3	Pole bridge	Hans Johnson	20.00
60705	N. 31-51-3w3	30' local	Hans Johnson	75.00
30172	On 1-18-13w3	Paint 104' truss	A. McFarlane	114.40
16692	N. 19-15-13w3	Paint 150' truss	"	168.75
14164	E. 5-17-25w2	Paint 126' truss	"	138.60
23448	E. 19-7-3w2	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
22219	On 26-5-20w3	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
23998	E. 22-3-29w3	Paint 60' truss	"	60.00
22475	On 7-11-18w3	Paint 60' truss	"	60.00
4133	E. 16-11-26w3	Paint 60' truss	"	60.00

File	Location	Type	Contractor	Amount of Contract
4165	E. 4-12-19w2	Paint 60' truss	A. McFarlane	60.00
4045	16-14-22w2	Paint 104' truss	"	114.40
30055	E. 35-14-23w2	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
60555	N. 29-3-13w2	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
30049	On 27-2-12w3	Paint 100' truss	"	110.00
4099	N. 23-18-10w2	Paint 80' truss	"	80.00
20845	11-11-30w1	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
4108	E. 28-11-30w1	Paint 60' truss	"	60.00
4096	19-18-9w2	Paint 80' truss	"	80.00
14024	E. 6-3-32w1	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
20832	E. 23-2-32w1	Paint 84' truss	"	84.00
23257	N. 31-1-2w2	Paint 150' truss	"	187.50
1928-1929				
60664	E. 34-42-20w3	40' pile grading approaches	T. Sawyer	325.00
22586	On 18-58-19w3	60' pile local	J. D. Hiebert	900.00
60784	E. 20-52-17w3	40' pioneer	E. Nault	500.00
60750	On 15-52-16w3	22' pioneer	G. A. Nolin	350.00
60555	N. 29-3-13w3	Paint 84' truss	A. MacFarlane	84.00
30144	N. 33-50-25w2	28' local timber	D. Bolduc	225.00
23608	E. 27-51-25w2	32' timber on concrete	D. Bolduc	275.00
60793	E. 17-46-10w3	20' F.B.	C. Comerford	500.00
60775	E. 28-49-3w3	2-16' pile local	F. Stephenson	500.00
30584	N. 33-49-8w3	40' pile local	F. Stephenson	900.00
23918	E. 18-49-8w3	40' pile local	F. Stephenson	900.00
23891	2-50-6w3	60' pile local	F. Stephenson	1,100.00
60804	E. 26-43-3w2	30' pioneer	J. Haliday	290.00
1929-1930				
60962	25-58-17w3	45' pile pioneer	J. D. Hiebert	600.00
60945	24-57-9w3	30' pioneer	P. Arsenault	100.00

(b) Grading:

Project	Location	Mileage	Date of Contract	Contractor	Yardage	Unit Price
2-a-a	Assiniboia North	11.	June 8, 1925	R. H. Bond	86,513	\$.18
1-K-b	Seward to Beverly	6.	Sept. 18, 1925	F. C. Hare	35,676	.18½
5-E	Clair South & East	3.	Sept. 10, 1925	Ingram & Plante	17,360	.18
2-A-d	Ardill to Mossbank	Extn. 3.	August 19, 1925	Galvin Sutor	36,643	.18
5-L-b	Highgate Southeast	Extn. 6.	(August 20, 1925 (May 8, 1926	H. S. Stewart	26,508	.19½
6-B-b	Rowatt South	Extn. 2.5	(April 3, 1926 (August 2, 1926	A. Gottselig	17,144	.25
1-D-b	Sintaluta West	Extn. 4.5	June 18, 1926	A. Loptson	26,085	.22½
14-G-b	Wynyard to Kandahar	Extn. 6.5	(August 27, 1925 (June 15, 1926	Walter Fenske	38,942	.20½
15-B	Melville West	0.8	October 15, 1926	Johnson Brothers	5,250	.19¾
6-D-a	Fairy Hill Northeast	3.5	July 23, 1926	Lakness Brothers	20,541	.24
2-M	Assiniboia South	5.5	Nov. 13, 1925	R. H. Bond	53,331	.18
13-I-b	Limerick to Melaval	12.5	August 11, 1926	R. H. Bond	117,668	.18
23-A-a	MacNutt North	4.5	August 16, 1926	J. W. Barager	35,420	.22
46-B	Bracken Northwest	6.	(August 26, 1926	D. C. McColl	36,786	.22
2-K	Rockglen to Lisieux	11.5	(August 15, 1926	R. H. Bond	112,540	.18
2-L			(April 29, 1927			
4-A-a	Cadillac North	10.	Sept. 15, 1926	Brooks Const. Co., Ltd.	58,681	.20
22-D-b	Lemberg South & E.	4.	June 8, 1926	Orr & Cuntz	22,497	.22
34-C	Bengough North	10.	June 9, 1926	Barnes Brothers	71,173	.20
2-E-a	Chamberlain South	Extn. .5.	July 23, 1926	A. G. and E. B. Young (app.)	9,000	.24
26-C-b	Mervin West	Extn. 3.	June 26, 1926	H. S. Stewart	21,662	.19
14-O-a	Phippen to Unity	Extn.11.	April 20, 1926	W. C. Wells	60,476	.22
14-O-a	Wilkie to Phippen	Extn. 1.	August 22, 1925	W. C. Wells	6,148	.22
3-A	Prairie River to Copeau River	10.	March 23, 1926	Northern Cartage Co.	28,973	.35

Project	Location	Mileage	Date of Contract	Contractor	Yardage	Unit Price
41986	North approach to Esterhazy Bridge	Extn. 2.	April 16, 1927	L. J. McFadyen	14,634	.28
4-1	Midnight Lake North	Extn. 2.	Sept. 12, 1927	W. C. Wells	10,833	.28
15-B-c	Fenwood to Goodeve	Extn. 1.	July 3, 1928	J. N. Orr	9,000	.24
40-I-b	Freemont to Neilburg	8.	Nov. 11, 1927	H. S. Stewart	69,772	.21
1-O-c	Hatton East	5.5	July 30, 1927	Star Construction Co.	33,600	.22½
9-G-a	Yorkton North	2.5	July 20, 1927	Geo. H. Watters	4,031	.26
4-O	Cadillac South	8.	(August 4, 1927	Brooks Construction and		
		Extn. 3.	(August 29, 1927	Transportation Co., Ltd.	89,661	.20
32-B-a	Pennant South	11	July 27, 1927	F. C. Hare	102,674	.20
35-A	Fort Qu'Appelle N.W.	2.5	Sept. 8, 1927	Lakness Brothers	16,956	.26
43-C	Vanguard East	4.	August 28, 1926	G. S. Smaill	34,108	.24
13-F-a	Pangman East	1.5	May 28, 1927	W. E. G. Ross	14,468	.25
14-M-a	Perdue East	8.5	April 19, 1927	Fred Mannix	75,955	.20
10-B-c	Fort Qu'Appelle to Lebret	4.5	May 16, 1927	J. N. Orr	31,196	.24
1-F-d	Pasqua to Moose Jaw	8.	Sept. 22, 1927	B. F. Baxter	84,565	.22
6-B-c	Rowatt North	3.5	Sept. 22, 1927	A. Gottselig	42,466	.25
6-E	Southey to Raymore	Extn. 4.	(August 6, 1927	T. and E. Lakness	24,634	.24
			(Sept. 13, 1927			
1-N-a	Piapot South & West	11.	August 6, 1928	F. C. Hare	106,733	.21
4-A-b	Cadillac North Extn.	Extn. 1.	Sept. 1, 1928	R. H. Bond (App.)	10,000	.21¾
43-C	Vanguard East Extn.	1.	October 18, 1928	R. H. Bond	8,619	.21¾
4-H-c	Glaslyn South	9.	July 12, 1928	Western Construction Co.	69,464	.22
4-1	Midnight Lake N.	Extn. 8.3	July 19, 1928	W. C. Wells	61,154	.28
1-A	Manitoba Boundary to Moosomin	9.5	May 22, 1928	B. F. Baxter	77,989	.35

Project	Location	Mileage	Date of Contract	Contractor	Yardage	Unit Price
1-C-b	Oakshella to Grenfell	8.	August 16, 1928	Young Construction Co.	72,954	.23½
1-E	Pilot Butte to Regina	7.	May 22, 1928	A. P. Wheelock	67,420	.27
1-F-b	Belle Plaine to Pasqua Extn.	8.	August 21, 1928	Riley & Reed	196,689	.22
5-E	Paswegin E. Extn.	2.	Sept. 17, 1928	Ingram & Plante	17,397	.26
6-C	Regina North	6.	Sept. 25, 1928	A. P. Wheelock	50,027	.24
6-C	Regina North	6.	October 4, 1928	Gibbs Brothers	51,607	.24
6-E	Southey to Raymore	Extn. 3.5	May 15, 1928	Hay & Bennett	19,609	.24
7-F-a	Kindersley West	2.	Sept. 15, 1928	J. A. Sangren	(20,624) (20,614)	.40 .50
13-J-b	Lafleche to Woodrow	7.	May 19, 1928	R. H. Bond	63,310	.18
15-B-a	Melville West	8.	July 25, 1928	J. N. Orr	70,464	.24
20-A-b	Brora West	5.	August 21, 1928	A. P. Wheelock	41,315	.24
42-A	Dinsmore S. Extn.	4.5	August 18, 1928	Jas. Ryder & Sons	29,628	.24
29-D-a	Wilkie North	2.	May 17, 1928	W. C. Wells	14,667	.22
39-D-a	Halbrite Northwest	5.	August 25, 1928	Barnes Brothers	45,828	.21½
39-E	Yellowgrass S. E.	3.	June 6, 1928	Young Construction Co.	44,010	.25
43-B-b	Gravelbourg W. Extn.	2.5	May 15, 1929	R. H. Bond	19,499	.21¾
43-C	Vanguard E. Extn.	6.	June 4, 1929	R. H. Bond	51,580	.21½
(c) Graveling:						
14-M-b	Perdue to Biggar	4.	June 15, 1927	O. Wood	3,605	1.70
14-O-a	Wilkie West	2.	Nov. 4, 1927	M. Clements	2,145	1.10
45-A	South Elbow to C.N.R. Bridge	1.8	June 2, 1926	James Lawrence	2,148	.85
11-D-c	Kenaston to Hanley	0.61	August 4, 1926	Kipp & Oulette	335	1.25

Project	Location	Mileage	Date of Contract	Contractor	Yardage	Unit Price	
4-G-a	Battleford-North Battleford	2.	June 25, 1928	H. S. Stewart	Gravel	1,240	.85
					O'haul	18,060	.15
2-A	Assiniboia to Ardill	30.	October 9, 1928	Tomlinson Construction Company	Stripping	4,742	.30
					Exc. etc.	34,704	.70
					Hauling	221,972	.20
1-K	Swift Current	6.	Dec. 26, 1928	Tomlinson Construction Contractor	Stripping	3,205	.30
					Exc. etc.	7,025	.45
					Hauling	39,472	.20
5-G	Bruno S. and E.	12.5	Nov. 1, 1928	Evans Gravel Surfacing Co.	Stripping	3,097	.30
					Exc. etc.	13,163	.40
					Hauling	91,028	.25
10-B	Fort QuAppelle- Lebret	16.	Sept. 1, 1928	Tomlinson Construction Company	Stripping	6,623	.30
					Exc. etc.	17,204	.60
					Hauling	64,904	.25
10-B	Balcarres West	6.5	Nov. 13, 1928	Tomlinson Construction Company	Stripping	1,190	.30
					Exc. etc.	6,199	.40
					Hauling	39,513	.25
14-D	Yorkton West	4.5	Jan. 14, 1928	Stevens Brothers Limited	Stripping	1,200	.30
					Exc. etc.	5,780	.38
					Hauling	43,809	.22
14-G	Wynyard to Kandahar	6.5	Nov. 8, 1928	Vause & Indridason	Exc.	7,519	.40
					Hauling	24,832	.25
14-J	Saskatoon East and South	11.5	August 23, 1928	Stevens Brothers Limited	Exc.	11,204	.40
					Hauling	71,209	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
					Oversize	3,361	.32
14-M	Perdue to Biggar	18.5	October 13, 1928	Evans Gravel Surfacing Company	Stripping	7,553	.30
					Exc.	18,311	.40
					Hauling	164,585	.25

Project	Location	Mileage	Date of Contract	Contractor		Yardage	Unit Price
14-O	Unity West	11.5	Nov. 19, 1928	Guarantee Cartage Company	Stripping	1,248	.30
					Exc.	8,690	.40
					Hauling	54,442	.22
15-D	Kelliher to Lestock	8.	October 30, 1928	Dawn Construction Company	Stripping	5,242	.30
					Exc.	11,786	.40
					Hauling	47,300	.25
16-A	Maryfield to Fairlight	8.5	October 13, 1928	E. B. Johnson	Stripping	2,196	.30
					Exc.	10,668	.45
					Hauling	65,831	.25
18-A	Manitoba Boundary West via Gainsboro	5.	October 16, 1928	Ray, Coney & Bowles	Stripping	1,247	.30
					Exc. and Hauling	4,675	.90
18-C	Oxbow West	4.5	October 16, 1928	J. A. Crook- shanks	Stripping	1,477	.30
					Exc. and	336	1.41
					Hauling	4,454	1.35
18-D	Oxbow West	3.	October 16, 1928	J. A. Crook- shanks	Stripping	972	.30
					Exc. and	1,019	1.35
					Hauling	2,127	1.60
19-B	Hodgeville North and South	16.	October 13, 1928	G. S. Smaill	Stripping	6,532	.30
					Exc.	21,083	.40
					Hauling	128,419	.25
26-C	Edam North	7.	October 22, 1928	James Hiemstra	Stripping	1,916	.30
					Exc.	8,794	.40
					Hauling	48,554	.25
43-D	Vanguard North	1.5	August 8, 1927	G. S. Smaill	Gravel surfacing	1,580	1.25
					O'haul	11,380	.25
14-G	Mozart to Wynyard	4.	Nov. 8, 1928	Robt. Story	Stripping	3,740	.30
					Exc.	4,065	.40
					Hauling	15,515	.25

- (3) How many of these contracts were not extension contracts?

Answer: 122 were not extension contracts.

- (4) What was the average price of such contracts for grading and gravelling?

Answer:

Grading:

Excavation, 22.7c per cubic yard.

Gravelling:

Stripping, 30c per cubic yard;

Excavating, screening, crushing and loading,
43.9c per cubic yard;

Hauling and dumping, 23.8c per cu. yd.-mile.

Mr. Hörner asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles of gravel surfacing was done by the previous Administration in the year 1928?

Answer: 344.05 miles.

- (2) How many miles thereof was let by public tender?

Answer: 193.33 miles.

- (3) Were some contractors paid more per cubic yard mile for hauling etc., than others, or was a standard price set?

Answer: Prices varied on different contracts.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the rated gravel capacity of trucks numbered 12, 21, and 29, employed in the gravelling of the highway from Tuxford to the Valley in the year 1930?

Answer:

Truck No. 12—five cubic yards; the size of the box of this truck was later increased to six cubic yards capacity.

Truck No. 21—four cubic yards.

Truck No. 5—five cubic yards.

- (2) How many yard-miles of gravel were hauled by such trucks on such job between October 31, and November 30, 1930?

Answer: None.

- (3) How many yard-miles did each of such trucks haul during each of the said days?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 2.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was Pat McManus employed in connection with the construction of the Albert Street Bridge from July 19, to November 6, 1930, or in between those dates? If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: One P. K. McManus was employed on the construction of the Albert Street Bridge between the period August 13th to November 6th, 1930, as Bridgeman and Engineer. He worked 715 hours and was paid at a rate of 85c per hour.

- (2) What was the total amount received by him during said term of employment?

Answer: \$607.70.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was T. G. McManus employed in connection with the construction of the Albert Street Bridge from July 19, 1930, to November 6, 1930, or in between said dates? If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Yes. T. G. McManus was employed on the construction of the Albert Street Bridge between the dates of October 4 to October 14 as labourer. He worked for seventy hours and was paid at a rate of 45 cents per hour.

- (2) What was the total amount paid to him in respect of such employment during such period?

Answer: \$31.50.

- (3) What was the amount of Government gratuity allowed him during the same period?

Answer: The proportional amount of the gratuity allowed McManus by the Government, which was paid during this period of seven days, amounted to \$33.87.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What weekly newspapers in Saskatchewan were given job printing in 1930, and what was the amount of work given to each?

Answer: The amount paid to each weekly newspaper in Saskatchewan during 1930 is as follows:

Arcola Moose Mountain Standard	\$ 55.26
Assiniboia Times	218.90
Assiniboia Reporter	68.60

Balcarres Free Lance	159.75
Battleford Press	270.55
Battleford Herald	545.67
Blaine Lake Echo	145.86
Brownlee Herald	53.09
Cabri Times	106.57
Carnduff Gazette	40.25
Craik News	37.35
Davidson Leader	178.20
Dundurn Enterprise	149.25
Estevan Mercury	331.66
Esterhazy Observer	5.64
Eyebrow Herald	87.22
Grenfell Sun	568.64
Gull Lake Advance	139.32
Hanley Herald	100.25
Humboldt Journal	132.61
Indian Head News	745.96
Kamsack Times	119.65
Kerrobert Citizen	2,142.02
Kindersley Clarion	25.45
Prince Albert, Le Patriote	72.85
Manor Advocate	15.60
Milestone Mail	799.64
Melfort Journal	158.70
Melfort Moon	70.00
Moosomin World-Spectator	282.33
North Battleford Optimist	4,031.28
North Battleford News	499.75
Outlook, The Outlook	62.66
Oxbow Herald	102.29
Qu'Appelle Progress	16.25
Simpson Lance	242.32
Swift Current Herald	2,267.55
Sintaluta Times	138.34
Tisdale Recorder	356.84
Turtleford Sun	149.65
Unity Courier	319.63
Viscount Sun	27.90
Wapella Post	401.07
Watrous Signal	526.51
Weyburn Herald	70.70
Weyburn Review	5,128.29
Whitewood Herald	91.55
Wolseley News	324.68
Yorkton Enterprise	5,282.04

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart :—

- (1) Was Chris. Kellett employed in connection with the construction of the Albert Street Bridge, and, if so, for what

period, in what capacity, and at what salary per day, and in total?

Answer: One C. G. Kellett was employed on the construction of the Albert Street Bridge between the period July 23rd and October 21st, 1930, in the capacity of labourer, 664 working hours at 45c per hour, total wages earned \$298.70.

- (2) Was he dismissed, if so, when, and why?

Answer: No. He was transferred to another job by the Contractor.

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

- (1) Was H. S. Miller employed at the Fish Hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle when it was taken over by the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) How long had he been employed there?

Answer: See answer to Question (1).

- (3) Is he still in the employ of the Government, if not, why was he discharged?

Answer: No. The Government has no knowledge of his employment prior to October 1st, 1930.

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

- (1) Was the sum of \$1435.94, paid by the Government to Geo. B. Munnoch by way of salary and expenses of persons employed by him, paid by the Government to the said Munnoch direct, or was the same paid to the persons entitled thereto?

Answer: Amount was paid to Geo. B. Munnoch direct.

- (2) Of such amount, how much was due to each of said persons by way of salary and expenses?

Answer:

Salaries:

W. J. Bell	\$540.00
F. Van Norman)
G. F. Richardson	) 390.00
1 Special Assistant)

Expenses:

W. J. Bell	211.30
Assistants	141.44
P. McCabe	128.70
Expenses shipment of Liquor	24.50

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) With what Agent is the insurance on the automobiles of the Government placed?

Answer:

H. A. Otton & Co., Regina.
Hughes Insurance Agency, Regina.
Anderson, Lunney & Co., Ltd., Regina.
Wallace & Milne, Regina.
Bell and Mitchell Ltd., Regina.
Otton Hamilton Agencies, Regina.
Drope and Hosie Limited, Regina.
R. S. Patton, Limited, Regina.
Kern Agencies Limited, Moose Jaw.
Leroy Holmes, Saskatoon.

- (2) What is the annual premium total on all such insurance?

Answer: \$783.75.

- (3) Is such amount paid to such agent?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) Is one Horsman employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

Answer: Herbert H. Horseman is employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital.

- (2) When was he appointed, and what position does he hold?

Answer: He was appointed on March 11, 1930, and is employed as male attendant.

- (3) Is he physically fit for the duties of his position?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) Are his services satisfactory, or have any complaints been made against him for neglect of duty?

Answer: Neither the Government nor the officials of the Weyburn Mental Hospital have knowledge of any such complaints.

- (5) Has he been advanced in position over employees of much longer service? If so, why?

Answer: No, unless relieving the night supervisor is claimed to be advancement. His services in this capacity have always been satisfactory and no increase in salary has been given as a result of the extra duties.

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

- (1) Was J. E. Chisholm, K.C., of Moose Jaw, retained by the Government in connection with the preliminary hearing or jury trial of one Stewart MacKenzie of Moose Jaw?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, what was he retained for, and why?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) What amounts have been paid to the said J. E. Chisholm during the year 1930?

Answer: \$6.95.

Mr. Parker (Pelly) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) What were the profits or losses in the following Beer Stores in each of the years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930: Langenberg, Saltcoats, McNutt, Calder, Wroxton, Rhein?

Answer:

Langenburg:—

Fiscal year ending March 1927—Profit	\$1,764.86
Fiscal year ending March 1928—Profit	1,948.36
Fiscal year ending March 1929—Profit	2,409.95
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Profit	1,888.07
April 1, to December 31, 1930—Profit	1,140.42

Saltcoats:—

Fiscal year ending March 1929—Profit	\$ 134.20
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Loss	192.57
April 1, to December 1, 1930—Loss	393.11

McNutt:—

Fiscal year ending March 1927—Profit	\$129.42
Fiscal year ending March 1928—Profit	710.58
Fiscal year ending March 1929—Profit	777.65
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Profit	400.20
April 1, to December 31, 1930—Loss	68.37

Calder:—

Fiscal year ending March 1927—Loss	\$353.68
Fiscal year ending March 1928—Loss	224.60
Fiscal year ending March 1929—Loss	9.61
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Loss	24.07
April 1, to November 22, 1930—Loss	408.74

Wroxton :—

Fiscal year ending March 1927—Loss	\$578.53
Fiscal year ending March 1928—Loss	608.18
Fiscal year ending March 1929—Loss	371.26
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Loss	417.31
April 1, to December 31, 1930—Loss	305.57

Rhein:—

Fiscal year ending March 1927—Loss	\$299.05
Fiscal year ending March 1928—Profit	89.91
Fiscal year ending March 1929—Profit	308.55
Fiscal year ending March 1930—Loss	31.27
April 1, to July 23, 1930— Loss	358.65

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

- (1) Is A. G. Salwack employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital?

Answer: A. G. Salawack is employed at the Weyburn Mental Hospital.

- (2) If so, when was he appointed, and what position does he hold?

Answer: He was appointed on October 17, 1927, and is employed as male attendant.

- (3) Have any complaints been made against him for refusing to contribute to the support of his wife and family?

Answer: Not to the knowledge of the officials of the institution or of the Government.

- (4) Was he asked for references as to "character" before being appointed?

Answer: Owing to emergent shortage of staff this man was employed on personal application.

- (5) If so, what parties gave him recommendations?

Answer: See answer to Question 4.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended in the Relief Camp on Provincial Highway No. 42, south of Eyebrow?

Answer: \$22,831.96.

- (2) How many miles were constructed?

Answer: 3.84 miles.

- (3) What is the name and address of the foreman in charge?

Answer: J. N. Shaw, Morse.

- (4) What was the total amount paid to him for:
- (a) wages;
 - (b) expenses;
 - (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$ 448.50
- (b) 165.00 (car allowances)
- (c) 2,957.44

- (5) Why was a local man not appointed foreman?

Answer: Mr. Shaw is a resident of the constituency in which the work was situated.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Relief Camp north and east of Chaplin?

Answer: \$27,033.68.

- (2) How many miles were constructed?

Answer: 3.225 miles.

- (3) What is the name and address of the foreman?

Answer: E. Evanson, Herbert, Sask.

- (4) What was the total amount paid to him for:

- (a) wages;
- (b) expenses;
- (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$ 357.00
- (b) \$ 125.00 (car allowance)
- (c) \$4,162.00.

- (5) Why was a local man not appointed foreman?

Answer: Mr. Evanson was considered to be the best foreman available at the time the appointment was made. He has recently been recommended for a similar position for 1931 by the Chaplin Board of Trade, the Rural Municipality of Chaplin No. 164 and the Council of the Village of Chaplin.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) With what Agents did the Department of Telephones place insurance during 1930, and what amount of premium was paid to each?

Answer:

Anderson, Lunney & Co.,	Regina	\$	320.80
Anderson & Mason	"		58.40
Armstrong, J. E.	"		232.00
Agnew, A.	Prince Albert		185.60
Broder Financial Agency	Regina		326.40
Brook & Allison	"		263.20
Bell & Mitchell	"		116.80
Bradbrook, C-o Kern Agencies	Saskatoon		55.68
Blain, F. A.	"		116.83
Barton, E. H.	Moosomin		439.88
Blackstock, J.F.	Saskatoon		222.72
Bushe, S. E.	"		111.36
Buchanan, R. M. & Co.	"		1,429.12
Capitol Agencies	Regina		58.40
Coulthard, W. A.	Saskatoon		111.36
Campbell, A. M.	"		55.68
Cameron, J. H.	"		167.04
Clare, W. H.	"		296.96
Cole, Malcolm	"		55.68
Carson, A. E. & Co.,	N. Battleford		702.50
Canadian, Gen. Ins. Co.	Regina		775.25
Drope & Hosie Ltd.	"		384.20
Ditson, B. C.	Kindersley		125.28
Dickson Hemenway Agencies	Swift Current		276.54
Dohan, Thos. P. & Co.	" "		276.54
Diefenbaker, E. C.	Prince Albert		380.48
Daniel, C. B.	Moose Jaw		222.72
Elliot, E.L.	Assiniboia		128.06
Fowlie, J. S.	Prince Albert		185.60
Fewster, J. R.	Saskatoon		111.36
Forrester, J. A. Ltd.	"		296.96
Galloway & Cleary	Regina		58.40
Gray & Harris	"		58.40
Great West Land Co.,	Swift Current		276.54
Griese Land Co.	North Battleford		658.88
Houston Willoughby & Co.,	Regina		245.28
Home Agencies	"		116.80
Hafner, E. B.	Saskatoon		111.36
Hartney P. R.	"		111.36

Hughes Ins. Agency Ltd.	Regina	253.13
Johnston, P. M.	Kamsack	185.60
Kinahan, Magill & Murdock	Saskatoon	371.20
Keevil Securities	"	371.20
Koyle, A. L. & Co.	"	167.04
Leslie, Walter	Regina	23.36
Lee Agencies Ltd.	Swift Current	276.54
Logan & Peverett	Regina	88.00
Logan, F. R. & Co.,	"	233.60
Leroy Homes	Saskatoon	222.72
Musselman & Bolster	Regina	58.40
Morrison W. J.	Prince Albert	185.60
McAra Bros., Agencies	Regina	290.40
McKerlie, W. R.	"	58.40
McDonald Hunter Agencies	Saskatoon	167.04
McMillan, Needham & Sinclair	"	167.04
Nay & James	Regina	233.60
Neff, O.	Moosomin	439.87
Otton, H. A. & Co.,	Regina	116.80
Otton, Hamilton Agencies	"	221.95
Otton & Hyde Ltd.	"	96.55
Patton, R. S. Ltd.	"	404.80
Powles, H. & Co., Ltd.	"	204.80
Pitt, Bell Ins. Agency	Saskatoon	1,429.12
Ross & Simmons	Regina	116.80
Ross Simmons & LeDrew	"	116.80
Radways Ltd.	"	116.80
Ralls, W. P.	Prince Albert	185.60
Ross, Bros.	Saskatoon	111.36
Shortridge, E. J.	Prince Albert	185.60
Sewell Agencies	Saskatoon	111.36
Sherry, G. T. E.	"	167.04
Trotter & Co.	"	1,429.12
Thorburn McKinnon Co.,	"	111.36
Wallace & Milne	Regina	378.40
Westwood, G. H.	Qu'Appelle	332.05
Webber Agencies	Swift Current	276.54
Will, Geo.	Prince Albert	148.48
Wilson, J. W.	" "	185.60

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

- (1) Is Mrs. M. Gray-Wiggins in the employ of the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what rate of pay?

Answer: Clerk, assisting in unemployment relief work at \$3.00 per day.

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

- (1) Who is the representative in Saskatchewan for the Kielwell Brewing Company of Winnipeg?

Answer: The Liquor Board has no knowledge of such person.

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

- (1) Is one Robert Sterling in the employ of the Liquor Board as Beer Vendor at Crane Valley?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) What salary is he being paid?

Answer: \$110.00 per month.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Munroe:—

- (1) Was the organization of the Hospital Employees Concert Party, at the Weyburn Mental Hospital, approved of by the Government?

Answer: The Hospital Employees Concert Party was organized with the approval of the Medical Superintendent of the Weyburn Mental Hospital.

- (2) Have any complaints been made to the Government regarding the conduct of members of the Concert Party on their inattention to or neglect of duty?

Answer: No.

Mr. Greaves asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Buckle for Hon. Mr. Stewart:

- (1) What amounts have been paid to Tobias Bonlie by the Department of Highways, during the years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930:

- (a) for labour;
 (b) for use of car and mileage;
 (c) for use of team or teams?

Answer: The Department of Highways has no record of any person by the name of Tobias Bonlie. Thomas Bonli is working for the Department as ferry constructor. Payments have been made to him in the

years:	1927	1928	1929	1930
(a) for labour	1,797.25	1,569.75	1,772.50	1,555.75
(b) use of car and mileage	430.00	581.25	447.50	515.00
(c) use of team or teams	1,793.50	1,453.00	1,531.50	1,327.50

Team includes wages and expenses of the hired man of men employed by Bonli to drive his teams.

Teams are required for hauling supplies and materials necessary to the work and various services in connection with the construction and maintenance of ferries.

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

- (1) How many borrowers from the Farm Loan Board have been written to by the Board and advised that, unless a stipulated payment is made, the mortgage will be foreclosed?

Answer: No records of this nature are kept.

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

- (1) Who is the Beer Vendor at Bengough, and when was he appointed?

Answer: Dave Ross appointed May 30th, 1930, and now under suspension.

- (2) Is he now in charge of the Store?

Answer: No.

- (3) Has the Government or the Liquor Board received any complaints regarding the conduct of the store? If so, what action has been taken?

Answer: Vendor suspended in consequence of complaint received.

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

- (1) Who is the Liquor Vendor at Battleford, and when was he appointed?

Answer: H. W. Fisher, appointed as Clerk on August 6, 1925; promoted to position of Vendor on January 23, 1930.

- (2) Has he ever been convicted of any infraction of any law in force in the Province?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) If so, what was the date and the nature of the offence, and what penalty was imposed?

Answer: Information received by the Liquor Board shows that he was charged, in 1923, with "having

liquor" contrary to the provisions of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$100.00 and \$24.85 costs. From information obtained by the Board it would appear that Mr. Fisher was the victim of circumstances in this case. He owned a pool room, which was being operated by another man and at the time of the raid Fisher was not in the place, or in town. The liquor, however, was found on his premises and accordingly he was convicted.

- (4) Have any complaints been received by the Government or the Liquor Board regarding the conduct of the store at Battleford and, if so, what was the nature of such complaints?

Answer: Complaint was received by the Liquor Board, dated June 28th, 1930, that on April 19th, 1930, the Vendor opened the Liquor Store at Battleford at about 9.30 o'clock in the evening, admitted a customer and served him with liquor. This complaint was investigated and found to be untrue.

- (5) What action was taken in regard to them?

Answer: See answer to Question 4.

REGINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1931.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Department of Highways on that section of Provincial Highway No. 19, within Rural Municipality No. 45, in 1930?

Answer: \$46,365.32.

- (2) What portion of this amount was for labour?

Answer: \$40,477.39.

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

- (1) Has R. J. Walsh, (Doc Walsh) of St. Boswells, been in the employ of the Government at any time since September, 1929?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, during what period, and at what rate of salary?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) What was the total amount paid him for salary and for expenses?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended in Relief Camp on Provincial Highway No. 19 between Hodgeville and Morse?

Answer: \$31,215.12.

- (2) How many miles were constructed?

Answer: 3.319 miles.

- (3) What was the name and address of the foreman in charge?

Answer: O. E. Logan, Central Butte, Sask.

- (4) What was the total amount paid him for:

- (a) Wages;
- (b) Expenses;
- (c) Board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$409.50
- (b) \$157.50 (allowance for use of car)
- (c) \$4,397.57.

REGINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931.

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

- (1) What was the total remuneration paid to Mr. Bram Thompson of this City for his services and advice in connection with the return of the Natural Resources to this Province?

Answer: Mr. Bram Thompson was paid the sum of \$8,432.40, fees and disbursements.

- (2) What were the dates and amounts of such remuneration?

Answer: The amounts paid are as follows:

June 14th, 1928	\$3,000.00
March 24th, 1929	1,432.40

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

July 10th, 1929	3,000.00
April 3rd, 1930	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,432.40

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

- (1) How many Forest Rangers and assistants are employed in the Turtleford Constituency?

Answer: Three Rangers and two temporary Assistants.

- (2) What are their names and the amount of salary paid to each?

Answer:

Rangers:

Arnold, R. R.	\$1500.00 per annum
MacAskill, A. G.	1320.00 per annum
Pugh, T.	1320.00 per annum

Temporary Assistants:

McKeen, R. M.	\$3.00 per day
Benson, A. W. B.	4.50 per day.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How much money was expended on roads in the season 1930 by Road Foreman G. F. Pepper, Fort Pitt, Saskatchewan?

Answer: \$2,804.00.

- (2) What were the names of the men employed on this work and how much did each receive?

Answer:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
Ernest Pierce	\$14.00	G. F. Pepper	214.50
W. R. Pierce	10.00	J. Pepper	99.50
Chas Pierce	10.00	B. McClure	117.00
J. T. Wells	14.00	C. Marshall	28.50
R. Wells	29.00	H. J. Allihn	47.00
E. R. Giles	27.00	G. Trumpp	96.00
H. B. Harwood	37.00	K. McClure	40.50
L. A. Harwood	34.00	Wm. Malarkey	109.50
W. J. Harwood	20.00	L. Pepper	108.00
G. F. Pepper	105.00	C. Pepper	41.00
G. Garth	16.00	H. Schurg	31.50
J. Hill	46.00	H. Mills	6.00
J. W. Gibbs	5.00	W. Furmann	6.00
Ray Baldwin	58.50	I. J. Nichols	46.50
C. Steele	5.00	W. Smith	47.00

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
H. Steele	3.00	J. Sidwell	22.50
Wm. Ibbotson	5.00	R. Harland	27.50
C. Sweezy	49.00	W. Harris	60.00
J. E. Mapletoft	4.50	Wm. Ibbotson	16.00
E. Sweezy	1.50	C. Webster	5.00
N. Marshall	20.50	R. Gray	3.00
C. Marshall	10.50	E. Wenderskied	13.50
Herbert Marshall	1.50	N. B. Hunt	3.00
Wm. Harris	82.50	A. Rogers	34.50
A. Rogers	10.00	A. Porter	13.50
H. C. Baldwin	10.00	R. Baldwin	36.00
Jno. Pepper	43.00	T. A. Simpson	32.00
N. Hunt	70.00	R. J. Porter	22.50
Charlie Sim	94.00	F. H. Chapman	12.00
B. McClure	32.00	C. Sim	24.00
Fred Hubb	7.50	G. Sim	15.00
T. J. Slater	4.50	C. Steel	24.00
P. Chapman	20.50	G. Kruger	9.00
Geo. Sim	18.00	J. Draycott	12.50
Lloyd Pepper	13.50	J. Hill	9.00
S. C. Bucham	24.00	E. Moore	3.00
H. Boon	24.00	Wm. Moore	18.00
Alec Sweezy	10.00	M. Huber	15.00
Wm. Malasky	16.00	J. Rothery	16.50
N. Marshall	72.00	K. Kristeansen	12.00
H. Marshall	28.50	H. Pritchett	10.50
H. Pepper	75.00	L. Coats	12.00
N. Hunt	39.00	C. Ellis	12.00
E. Hicks	52.00		

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended on Relief Camp No. 28 near Shamrock?

Answer: \$27,260.16.

- (2) How many days was the camp in operation?

Answer: Sixty working days.

- (3) What is the name and address of the foreman in charge of this camp, and what amount was he paid:

- (a) for wages;
 (b) for expenses;
 (c) for board for men?

Answer: Jacob G. Buller, Scottsburg, Sask.

(a) \$416.00

(b) \$160.00 (Allowance for use of car)

(c) \$4,068.05.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many Caterpillar Tractors were purchased by the Department of Highways in 1930?

Answer:

Seven No. 60 Holt Caterpillar Tractors;
One No. 20 Holt Caterpillar Tractor.

- (2) What was the total cost of same?

Answer: \$39,878.00.

- (3) How many Caterpillar Graders were purchased by the Department of Highways in 1930?

Answer:

Seven Caterpillar Graders No. 20;
One Caterpillar Grader, 12 ft.;
One Super Mogul 12 ft. Grader;
Three Caterpillar Motor Patrols;
One Russell Motor Patrol.

- (4) What was the total cost of same?

Answer: \$31,089.00.

- (5) Where are these machines manufactured?

Answer:

Tractors at Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.
Graders at Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

- (6) What percentage of the machinery purchased from the J. D. Adams Company is actually manufactured in Canada?

Answer: Department has no knowledge.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost to the Department of Highways for cutting weeds and clearing ditches on Provincial Highway No. 1 from Belle Plaine to Moose Jaw in 1930?

Answer:

From a point 6 miles east of Belle Plaine
to the City of Moose Jaw:

Clearing road allowance, includes cutting
weeds and accumulated growth of brush,
picking and piling rock from right-of-
way,

\$ 700.17

Cleaning and clearing culverts and ditches \$4,501.69

- (2) Who were employed on this work, and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: The following were employed cleaning up road allowance:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
R. K. Getty	\$141.40	J. Vanederstine	5.50
A. S. Warburton	74.50	H. Caulder	3.50
E. J. Saga	27.30	A. T. Buchanan	5.50
J. W. Slemmon	46.62	W. J. Newman	10.80
J. Stafford	107.10	C. Martin, Jr.	16.50
C. C. Heffelfinger	107.80	E. J. Salzer	16.25
R. E. Jameson	93.10	J. Kreiger	16.25
F. A. Taylor	16.50		

Supplies were purchased from:
Moose Jaw Hardware \$11.55

The following were employed at clearing and cleaning culverts and ditches:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
R. K. Getty	\$24.60	H. Caulder	142.50
A. S. Warburton	15.50	N. Baird	14.00
S. H. Hancock	1.60	J. Garven	96.00
R. E. Jameson	11.20	L. E. Hart	37.50
C. G. Barwell	85.62	G. Troup	63.50
B. Bateman	106.12	M. Harvey	52.50
H. Murray	21.00	J. Baxter	24.50
H. Lundeen	53.75	E. P. Hart	15.00
C. A. Lindsay	45.00	T. W. Scaberd	43.87
M. Krebsbach	21.00	H. Barrie	16.62
T. Short	183.00	W. Daniel	130.20
R. Champion	240.00	E. J. Salzer	10.50
J. W. Slemmon	135.00	W. A. Busby	5.50
L. Champion	59.50	R. S. Short	258.00
J. Cunningham	10.50	R. J. Gallagher	36.75
E. F. McCarthy	71.75	T. H. Gallagher	66.00
M. J. Lanbertus	108.75	E. Kerr	30.75
J. Stäckley	146.25	E. J. Saga	2.10
L. Wilder	93.25	W. M. Rignay	49.50
S. Bain	95.00	E. Huff	78.75
A. P. McNally	201.75	B. Meher	15.75
J. Vanederstine	229.50	B. Alcock	48.75
B. Holman	110.00	A. T. Buchanan	7.00
W. R. Busby	142.50	B. Slumki	78.25
A. H. Rogan	59.50	B. Montgomery	40.25
E. W. Dell	155.25	O. L. Eddy	78.25
N. Ford	22.75	J. H. Gallagher	93.75
S. Street	177.75	S. A. Gallagher	93.75

Supplies were purchased from the following:

Name	Address	Amount
Massey Harris Company,	Regina	\$ 3.35
Heywood & Company,	Pense	30.83

R. S. Short,	Pasqua	120.30
Imperial Building Supplies,	Belle Plaine	1.70
J. Duncan,	Pasqua	88.33

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) Who are the officers of the Prairie Printers Limited ?

Answer: This information can be obtained by applying at the Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Legislative Buildings, Regina.

- (2) Is this firm receiving orders for Government printing?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) What relation is the King's Printer to the officers of this Company?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

Mr. McLeod (Estevan) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Did the Power Commission, during 1930, award any contracts for constructing transmission lines or distribution systems without calling for tenders?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what tenders were so awarded, to whom were they awarded, and at what prices?

Answer: The following contracts, part of the supplementary programme, were awarded for construction late in the season without publicly calling for tenders.

- (1) Congress-Mossbank project, to Sam Mitchell, Regina, at the unit figures tendered by him in May, when the main construction programme was let on tenders publicly called for. Work was authorized October 6th, 1930.
- (2) Macklin-Salvador project, to Sam Mitchell, Regina, at the unit figures tendered by him in May as above. Work authorised October 28, 1930.

Note to (1) and (2):

The only low tenderers on the main programme who had the necessary equipment and trained men available for handling these supplementary projects at the time required

were Sam Mitchell and H. Millross, who were both requested to submit prices, the prices submitted by the latter being high. The Macklin-Salvador line was subsequently extended to Luseland by Sam Mitchell at his May figures plus 20 per cent to cover winter construction conditions.

- (3) Semans-Punnichy project, to Sam Mitchell, Regina, at the unit figures tendered by him in May as above, plus 20 per cent to cover winter construction conditions. Work authorised November 21st, 1930.
- (4) Saltcoats-Langenburg project, to Sam Mitchell, Regina, at the unit figures tendered by him in May as above, plus 20 per cent to cover winter construction conditions. Work authorised November 21st, 1930.

Note to (3) and (4) :

The only low tenderers on the main programme who had the necessary equipment and trained men available for handling these supplementary projects at the time required were Sam Mitchell and the Humboldt Light and Power Construction Company, who were both requested to submit prices, the price submitted by the latter being high.

- (5) Carnduff-Gainsborough project, to R. J. MacRae, Saskatoon, on unit figures tendered in August (when tenders publicly called for Success-Sceptre and Qu'Appelle-Montmartre projects) plus 10 per cent to cover winter construction conditions. Work authorised October 24th, 1930. R. J. MacRae was the only one of the successful tenderers available at the time with adequate equipment and the necessary force of trained men, and on account of the late date at which the work was undertaken, it was deemed inadvisable to call for tenders publicly.
- (6) Tisdale, Nipawin, and St. Walburg town distribution systems, to G. E. Beairsto, the contract price for complete working installation being computed at \$13.50 for 35 foot pole and under and \$17.50 for 40 foot pole and over. Work authorised October 14th—21st, 1930. As the date on which this work was undertaken was late in the season, the delay involv-

ed in calling for tenders would have put the projects out of the question for the year 1930. The figures quoted by G. E. Beairsto were lower than those stated for town construction in the original successful tenders in the early part of the season.

Note:

The Tisdale-Nipawin transmission line project was awarded to H. Millross, Regina, in lieu of the Tisdale-Birch Hills project, part of the main programme for which tenders were publicly called in May. Mr. Millross was the successful tenderer as regards this line but as it was not proceeded with, the Tisdale-Nipawin project was given to him instead at the same unit prices.

Schedule of Unit Prices

Transmission Line Construction.

	Contract Figures of Sam Mitchell on Con- gress- Mossbank & Macklin Salvador lines.	Contract figures of R. J. MacRae on Carn- duff- Gainsbor- ough line	Contract figures of H. Millross on Tis- dale- Nipawin line
1. Price per mile 40 foot lead complete with three phase circuit in accordance with standard drawings and including all stubs and anchoring, transposing and dead-ending structures specified but not including railway crossings, substations, extra long spans or river crossings	\$263.00		\$325.00
2. Price per mile 35 foot lead complete with three phase circuit in accordance with standard drawings and including all stubs and anchoring, transposing and dead-ending structures specified but not including railway crossings, substations, extra long spans or river crossings	\$255.00	\$265.00	\$310.00
3. Price per each railway crossing in accordance with detailed drawings	\$143.00	\$ 82.50	\$ 94.00
4. Price per each substation structure in accordance with detailed drawings.....	\$145.00	\$121.00	\$285.00

	Contract Figures of Sam Mitchell on Con- gress- Mossbank & Macklin Salvador lines.	Contract figures of R. J. MacRae on Carn- duff- Gainsbor- ough line	Contract figures of H. Millross on Tis- dale- Nipawin line
5. Price per each extra long span where H type construction is involved in accordance with detailed drawings	Cost plus 25%	\$110.00	\$ 75.00
6. Price per each river crossing in accordance with detailed drawings.....	Cost plus 25%		\$250.00
7. Price per each gang operated pole top switch in accordance with detailed drawings	\$130.00	\$ 27.50	\$ 55.00
8. Price for moving 25 foot Class B telephone lead per mile from one side of the road to the other	\$132.00	\$165.00	\$140.00
9. Price for moving 25 foot Class C telephone lead per mile from one side of the road to the other.....	\$120.00	\$148.50	\$125.00
10. Price for moving 20 foot Class D telephone lead per mile from one side of the road to the other.....	\$ 98.00	\$115.50	\$110.00
11. Price for transferring crossarm and one circuit from one lead to another. Arms \$2.50 each circuit.....	Per Mile \$ 17.00	\$ 49.50	each \$ 1.50
12. Price for transferring circuit or additional circuits from one lead to another	Per Mile \$17.00	\$16.50	Mile \$ 18.00
13. Price for pulling up and hauling to a designated point telephone poles abandoned due to power construction	Cost plus 25%	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.40

Town Construction.

1. Price for erecting one 30' pole including secondary brackets	\$6.00		\$7.00
2. Price for erecting one 35' pole with crossarm and secondary brackets	\$7.25		9.00
3. Price per stub	\$4.00		\$6.00

	Contract Figures of Sam Mitchell on Con- gress- Mossbank & Macklin Salvador lines.	Contract figures of R. J. MacRae on Carn- duff- Gainsbor- ough line	Contract figures of H. Millross on Tis- dale- Nipawin line
4. Price for erecting 25' 6" pole for lamp standards	\$4.00		\$4.50
5. Price per anchor	\$7.25		\$6.00
6. Price per railway crossing	\$143.00		\$70.00
7. Price for erecting and connecting up each transformer, including installation of ground rods, fuses and arrestors where called for.....plus 25%	Cost		\$15.00 \$ 20.00
8. Price for service (to be run to point of present service entry).....	\$ 3.00		\$ 3.25
9. Price for erecting street light bracket and connecting up	\$7.00		\$4.00
10. Price for erecting each time clock or relay switch box including connecting up	\$60.00		\$16.00
11. Price of stringing 1,000 feet of primary, secondary or street light wire on existing crossarms or secondary racks, including dead-ending and soldering	\$12.00		\$10.00
Guys.....			each \$2.25
Price per each pole or stub; including guys, cross-arms, brackets and lamp fixtures and stringing wires etc., for a complete installation.....		\$13.00	

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) What amount of switching fees, owing by Rural Telephone Companies for 1931, is still unpaid?

Answer: Amount of switching fees owing by Rural Telephone Companies to the Department of Telephones for 1931 and still unpaid at January 31st, 1931 is \$213,350.37, which is not unusual, as on the same date last year \$200,393.20 was unpaid, in fact the Department regulations allow 60 days grace for rural switching fee payments which period does not expire until March 1st.

The amount outstanding on rural switching fees for the year 1930 is \$15,303.79; 94% of the amount due for 1930 has been paid.

In Alberta 65% of the telephone users of the system are in good standing with their accounts, in view of which condition Premier Brownlee recently announced that no reduction in rural rates can be made and the Hon. V. W. Smith stated that it would not improve the financial situation of the utility if the rates were reduced to meet the conditions among a minority of the delinquents.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many Relief Camps were operated in the Constituency of Bengough by the Department of Highways in 1930?

Answer: Three.

- (2) Where were these camps located, and who was foreman of each?

Answer:

Camp No. 34, Readlyn, North,
Foreman, Jacob Nurnberger.

Camp No. 35, Harptree,
Foreman, W. C. Start.

Camp No. 42, Horizon, West,
Foreman, Arthur George.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How much was paid to R. B. Smart in 1930 for maintaining Provincial Highway No. 1 between Caron and Mortlach?

Answer: \$840.60.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Who was foreman of Relief Camp No. 14?

Answer:

Arnold Larson, from September 3 to October 16, 1930.

J. H. Stewart, from October 16 to November 27, 1930.

- (2) What amount was he paid—
 - (a) for wages;
 - (b) for expenses;
 - (c) for board for men?

Answer:

Arnold Larson:

- (a) for wages, \$237.25;
- (b) for expenses, \$96.25 (allowance for use of car);
- (c) for board for men, \$2,128.95.

J. H. Stewart:

- (a) for wages, \$195.00;
- (b) for expenses, \$75.00 (allowance for use of car);
- (c) for board for men, \$1,562.80.

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

- (1) Is Gordon Aikins in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Gordon Aikins has been employed since August 16th, 1930 as hay inspector and grader and is being paid \$5.00 per day.

- (2) Was he at The Pas, Manitoba, in connection with the hay, purchased there by the Government?

Answer: Yes.

- (3) Did he inspect the hay put up by the firm of Aikins and Perrin at The Pas, which was subsequently delivered to the Government?

Answer: He inspected all hay put up for the Government at The Pas.

- (4) Is he a brother of the Aikins of the said firm of Aikins and Perrin?

Answer: The Government have no information as to this.

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

- (1) Is A. C. Obre in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity and at what rate of pay?

Answer: No, but one A. L. Obre is in the employ of the Department of Telephones as lineman at Regina at eighty-eight cents per hour.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931.

Mr. McLeod (Estevan) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Anderson:—

- (1) Is L. L. Morrow of Lumsden in the employ of the Government? If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: No.

- (2) When was he engaged?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) During the year 1930, what was the total amount of,
 (a) Beer Breakages;
 (b) Beer Shortages;
 (c) Wine and Liquor Breakages;
 (d) Wine and Liquor Shortages?

Answer:

- (a) Beer Breakages—\$158.20.
 (b) Beer Shortages—The Liquor Board sustained no loss from Beer shortages.
 (c) Wine and Liquor Breakages, \$1605.32
 (d) Wine and Liquor Shortages, 72.19
- (2) In what stores were Beer Shortages written off, and what was the amount in each case?

Answer: See Answer to Question 1 (b).

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

- (1) Was James Hamilton employed by the Department of Highways in 1930, to locate and inspect gravel pits in the Constituency of Hanley?

Answer: No. Jas. Hamilton was employed under Gravel Inspector Gray in the Kenaston and Hanley districts. His duties were those of a laborer, digging test pits at the various locations under investigation by Mr. Gray. Hamilton used his car in moving the laborers to and from the various locations at which test pits were dug.

- (2) If so, during what period was he employed and what was the total amount paid him?

Answer: September 20 to December 9, 1930. Total payment for services as laborer and use of his car, \$388.15.

- (3) How many pits did he locate or inspect?

Answer: He did not locate or inspect any pits.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Swift Current in 1930?

Answer: \$21,071.65.

- (2) How many men were employed, and what amount was paid to each?

Answer:

15 regular employees,

43 extra employees.

Regular Employees:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
C. Agar	\$1,205.15	J. Would	979.88
E. Carleton	361.84	A. Reid	1,073.80
I. Huston	1,037.40	C. Medforth	1,106.35
W. Cathrea	493.20	F. Stewart	86.45
Replaced by		C. Dumont	145.40
G. G. Hammond	537.40	Replaced by	
T. P. Melvin	1,037.85	M. Dumont	61.10
M. Matheson	1,212.50	Replaced by	
W. McTaggart	1,183.95	W. T. Atkinson	386.90

Extra Employees:

H. Agar	\$ 8.75	W. Wesley	25.20
W. Duncan	63.90	L. Morisett	2.75
W. Wallace	91.80	B. Carleton	.75
J. W. Campbell	17.80	I. Lunggen	14.00
G. Thomas	40.45	E. Kelly	13.30
A. C. Johnson	110.00	J. K. Kruse	8.75
M. A. Jewitt	6.60	J. W. McTaggart	14.60
G. Leggott	137.00	I. Doerken	5.50
H. Kelly	139.30	R. C. Medforth	80.25
M. Agar	15.00	N. Haw	41.25
C. MacDonald	15.75	E. Dickie	7.00
W. Forge	196.17	D. B. Gaunt	7.50
Kirby & Leggott	22.50	J. Dyck	33.75
L. H. MacDonald	16.10	I. Dyck	44.00
G. R. Huston	4.95	M. Harder	19.50
A. Hildebrand	154.25	E. W. Root	18.00

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
C. C. Nickel	14.63	G. McGill	28.50
M. A. Cathrea	59.80	H. Allen	18.00
I. D. Peters	35.00	J. Miller	22.00
T. Davis	75.90	C. B. Davis	3.00
I. M. Grieve	111.60	A. N. Carleton	176.00
J. P. M. Dyck	16.80		

Rentals of Equipment: (Payable to Warehouse Advance, Department of Highways) \$6,225.88

Sundry Accounts 1,962.95

- (3) What machinery was used, from whom was it purchased, and what was paid for it?

Answer:

One F. W. D. Truck, purchased from Provincial Motors, Ltd., Regina,	\$7,133.50
One Adams Truck Grader, purchased from J. D. Adams (Canada) Ltd., Regina	1,457.18
One Russell Patrol Grader, purchased from A. Olson, Ltd., Regina	240.00
One Adams Patrol Grader, purchased from J. D. Adams (Canada) Ltd., Regina	310.50
Six Richardson Patrol Graders, purchased from Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, at \$225.60 each,	1,353.60
Two Richardson Drags, purchased from Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, at \$53.58 each,	107.16

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

- (1) Is James Lindsay of Regina employed or engaged by the Liquor Board, or does he hold a contract in connection with draying?

Answer: No.

- (2) What is the nature of his employment, and on what basis is he paid?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) What amount was he paid for January, 1931?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

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

- (1) Is N. C. McLachlan in the employ of the Liquor Board?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what position does he hold and when was he appointed?

Answer: Mr. N. C. McLachlan was taken on the staff of the Liquor Board on the 15th May, 1930 as relieving Beer Supervisor, and on October 15th, 1930 promoted to position of Beer Store Inspector, which position he now holds.

- (3) Was the position advertised and the appointment made by the Civil Service Commission?

Answer: No; when Mr. McLachlan was taken on the staff the Liquor Board engaged its own employees without reference to the Civil Service Commission.

REGINA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931.

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

- (1) Is Joseph Babel of Fanford in the employ of the Government or has he been so employed? If so, in what capacity, during what period, and at what salary?

Answer: No.

- (2) Has he ever been convicted of any offence under any law in force in Saskatchewan?

Answer: One Joseph Babel was convicted on the 4th of November 1930 for a violation of The Game Act, and fined \$50.00 and costs and in default 20 days in Prince Albert Gaol.

- (3) If so, what was the offence, when was it committed, and what penalty was imposed?

Answer: See Answer to Question 2.

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

- (1) Is John Coull, formerly of Moose Jaw, now in the employ of the Government, or has he been employed at any time since September 9, 1929?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, during what period, and at what salary?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) What qualifications has he for the duties of his position?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (4) Who recommended him for the position?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) How many telephone booths were replaced by the Department of Telephones during 1930?

Answer: 33.

- (2) What was the total cost of new booths installed to replace those formerly in use?

Answer: \$4,485.53.

- (3) Why were these booths replaced?

Answer: The No. 3 Booth generally in use up to a few years ago is not now being manufactured, being superseded by a No. 1 Booth. No. 3 Booth is found to be more satisfactory where magneto instruments are involved but No. 1 more satisfactory at automatic and common battery exchanges.

To maintain a stock of No. 3 Booths for use at magneto exchanges, it is necessary to replace existing installations at automatic and common battery exchanges from time to time using No. 1 Booths.

For this reason 15 Booths No. 3 style were ordered to be replaced by No. 1 style during 1930.

Several Booths were moved on account of being in poor condition and also for the reason of lack of space.

Two Booths were burnt in Office fires.

- (4) What was done with the old booths?

Answer: Where possible old Booths were overhauled in Department's Repair Shop and put into shape for re-issue at magneto exchanges. A small percentage were in such a poor condition that it was considered advisable to junk them.

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

- (1) Was R. J. Beatty, of Yorkton, employed by the Government during 1930?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the nature of his work, for what period was he employed, and what is the total amount paid to him?

Answer: He was employed from April 12th to June 4th, 1930, to supervise the application of chemical fertilizer to grain crops, and was paid \$183.32 for salary and \$32.25 for expenses.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Were tenders called for pole line construction from Caron Corner to Herbert on the Trans-Canada Telephone system?

Answer: No.

- (2) From whom were tenders received?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) To whom was the contract awarded?

Answer: H. Millross had contract by tender from Regina to Caron Corner to erect pole line and string wire. Pole setting to Caron Corner was completed November 7th. At this season of the year it is very unusual to be able to build pole lines, without high costs on account of frost and unsuitable weather. The department is working against time on Trans-Canada system to link up with other Telephone Systems and it was considered advisable to allow this contractor to carry on setting of poles while weather was favorable. It was not anticipated that good weather would hold sufficiently long to allow time for the calling of tenders and the Department was anxious to get as much pole line erected as early as possible on good weather prices.

- (4) What was the price per mile?

Answer: \$147.00 per mile.

- (5) What was the total amount paid for the job?

Answer: Final payment not yet made.

Mr. Morken asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was expended for maintenance of Provincial Highway No. 1 between Caron and Mortlach in each of the months of November and December 1930, and January 1931?

Answer:

In November, 1930,	\$130.00
In December, 1930,	17.55
In January, 1931,	Nil

- (2) Has any maintenance work been done on this section of Highway in the present month?

Answer: Yes. District Engineer reports one trip, in the present month, made over this section by motor truck and grader from Moose Jaw. Accounts for this work have not yet been received.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. McConnell:—

- (1) What amount was paid for advertising in 1930, in each of the following papers;
- (a) Eyebrow Herald;
 - (b) Brownlee Herald;
 - (c) Central Butte Herald?

Answer:

(a) Eyebrow Herald	\$184.60
(b) Brownlee Herald	182.60
(c) Central Butte Herald	184.60

- (2) Is the Government aware that these newspapers are all published from the same office, and from the same "set up" of type?

Answer: No. These newspapers are not all "from the same 'set up' of type."

Four to six pages of each of more than one hundred weekly newspapers printed in Saskatchewan are printed from one press and from the same type. The Government places advertising in every recognized community paper without regard to the mechanical handicaps under which such papers are produced. The three papers named may be produced from one press but each paper has features which distinguish it as a community paper. These features vary in each issue and such variation may upon occasion be very slight. It is, nevertheless, sufficient to satisfy their public and therefore to qualify such publications as fit media for the publication of governmental announcements affecting such communities.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. MacPherson:—

- (1) Was one Thompson of the Whitewood Hotel, at White-wood, ever convicted of an offence under The Saskatchewan Liquor Act?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, what was the date of the offence, what charges were laid, and what penalties were imposed?

Answer: William R. Thompson, Hotel Keeper of White-wood, Saskatchewan, appeared before Police Magistrate W. B. Scott at Whitewood on Friday and Saturday the 30th and 31st days of January, 1931, charged with selling liquor contrary to section 78 of The Liquor Act, on the 18th day of December, 1930; with having liquor in a place other than a dwelling house contrary to section 96 of The Liquor Act, on the 10th day of January, 1931; and with purchasing liquor under a fictitious name in 87 other cases which were consolidated into 14 informations on dates between the 29th day of October 1930 and the 7th day of January 1931.

Mr. H. H. Towill, Agent of the Attorney General at Moosomin, was instructed to appear and conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

The matter came up for hearing before Police Magistrate W. B. Scott of Regina. The trial on the charge of selling was the first case tried, and occupied the attention of the Court from 2 p.m. on Friday until 9.30 the same evening. The Magistrate reserved his decision on that charge and the Court was adjourned until the following morning. The next morning the accused, through counsel, pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping liquor in a place other than a dwelling, and sentence was reserved. The Court thereupon proceeded with the hearing of one of the 14 informations, charging the accused with purchasing liquor under a fictitious name, and the information was dismissed. In view of the fact that all the other 13 charges of purchasing liquor under a fictitious name were based on the same facts, it appeared to the Agent of the Attorney General that it would be useless to proceed with the remaining 13 informations. The 13 remaining informations were, therefore, abandoned by the Agent of the Attorney General, but counsel for the accused pressed that they be finally disposed of, and the same were dismissed by the Magistrate. Upon the accused pleading guilty to the offence of having liquor in a place other than a dwelling house, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$125.00 and costs, and the Magistrate dismissed the charge of selling liquor and an appeal has been entered from the dismissal of this information.

- (3) Was Thompson prosecuted on all the charges which were reported against him by the R.C.M.P.?

Answer: Yes. (See answer to Question 2).

- (4) What lawyers acted for the Prosecution and for the Defence?

Answer: Mr. H. H. Towill, Agent of the Attorney General at Moosomin, acted for the prosecution. Mr. W. W. Lynd, K.C., Barrister of Estevan and Mr. S. H. Miskiman, Barrister of Whitewood, acted for the defence.

REGINA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

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

- (1) Have any complaints been received regarding pictures of the Minister of Education being taken from schools in the Silver Stream and Forester districts.

Answer: Yes. The R.C.M.P. received a complaint from the Hodson School District.

- (2) Were these complaints referred to the R.C.M.P. for investigation?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

- (3) What was the nature of their report?

Answer: The complaint is at present under investigation.

- (4) Were the culprits apprehended?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

- (5) What charges were laid, and what penalties were imposed?

Answer: See answer to Question 3.

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

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Highways Relief Camp near Disley in 1930?

Answer: \$24,207.92.

- (2) How many miles of road were built?

Answer: 2.55 miles.

- (3) Who was the foreman and what amount was paid him for—

- (a) wages;
- (b) expenses;
- (c) board for men?

Answer: B. J. Ridgers.

- (a) wages \$494.00
- (b) expenses 190.00 (allowance for use of car)
- (c) board for men \$3,902.45.

- (4) What qualifications did the foreman have for this position?

Answer: Road Building.

- (5) Had he ever been employed by the Rural Municipality as a road foreman?

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended by Relief Camp No. 42, near Horizon, in 1930?

Answer: \$12,912.13.

- (2) How many miles of road were constructed?

Answer: 2.648 miles.

- (3) How much was paid to foreman Arthur George for—

- (a) wages;
- (b) expenses;
- (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$ 270.25
- (b) 103.75 (allowance for use of car)
- (c) 1,735.10

- (4) Who were employed as Straw Bosses, Stable Bosses, and Timekeepers, and what was the total amount paid to each?

Answer:

Timekeeper, Wm. T. Bromly, Horizon	\$222.50
Straw Bosses, Harry Elfring, Amulet	181.25
Stable Boss, W. K. Schmidt, Horizon	63.00

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended by Relief Camp No. 35, near Harptree, in 1930?

Answer: \$9,034.90.

- (2) How many miles of road were constructed?

Answer: 1.785 miles.

- (3) How much was paid to foreman W. C. Start for—
 (a) wages;
 (b) expenses;
 (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$324.00
 (b) 127.50 (Allowance for use of car).
 (c) 1,868.38

- (4) Who were employed as Straw Bosses, Stable Bosses and Timekeepers, and what was the total amount paid to each?

Answer:

	Timekeepers	
W. A. Coomber, Bengough,		\$275.00
	Straw Bosses	
E. Davies, Amulet,		\$175.00
Gordon Cleland, Bengough		\$ 7.50
	Stable Bosses	

(No Stable Bosses shown on pay lists.)

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended in Relief Camp No. 34, near Readlyn, in 1930?

Answer: \$17,872.87.

- (2) How many miles of road were constructed?

Answer: 2.375 miles.

- (3) How much was paid to foreman Jacob Nurnberger for—
 (a) wages;
 (b) expenses;
 (c) board for men?

Answer:

- (a) \$247.00
 (b) 95.00 (allowance for use of car)
 (c) \$1,713.20

- (4) Who were employed as Straw Bosses, Stable Bosses and Timekeepers, and what was the total amount paid to each?

Answer:

	Timekeepers	
G. W. Spicer, Readlyn		\$285.00

Straw Bosses and Dumpmen	
E. G. Emery, Readlyn	\$193.50
Gordon Wilkinson, Ormiston	45.00
P. Wagenius, Ormiston	55.00
G. Radons, Verwood	20.00
T. W. Price, Verwood	50.00
A. Cape, Verwood	77.50
L. D. Wertz, Readlyn	116.25
J. E. Pinfold, Davyroyd	12.50
J. E. Wenaus, Verwood	121.25
E. Vida, Verwood	125.00
Cyril Spicer, Willows	62.50
W. McNutt, Verwood	130.00
G. M. Gates, Readlyn	125.00
E. R. Beam, Readlyn	86.25
Stable Bosses	
L. McDonald, Readlyn	\$120.00
B. Wilson, Readlyn	45.00
R. Ford, Readlyn	68.00

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount paid for stripping at the Gravel Pit located on Section 29-17-4w3?

Answer: \$545.85.

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

- (1) Has C. J. Watson been reinstated by the Liquor Board?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, where is he now engaged, what are his duties and when did he return to work?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1931.

Mr. Given asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was Harold McNally, of Sherwood Municipality, employed by the Provincial Government in any of the years from 1925 to 1929, inclusive? If so, in what capacity?

Answer: We have gone carefully through our records as far back as 1925 and cannot find any person working by the name of Harold McNally.

- (2) What was his work?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) What sum or sums, if any, did he receive from the Government for such services?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

Mr. Given asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was Charles Stice, of Sherwood Municipality, employed by the Saskatchewan Government in any of the years from 1925 to 1929, inclusive? If so, in what capacity?

Answer: The Department of Highways has no record of any person by the name of Charles Stice being employed. One Paul Stice was employed during the season 1928-29.

- (2) What was his work?

Answer: He operated a motor patrol on maintenance work.

- (3) What sum or sums, if any, did he receive from the Government for such services?

Answer: \$1,055.00.

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

- (1) Was one Humphreys employed by the Department of Highways as an Engineer on the construction of Highway No. 14 east and west of Plunkett?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) Was the Ford car, used by the said Humphreys, the property of the Department, and, if so, what was the total cost of operating the car in 1930?

Answer: Yes. During the first part of the 1930 season car was operated by Resident Engineer C. G. Grant. Total cost of operation for the season April 16 to December 31, 1930, \$822.17.

- (3) Was the said car wrecked near Quill Lake and was it being used on Departmental work at the time?

Answer: Resident Engineer Humphries reports that on the evening of August 8, 1930, he met with an accident in the vicinity of Quill Lake. The car was damaged considerably and although Mr. Humphries was in the district on departmental business he felt that the Department would consider him responsible and he paid for repairing the car.

- (4) What was the cost of repairing the car, who made the repairs, and by whom was it paid?

Answer: \$180.80. Repairs by J. H. Falls, Viscount, Sask. Account was paid by Resident Engineer Humphries. Some slight repairs were also made at Quill Lake; these were also paid for by him.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What are the names of the patrolmen employed on Provincial Highways within the Constituency of Tisdale during the year 1930?

Answer:

C. C. Hassard,	McElhanney	5.2 miles
W. J. Davies,	Shand Creek	10.5 miles
Sig Larson,	Crooked River	8.3 miles
A. O. Davidson,	Eldersley	9.0 miles
H. R. Jackson,	Valparaiso	9.0 miles
R. Dagg,	Tisdale	12.8 miles
W. H. McCorraston,	Armely	3.0 miles

- (2) How much did each receive for his services?

Answer:

C. C. Hassard,	\$ 633.30
W. J. Davies,	907.95
Sig Larson,	877.05
A. O. Davidson,	1,104.25
H. R. Jackson,	884.08
R. Dagg,	899.05
W. H. McCorraston,	347.25

- (3) What was the total cost of maintaining these highways within the Constituency of Tisdale during the year 1930?

Answer: \$6640.62.

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was a portion of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 24-44-15 W. of 2nd purchased by the Department of Highways for the use of the Provincial Highway No. 35?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, who was the owner, what was the acreage purchased, and the price paid?

Answer:

Registered owner, John L. Dodds.
Acreage purchased, 3.03 acres at \$60.00 per
acre..... \$181.80

Assessed owner, Roy Dagg, extra fencing.....	50.00
Total Payment	<u>\$231.80</u>

Mr. McIntosh asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was a portion of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 24-44-15 W. of the 2nd, purchased by the Department of Highways for the use of Provincial Highway No. 35?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, who was the owner, what was the acreage purchased, and the price paid?

Answer:

Owner, James A. Pearce.

Acreage purchased:

5.46 acres, (including area cut-off) 6.72

acres, at \$60.00 per acre \$403.20

General damages and changes to fencing 200.00

Total \$603.20

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What amount was expended in 1930 on Provincial Highway No. 1 between Pense and Belle Plaine for :
- construction;
 - reconstruction;
 - gravelling?

Answer:

(a) Construction, nil.

(b) Reconstruction, \$10,248.05.

(c) Gravelling, \$34,174.86.

Mr. Huck asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended in the Relief Camp near Holdfast?

Answer: \$22,259.55.

- (2) How many miles were built?

Answer: 4.04 miles.

- (3) Who was the foreman, and what was he paid for:

(a) wages;

(b) expenses;

(c) board for men?

Answer: James A. Tait.

(a) Wages, \$448.50.

(b) Expenses, \$172.50 (Allowance for use of car).

(c) Board for men, \$3,396.65.

- (4) What experience had the foreman in road construction?

Answer: He has had experience in municipal road construction work.

- (5) Had he ever been employed by the local Municipality as a road foreman?

Answer: Yes.

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

- (1) Is one Carscadden, formerly of Macklin, in the employ of the Liquor Board?

Answer: T. A. Carscadden is employed by the Liquor Board.

- (2) If so, during what period has he been so employed, in what capacities and at what rates of salary?

Answer: Employed as a Liquor Store Inspector commencing duties January 22nd, 1930 at a monthly salary of \$200.00—increased in March 1930 to \$225.00 per month. Transferred to Store No. 2, Regina as Vendor on January 2nd, 1931 at the same salary.

- (3) Was his transfer from his former position in the nature of a demotion?

Answer: No.

- (4) Why was it made?

Answer: The Liquor Board made the transfer in the exercise of its power.

Mr. Johnson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total cost of maintaining the Provincial Highway within the Constituency of Willow Bunch in the year 1930?

Answer: \$20,339.86.

- (2) How many men were employed, and what amount was paid to each?

Answer:

13 Regular Employees:

E. Moen	\$ 900.20	J. McDonald	1,069.25
A. Fuchs	986.85	H. M. Filsen	246.05
C. Kleberger	1,109.85	Replaced by	
J. Andrews	97.20	A. S. Bradley	783.75
W. H. Dickens	92.50	J. Clark	1,041.25
J. Martin	961.25	J. Dunn	776.42
D. McKay	1,032.10	H. McCulloch	59.30

28 Extra Employees

F. Huggins	28.88	J. Kirby	7.00
H. Weeres	36.80	T. H. Moore	3.50
A. B. Grundrud	9.90	A. E. Cornish	58.50
P. Bechard	14.35	J. King	7.00
A. Buchanan	26.21	R. M. Beaman	5.25
J. J. Barber	11.25	W. Hunter	41.20
N. Hamilton	7.50	B. A. Johnson	15.40
C. N. Burr	15.00	R. Stewart	17.15
P. Cameron	48.75	M. Magnusson	2.10
A. McRae	130.00	K. Moser	21.70
J. O'Reilly	12.50	C. D. Scott	5.25
L. J. Ferguson	102.50	O. Cheriton	29.25
H. Conley	13.50	W. Rozell	17.60
H. P. Portz	51.00	M. Conroy	28.60

Reconditioning work undertaken on No.

13 Highway using municipal outfit:

To Rural Municipality of Lake of the Rivers, No. 72, tractor, engineer and operating expenses

\$4,338.00

A. W. Smith, graderman

398.24

C. A. Halvorson, 4-horse team

431.25

H. McDermott, labourer

205.10

H. H. Pickins, mechanic

12.75

Rentals for machinery and equipment, (payable to Warehouse Advance, Department of Highways)

\$2,483.00

Accounts for supplies

\$2,547.91

- (3) What machinery was used, from whom was it purchased, and what was the cost?

Answer:

One Adams Motor Patrol, purchased from

J. D. Adams (Canada) Ltd., Regina..... \$3,841.38

One Diamond "T" Truck, purchased from

Gray Campbell Ltd., Regina, Sask. \$4,314.43

One Russell Truck Grader, purchased from

Gray Campbell Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask..... \$1,240.00

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

- (1) What was the total list price value of all wines and liquor sold as salvage in 1930?

Answer: \$5,016.15.

- (2) What was the total amount received from wine and liquor salvage sales in 1930?

Answer: \$2,383.10.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended at the Relief Camp near Dilke?

Answer: \$24,520.88.

- (2) How many miles were built?

Answer: 4.989 miles.

- (3) Who was the foreman, and what amount was paid to him for:

- (a) wages;
(b) expenses;
(c) board for men?

Answer: Charles B. Church.

(a) Wages, \$409.50.

(b) Expenses, \$157.50 (Allowance for use of car).

(c) Board for men, \$3,556.65.

- (4) Had the foreman ever been employed by the local Municipality as a road foreman, or had he any previous experience in road construction?

Answer: He has worked and has had experience on municipal road construction work.

Mr. McLeod (Estevan) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is one Lee, of Roche Percee or Shand, employed by the Government as an Inspector of Mines?

Answer: S. A. Lee of Pinto is engaged by the Government as Inspector of Mines.

- (2) When was he appointed?

Answer: May 19, 1930.

- (3) What are his qualifications?

Answer: Holder of a mine manager's certificate of competency.

(4) How old is he?

Answer: His application states he was born June 14, 1873.

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

(1) Who are the Inspectors under The Motor Vehicles Act or The Public Vehicles Act, where are they located, when was each appointed, and what salary is each being paid?

Answer:

Name	Address	Date of Appointment	Salary Paid per Annum
W.A. Donaldson	148-9th St. E., Prince Albert	December 26, 1929	\$1,680.00
J. N. Hall	47 High St., E., Moose Jaw	November 25, 1929	\$1,680.00
H. J. Lewis	Box 420, Swift Current	November 4, 1929	\$1,800.00
H. Lockhart	Motor License Office, Regina	May 30, 1930	\$1,680.00
S. G. McKee	P. O. Box 27, Yorkton	May 30, 1930	\$1,680.00
L. McKeown	Box 637 Rosetown	November 27, 1929	\$1,680.00
M. Sinclair	210 Avenue Bldg, Saskatoon	November 20, 1929	\$1,680.00
J. W. Whitley	N. Battleford	December 3, 1929	\$1,680.00

While the above mentioned inspectors were appointed under the provisions of The Vehicles Act, they also attend to matters pertaining to the administration of The Public Vehicles Act, there being no inspectors appointed under the latter statute.

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1931.

Mr. Strath asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was A. V. Wallace employed by the Government, between Regina and Moose Jaw, on Highway No. 1?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If so, when was he employed, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: October 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and November 1, 3 and 4, 1930, as labourer, holding scrapers, at 35c per hour.

- (3) What did he receive in payment for his own teams and men?

Answer: He had no teams or men on the work.

- (4) What was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: \$42.00.

- (5) What were the names of the men employed on work which he supervised, and what was paid to each?

Answer: See answer to Questions No. 2 and No. 3.

- (6) Is he the President of the Conservative Association at Pense?

Answer: Department has no information.

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

- (1) Is R. M. Johnson of Eastview in the employ of the Government?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was any road constructed in the year 1930, by the Government between Aylesbury and Craik? If so, what road, what was the mileage, and was the work done by contract, or, if not, in what manner?

Answer:

Yes. Provincial Highway, Aylesbury to Craik.
Contractors—Sutherland and Berry, 1.70 miles by
force account.
Relief Camp No. 3, 5.02 miles, day labour.

- (2) Who was the foreman on this job, and who was the time-keeper?

Answer:

Foreman and timekeepers of Relief Camp No. 3:
September 2 to October 15, J. H. Stewart, Foreman,
C. Cox, Timekeeper.
October 16 to November 22, A. Larson, Foreman,
L. Measner, Timekeeper.

- (3) What men were employed on this work, and how much was each paid?

Answer:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
Leonard Ackerman	\$120.00	W. H. Blair	\$ 84.50
T. Annis	8.00	Tom Brooks	205.00
A. Bauman	140.62	A. J. Buckingham	78.75
C. Bakken	101.25	G. Buttimer	246.75
R. A. Bagnall	65.00	D. Campbell	130.00
Dan Barr	42.50	L. T. Campbell	78.75
S. M. Benz	154.86	D. Caldwell	75.00
Mrs. W. Berg	206.00	L. Cherry	112.50
P. Bitz	76.87	H. Clark	209.75
J. H. Bisson	73.25	Chas. Cox	220.00
Harold Brittan	88.00	W. E. Crippen	217.50
J. Bryne	77.00	C. Cristenson	146.25
H. Butler	120.00	L. Crough	112.50
J. J. Buttimer	22.37	Mike Danylko	159.37
H. Carver	81.25	D. Dale	46.00
Eric Carlson	45.00	J. Dean	11.25
H. N. Chester	43.00	H. Dosko	61.00
Alex Clark	54.25	T. Dolman	142.55
L. Collins	118.37	G. Edwards	7.00
Robt. Craif	28.00	W. Fraser	116.25
C. Crittenden	64.00	W. Gay	119.99
J. Chamney	35.87	A. Gilmour	40.00
H. Caldwell	33.75	Jim Glover	70.00
H. Daniels	65.50	A. Grout	84.50
M. Diebel	18.75	G. Haatvedt	119.25
L. Doering	120.00	G. Hall	7.00
V. Ambrose	62.00	J. Hammond	146.25
Jim Anderson	35.88	H. Hattle	112.12
A. Bakken	93.75	R. Heinen	73.50
D. Balsler	93.75	R. Heathcote	90.00
A. E. Badke	78.75	G. Holt	101.00
R. Barnhill	2.87	J. B. Irwin	43.50
E. Belrose	98.00	R. Jennings	119.75
Connie Berg	63.75	H. Julseth	125.25
B. Bitz	40.00	C. Kearwell	86.00

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
J. Keil	\$60.00	G. Kay	\$157.49
W. H. Kemsley	102.00	C. Kearns	102.75
L. Kransman	45.00	E. Kemp	42.00
G. Lamb	123.75	K. H. Ketcheson	8.00
F. J. Lazell	61.00	W. Larlham	118.37
Pete Lees	37.50	P. Lambert	26.25
I. Leslie	20.00	A. Larson	297.00
E. G. Lennox	15.00	R. Leighton	151.87
C. Longmire	116.25	J. A. Leslie	25.87
M. Luther	120.37	A. Low	4.00
J. Magee	146.25	R. Luther	15.00
R. E. Mahn	77.50	Harry Lee	22.50
M. Meshka	162.18	T. Manion	18.00
L. R. Measner	190.00	J. Maruschak	46.00
E. F. Mittleholtz	247.24	P. Mienig	18.75
Geo. Miller	30.00	C. C. Millburn	78.75
Sam Miller	131.25	H. Miller	60.00
D. Mitchell	83.37	E. E. Miller	50.00
A. Millington	88.50	W. Middaugh	90.00
H. Moore	105.25	J. Mitchell	166.87
V. Morphy	8.00	W. H. Montgomery	188.50
J. A. Murphy	70.00	E. E. Miller	8.00
W. McConnell	40.00	J. L. Murphy	25.00
D. McQuaig	30.00	Mrs. D. Mullens	40.25
K. McDougal	93.50	Tom McConnell	74.00
R. McEwan	129.37	H. McDougal	177.50
N. McFadden	32.00	J. J. McDonnell	75.00
P. McLean	151.87	D. R. McEwan	114.37
E. McNeil	66.00	F. McLeod	206.25
J. Nalon	12.00	A. R. McKenzie	159.37
Alex Nevells	40.25	C. McPherson	57.00
J. S. Oaks	161.24	J. D. Nelson	36.00
B. Parker	161.24	E. Norton	135.00
S. Pastushak	133.00	R. Oaks	4.00
G. Peil	80.62	S. Patt	75.00
R. Pound	163.87	H. Peterson	30.00
K. Price	122.50	W. Phillips	24.00
M. Ray	84.00	Jo. A. Pound	49.00
Anne Eberts	96.00	J. Powell	40.00
John Ellis	41.00	F. Ramsey	4.00
E. Frier	33.00	J. B. Reid	127.49
P. George	105.00	C. Reich	177.12
G. Glover	116.25	Matt Rensboy	78.75
Robt. Gourley	66.00	F. Vic Rider	153.74
Sam Gust	56.25	Geo Reich	5.75
D. W. Hannah	162.62	C. Schlacter	102.00
H. Hagen	67.50	A. Scottner	78.75
W. Harwood	69.00	P. Selinger	86.00
J. Heinrichs	63.75	Earle Sharp	135.00
J. G. Heffner	148.12	S. M. Skrove	50.00
W. Henderson	109.50	W. Smith	168.75
P. Iees	108.75	C. C. Smith	170.62
C. Jameson	86.25	F. Spratt	167.75
V. Johnson	93.75	N. W. Spratt	39.00

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
M. Stulberg	\$97.50	P. Searcy	\$55.00
P. Stanhouer	189.37	F. Sharp	92.00
L. Stone	146.25	H. Small	93.75
J. K. Thompson	18.00	Ira Smith	90.00
H. Truber	50.62	H. Spencer	124.37
E. Johnson	26.25	H. G. Spratt	90.75
Geo. Wallace	108.75	Louis Spratt	36.00
E. Wellsman	56.00	H. Stewart	342.00
C. West	168.25	C. Stevens	112.18
V. Weigal	127.50	J. V. Thompson	67.50
C. Windh	215.62	Geo. Torrance	78.75
A. Wildfong	63.69	A. Van Haver	150.00
Art Wolfgang	34.00	A. Spratt	56.25
J. Regan	106.25	D. Walsh	118.12
F. Reichart	63.75	Ed. Wegner	45.00
M. Reynoldson	88.00	A. Weigal	99.00
T. Ritchie	114.00	W. Whetham	7.00
J. Schilling	86.00	F. White	26.50
A. R. Scholler	30.00	W. Wilson	101.25
P. Selbee	94.00	W. H. Wright	163.25

- (4) What amount was paid to the foreman by way of wages, expenses, or other allowances?

Answer:

J. H. Stewart:	
Wages	\$ 247.00
Allowance for use of car	95.00
Deductions for board supplied men in camp	1,805.80
A. Larson:	
Wages	\$ 214.50
Allowance for use of car	82.50
Deductions for board supplied men in camp	1,526.90
Sutherland and Berry, Contractors:	
Force account	\$3,701.15

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

- (1) How many violent deaths occurred in the Weyburn Mental Hospital between November 15, 1929, the date of Dr. Mitchell's resignation, and November 15, 1930?

Answer:

Two.

- (2) On how many of these violent deaths, if any occurred, was an inquest held?

Answer:

Dr. H. E. Eaglesham, Coroner, was notified and held an investigation in each case. Sworn state-

ments were taken from all concerned, and it was finally decided that an inquest by jury was not necessary. Reports of Dr. Eaglesham's findings were forwarded to the Department of the Attorney General.

Mr. Warren asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Did A. Loptson, of Saltcoats Constituency, obtain a contract from the Department of Highways in the year 1924 on the Highway north and south of Togo, Saskatchewan?

Answer:

No, but a contract for the construction of the Togo north and south Highway, Project 5, section A, was awarded to A. Loptson, on September 20, 1923. The major portion of the work under this contract was performed during 1924.

- (2) If so, what are the details of the prices therefor?

Answer:

The contract was awarded at the following prices:

Earth excavation	24½c per cu. yd.
Loose rock excavation	60c per cu. yd.
Rock excavation	\$3.00 per cu. yd.
Hauling and installing culverts	
Corr. Iron 12"	15c per lin. ft.
15"	15c per lin. ft.
18"	20c per lin. ft.
24"	30c per lin. ft.
30"	35c per lin. ft.
36"	75c per lin. ft.
48"	\$1.00 per lin. ft.
Con. Pipe 12"	25c per lin. ft.
15"	30c per lin. ft.
18"	35c per lin. ft.
24"	50c per lin. ft.
Timber culverts,	\$20.00 per 1,000 F.B.M.
Guardrail,	40c per lin. ft.
Clearing,	\$30.00 per acre.
Grubbing,	\$5.00 per 10,000 sq. ft.
Riprap,	\$5.00 per cu. yd.

- (3) Was any of the work let to subcontractors, and, if so, to whom?

Answer:

Yes. Sub-contractors employed under this contract were Topham Bros., and S. Sveinson.

- (4) How much was paid A. Loptson, and how much was paid to the subcontractors?

Answer:

Paid to A. Loptson under terms of contract,
\$19,516.39.

Department of Highways has no knowledge of
amounts paid to subcontractors.

- (5) What are the details of the prices allowed by A. Loptson to the subcontractors?

Answer:

According to information received from Top-
ham Bros., their prices were as follows:

Earth excavation—20c per cu. yd.

Guardrail—5c per lin. ft.

Overhaul—3c per cu. yd. per 100 ft.

All other prices as in original contract.

The Department has no knowledge of prices paid to
Sveinson by A. Loptson.

- (6) Was a foreman, by the name of James Bridgewater, on the said contract, sued by one of the employees for his wages?

Answer:

James Bridgewater, foreman on this contract,
was sued by John L. and E. G. Rooke for the sum
of \$24.50 being payment for oats used on this con-
tract.

- (7) Was judgment rendered against the said James Bridge-
water?

Answer: Yes.

- (8) Did A. Loptson pay the said judgment?

Answer: Yes.

- (9) After said A. Loptson claimed to have completed the said
contract was an inspection thereof made, and, if so, was
the work found to have been properly completed?

Answer: An inspection was made and it was found that
the work was not completed in accordance with the
terms of the contract and specifications.

- (10) If not, what additional work was ordered to be done by
the Department?

Answer:

The following work was ordered to be done to
complete the contract:

Station 475 to 483:

Trimming; level waste bank, pile rocks.

Station 380 to 390:

Raise 1 ft.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Station 360 to 373:

Raise 1 ft., and instal culvert 12" x 28'.

Station 305:

Cut knoll off and raise grade Station 306 to 309 plus 50.

Station 296:

Deepen cut in ditch on East side, use dirt to raise grade from Station 295 to 296.

Station 292 to 295:

1. Cut out berm between two ditches on West side of road and use material to raise fill to Station 291.
2. Level waste bank on east side of road, Station 292 to Station 275.

Station 292, South:

Raise bridge floor to 10 ft., above creek bed. Cut hill to east to Station 289. Shape up road from Station 292 to 295 (C.N.R. have called for tenders for culvert under track opposite Station 292).

Station 268:

Reduce curvature at road intersection by widening 10 ft., at corner.

Station 265:

Raise fill to take bump out of roadway.

Station 257:

Widen grade for guard rail.

Station 240 to 267:

Level up shoulders.

Station 235 to 237:

Ditch only 4" deep on west side, dig standard ditch and raise road 1 ft. Level waste banks on both sides of road placing material back on the roadway.

Station 186 to 192:

Standard ditch required on east side, (present ditch 4 to 6 inches deep).

Station 186 to 200:

Rock to be piled at edge of right of way.

Station 188 to 192:

Ditch required on west side.

Station 161:

Approach to culvert not covered.

Station 143 to 151:

No attempt to build a road—some sods pulled in from sides where Resident Engineer in-

structed a fill to be built from end haul. Grade to be raised 1 ft., and properly trimmed. Stones to be piled at edge of right of way.

Station 100 to 107:

Stones to be piled.

Station 90 to 100:

Ground simply rooted up — no road built. Ditches 6 to 8 inches deep and not grubbed. Earth wasted to be put back on road.

Station 66:

Farm entrance to east. No dirt on 18" culvert.

Station 52 to 70:

Level waste banks.

Station 19-24 to 43-92:

Corner built to tangents, requires to be built to curves.

- (11) Did the Department receive a resolution from any rural council complaining of the work done on said contract, and, if so, what was the nature of the said resolution, and from what council?

Answer:

The following letter dated August 5, 1924, containing resolution passed by the Council of the Rural Municipality of Cote No. 271 was received by the Department:

"Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Highways,
Regina.

Sir:

In the process of building the Federal Aid Highway near Togo numerous rocks and spare dumps were left scattered all over the road allowance, which makes the road appear unsightly and besides will promote the growth of noxious weeds.

This Council understand that your Department will look after the road in future, but they believe that if a little more care had been taken in placing these rocks and spare dumps in suitable locations and not left scattered around, that a great deal of money would have been saved in future maintenance.

I beg to submit for your consideration a resolution passed by this Council.

"WHEREAS numerous rocks and spare dumps have been left scattered around, by the contractors building Highways under the federal Highways Scheme.

AND WHEREAS, these scattered rocks and spare dumps will promote the growth of weeds and render the destruction of same very difficult.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Council recommend to the Department of Highways that in future a clause be included in contracts, whereby the contractor will be required to pile the rocks, and place the spare dirt in suitable locations.

Respectfully submitted,
Your obedient servant,
"S. B. Harper"
Secretary-Treasurer."

Mr. Warren asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the original mileage of the contract let to the Dawn Construction Company in 1928?

Answer:
5.84 miles.

- (2) What extensions of the said contract were granted by the Department to the Dawn Construction Company, and what was the mileage of each extension, and the prices allowed on such extensions?

Answer:
November 21, 1928, 3.73 miles, stripping 30c, excavating, screening and loading—40c, hauling—25c.
July 29, 1929, 2.79 miles, stripping—30c, excavating, screening and loading—40c, hauling—22½c.

- (3) What was the estimated cost by the Department of the original contract?

Answer:
\$8,208.50.

- (4) What was the final payment on the original contract and the first extensions thereto?

Answer:
\$18,384.10.

- (5) What was the final payment on the second extension, and the total payment on the original contract and extension?

Answer:
On second extension, \$5,699.37.
Total payment, \$24,083.47.

- (6) What was the average number of cubic yards of gravel per mile for the entire distance covered by the contract and the extensions thereto?

Answer:
1,187 cubic yards.

- (7) What was the average mile haul?

Answer:
4.61 miles.

- (8) What was the average yard mileage?

Answer:
5,485 cubic yard-miles per mile.

- (9) What was the total yard mileage?

Answer:
67,793.

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

- (1) Who was the Beer Vendor at Holdfast prior to September 9, 1929?

Answer:
Gabriel Frohlich.

- (2) Was he a returned soldier, and a married man?

Answer:
Mr. Frohlich was a married man but not a returned soldier.

- (3) Why was he dismissed?

Answer:
His services were terminated by the Liquor Board and the position given to a returned soldier.

- (4) Who is now the Beer Vendor at this point?

Answer:
William Leach.

- (5) Is he a single man?

Answer:
He is a widower.

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

- (1) What were the total sales in Beer Store No. 26 in each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930?

Answer: Total sales in Liquor Board Store No. 26 during

1926	-	\$115,295.95
1927	-	157,737.00
1928	-	206,058.05
1929	-	238,005.10
1930	-	196,560.95

- (2) How many were employed in the said store in each of the said years?

Answer:

1926—Two employees with extra help when required.

1927—Three employees with extra help when required.

1928—Three employees with extra help when required.

1929—Four employees with extra help when required.

1930—Twelve employees with extra help when required.

Owing to changes that were made throughout the year there was a total of twelve employed during the twelve months. These men were employed for varying periods of time, but were not all employed at any one time.

- (3) What was the total amount of salary and wages paid in each of these years?

Answer:

1926	Total	\$3351.40
1927	Total	4213.50
1928	Total	4423.50
1929	Total	5300.98
1930	Total	6588.05

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles were gravelled on Provincial Highway No. 4 between Swift Current and the Saskatchewan River in 1930?

Answer: 19.22 miles.

- (2) Who received the contract?

Answer: J. A. Whelihan.

- (3) Were tenders called?

Answer: No.

- (4) What was the total cost?

Answer: \$45,861.68.

- (5) How many cubic yards were paid for?

Answer: 30,654.5 cubic yards.

- (6) How many cubic yard-miles were paid for?

Answer: 226,234.49 cubic yard-miles.

Mr. Loptson asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) How many miles of Provincial Highway No. 4 from Swift Current north to the River, were reconditioned or reconstructed in 1930?

Answer: 16.82 miles, reconstructed.

- (2) Who received the contract?

Answer: F. C. Hare.

- (3) Were tenders called?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) What was the total amount expended?

Answer: \$55,445.73.

- (5) What was the original cost of constructing this portion of the Highway?

Answer: \$45,629.03.

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

- (1) Is Captain H. Timms in the employ of the Government, or has he been employed since September 9, 1929?

Answer: J. H. Timms is in the employ of the Government.

- (2) In what capacity was he employed, and at what rate of pay?

Answer: As Timekeeper at the Whitewood relief camp, at \$3.00 per day.

- (3) What is the total amount paid him to date?

Answer: \$246.00.

REGINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Was any road constructed in the year 1930 by the Government, between Craik and Girvin? If so, what road, what was the mileage, and was the work done by contract, or, if not, in what manner?

Answer: Yes. Provincial Highway, Craik to Girvin. The Star Construction Company built 2.36 miles by force account, and the Department of Highways built 5.70 miles by day labour.

- (2) Who was the foreman on this job, and who was the time-keeper?

Answer: Foreman of Departmental crew, Dan Roosa.
Timekeeper of Departmental crew, William Dolan.

- (3) What men were employed on this work, and how much was paid to each?

Answer:

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
Dan Roosa	\$462.50	C. Harrop	44.70
Wm. Dunn	278.85	J. Moore	44.00
C. B. Laurence	291.90	D. Myers	68.60
W. M. Jeppery	220.50	T. Ritchie	26.65
Ben Barker	290.55	C. Collery	86.15
C. Leachman	135.72	A. H. Exelby	93.72
C. McCann	140.04	T. Garvin	18.87
Geo. White	141.14	J. Drummon	140.60
Wesley White	140.04	Mrs. E. Low	231.00
Eber Scharf	131.49	Edna Garvin	60.00
J. Jarnigan	166.99	D. Low	wages 253.20
J. Dixon	158.54		car 111.25
J. Findlay	129.12		Board, men 659.30
L. Hattle	130.20	Wm. Dolan	164.10
G. McEachern	100.04	C. McCallum	18.90
J. Arnison	82.77	Wm. Hattle	8.00
J. Wilson	121.84	D. H. Dolan	1.12
J. Brown	128.99	Olive Heeney	9.00
C. Peters	110.40	Robt. Cruikshank	58.65
F. Dollery	110.00	Chas. White	45.42
E. Pederson	75.30	Tom Zimmerman	12.30
		The Star Construction Co.	\$7,759.24
		for force account work.	

- (4) What amount was paid to the foreman by way of wages, expenses and other allowances?

Answer: Foreman Dan Roosa received \$462.50.

Mr. McLeod (Estevan) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Anderson:—

- (1) Has Joe Nixon been employed by the Government since September 9, 1929?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

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

- (1) Has Jack McNabb been employed by the Government at any time since September 9, 1929?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, in what capacity, and what was the total amount paid to him?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood) asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Merkley:—

- (1) Is George B. Reed in the employ of the Government, and, if so, in what capacity, and at what rate of pay?

Answer: No. George V. Reed is in the employ of The Saskatchewan Power Commission in the capacity of District Supervisor, at \$175.00 per month.

- (2) Is this the same G. B. Reed who signed one of the affidavits referred to the Royal Commission?

Answer: George V. Reed signed one of the affidavits referred to the Royal Commission.

Mr. Ayre asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Bryant:—

- (1) Was the price of \$147.00 per mile, paid on the Trans-Canada Telephone System from Caron Corner to Herbert, for the pole line work complete, including cross-arms, cross-arm fixtures, insulators, anchors and guy wires?

Answer: Yes.

- (2) If not, what was the price paid for additional work per unit, or per mile, as the case may be?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

- (3) What was the total additional price on the job?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

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

- (1) How many days was A. J. Unrau employed in 1930 as ferryman at Petrofka Ferry?

Answer: 209 days.

- (2) At what rate was he paid?

Answer: \$3.75 per day (between the hours 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.) ; he also has the usual ferryman's privilege of collecting fees from traffic using the ferry on a night schedule between the hours 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. ;

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (1) For every double vehicle, loaded or unloaded, including two horses or other draft animals and driver 25c
- (2) For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded drawn by single horse or other animal with driver 15c
- (3) For every horse or other animal with rider, 15c
- (4) For every horse, mule, ox or cow without vehicle or rider 5c
- (5) For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle, 10c
- (6) For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle 5c
- (7) For every pig, sheep, colt, calf or dog, 5c
- (8) For all articles or goods (not in vehicle) over the hundred pounds, per hundred pounds. 5c
- (9) For every foot passenger 10c
- (10) No engines and heavy machinery to be ferried between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. or on Sundays
- (11) Automobiles 25c
- (12) Auto trucks 25c
- (13) For passengers other than the driver 10.

Mr Gryde asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) Who were employed as Straw Bosses, Stable Bosses and Timekeepers on the Highways Relief Camp near Disley in 1930?

<i>Answer:</i>	Timekeeper	Total paid
R. H. Coward		\$390.00
Straw Bosses		
T. J. Bunn		96.50
O. Wieduwilt		239.75
S. Siegneth		99.75
W. McClennan		74.40
A. Shanks		101.40
W. A. Moody		21.75
C. Rogan		100.25
J. C. Read		94.90
W. W. Mack		87.30
Stable Bosses		
J. Patience		105.25
R. H. Anderson		79.60

- (2) What was the total amount paid to each for wages, car hire, and other expenses?

Answer: See answer to Question No. 1.

REGINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931.

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

- (1) Did the Government purchase any hay or fodder in 1930 from Abe McCasland of Meyronne?

Answer: Hay was bought from Abe McCasland at a time when fodder was urgently needed for relief camps and other supplies were not available.

- (2) If so, what amount was purchased, and at what price?

Answer: Thirty and one half tons at \$15.00 per ton.

- (3) Where was it used?

Answer: At Kincaid Relief Camp No. 24, in Rural Municipality No. 75.

Mr. McGregor asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—

- (1) What was the total amount expended by the Relief Camp on Provincial Highway No. 43, east of Gravelbourg, near Palmer?

Answer: \$9,727.02.

- (2) How many days was the camp in operation, and how many miles were constructed?

Answer: 46 days; 1.446 Miles.

- (3) What was the name and address of the foreman, and what amount was paid him for:

- (a) wages;
- (b) expenses;
- (c) board for men?

Answer: W. J. Hill, 160 Athabasca St., Moose Jaw.

(a) wages; \$276.25.

(b) expenses; \$106.25 (allowance for use of his car.)

(c) board for men \$1,057.40.

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

- (1) To whom was the contract awarded for construction of the section of Provincial Highway No. 45 from the Saskatchewan River west?

Answer: Messrs. Angus and Alex. Cameron, Hughton, Sask.

- (2) How many miles were contracted for?

Answer: 10.6 miles.

- (3) Were tenders called?

Answer: Yes.

- (4) How many miles have been completed?

Answer: 8.88 miles.

- (5) What is the total cost of the work done to date?

Answer: \$24,994.21.

- (6) Was any portion of the work sublet, and, if so, to whom?

Answer: Department of Highways has no record of any sub-contractors on this work.

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

- (1) Is J. S. Brundige employed in Liquor Store No. 1? If so, in what capacity, and at what salary?

Answer: Mr. J. S. Brundige is employed as Vendor at Liquor Board Store No. 1, Regina, at a monthly salary of \$225.00.

- (2) Is he the same J. S. Brundige who is conducting a real estate agency in Regina?

Answer: No.

REGINA, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1931.

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

- (1) Who were employed during 1930 as extra maintenance men cutting weeds, clearing ditches, cutting scrub, etc., on Provincial Highway No. 1 from Regina west sixteen miles, and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: Department records do not permit separating expenses into this unit of 16 miles. The information given below is based upon Departmental unit for maintenance of 20 miles, from Regina to the N. W. corner of section 31-17-22-2; the undermentioned persons were employed cleaning ditches and culverts and cleaning up right-of-way:

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
R. E. Jamieson	\$ 12.95	J. Krieger	\$ 8.80
L. E. Hart	52.50	G. Troup	52.50
M. Harvey	52.50	J. Baxter	40.00
J. McDonald	40.75	E. P. Hart	15.00
J. T. Bradley	8.75	K. Debar	37.50
T. W. Scabery	63.00	H. Barrie	24.50
A. Wallace	42.00	A. Lemke	90.00
W. Garven	40.25	R. Gove	82.50
M. Smith	53.60	J. R. Simpson	48.00
J. Reece	42.00	G. Smith	29.85
L. McGee	15.00	R. D. Clark	18.00
T. Knox	18.00	C. Ormston	8.40
S. H. Hancock	.40	J. Stafford	13.65
C. Wannamaker	3.50	C. C. Heffelfinger	12.95
O. A. Copeman	54.00	H. E. Downs	94.50
C. E. Jackson	98.75	L. Bates	96.00
E. Cowie	44.80	A. McKinnon	53.20
A. Sellwood	22.40	C. West	21.00
R. B. Dixon	21.00	G. Henderson	16.80
S. Attridge	16.80	H. Parker	12.60
D. Bates	29.40	S. Reddick	60.00
E. J. Saga	7.35	J. Lester	158.90
J. Bearisto	124.95	G. S. Howard	135.45
A. H. Tilcox	9.80	A. Leik	126.35
T. Crowhurst	17.50	E. Potter	35.25
J. Annis	110.15	J. Morrison	9.45
M. Massong	10.50	D. Croll	12.95
F. C. Craigie	36.00	G. Fox	58.80
R. W. McKinnon	94.50	G. Nischnick	16.45
F. Kellar	16.45	E. Middleton	101.20
D. Clive	30.00	F. A. Savage	56.00
J. Horn	36.00	E. S. Alspach	109.50
J. Schick	69.75	H. Parker	28.35
A. Potter	39.75	D. McEachern	11.50
E. McEachern	53.35	B. McEachern	33.75
E. Argue	18.75	L. Argue	4.20
E. Martin	73.70	H. J. Martin	78.30
G. E. Martin	41.30	S. J. Copeman	66.00
H. Robinson	82.50	C. Martin	78.75
J. Garven	7.00	P. Brungelle	31.50

The following were engaged in repairing surface or road:—

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
J. Bearisto	\$ 76.65	G. S. Howard	\$ 76.65
A. H. Tilcox	76.65	A. G. Steer	247.50
A. Leik	72.80	J. Lester	1.75
G. Nishnick	2.10	L. Droighier	7.00

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
F. Kellar	\$9.10	S. H. Hancock	\$2.40
H. Henrickson	2.80	H. Jackson	15.05
M. J. J. Simpson	2.80	R. E. Jamieson	5.25
J. W. Slemmon	23.35	E. J. Saga	14.30
H. Pounder	4.90	F. W. Jones	3.50
C. C. Heffelfinger	1.40	F. Ennis	3.50
E. Spicer	1.40	F. Benson	3.68

Engaged smoothing surface of road:—

A. H. Tilcox	14.00	J. Bearisto	7.00
G. Eicher	14.00	E. J. Saga	10.50
C. Findlay	5.95	F. E. Bechard	21.00

Engaged repairing guard rail:—

J. J. Lester	44.45
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Engaged erecting snow fence:—

G. S. Howard	70.70	V. Swanston	63.00
H. McCartney	55.30	A. Leik	25.20
J. Setchell	12.60	K. Greer	12.60
J. Lester	5.60	J. Cranson	5.60
I. Wurtz	5.60	W. A. Neelin	5.20

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

- (1) Who were employed during 1930 as extra maintenance men cutting weeds, clearing ditches, cutting scrub, etc., on Provincial Highway No. 6 from Regina south fourteen miles, and what amount was paid to each?

Answer: Departmental records do not permit separating the expenses into a unit of 14 miles. Information given is based upon Departmental unit of maintenance of 12 miles, from the S. E. corner of section 1-15-20-2 to the junction with No. 1 Highway; the undermentioned persons were employed in clearing culverts and ditches and cleaning up right-of-way:

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
J. Baker	\$ 34.50	J. Duncan	\$36.00
A. G. Baker	16.05	L. L. Jones	66.00
E. Kirby	60.80	M. W. Jones	72.00
J. H. Mooney	84.60	A. M. Wingert	61.40
W. Miskofsky	6.65	J. Schumacher	39.20
P. Pickering	15.75	N. Andreas	32.40
C. Hodges	43.75	R. A. Robinson	39.00
T. Kirby	28.20	W. Robinson	55.30
G. Playter	8.40	A. L. Hanson	36.00
L. Nowak	24.00	J. Blumer	8.40
H. Littlemore	18.00	D. Kirby	30.00
F. Wingert	7.00	H. W. Williams	30.00

Employed erecting snow fence:—

W. A. Neelin	\$19.60	V. Swanston	\$9.80
G. S. Howard	14.35	J. Setchell	4.20
H. McCartney	4.20	K. Greer	4.20

REGINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1931.

Mr. Davis asked the Government the following Question, which was answered by the Hon. Mr. Stewart: —

- (1) How much did it cost to maintain Provincial Highways in the Constituency of Prince Albert in the year 1929, and how many miles were maintained in such year?

Answer: Maintenance in the year 1929 was for dragging surface of the road, part time only, with horse-drawn equipment. \$7,776.67; 83¾ miles.

- (2) What did it cost to maintain Provincial Highways in the said seat in the year 1930, and how many miles were maintained?

Answer: Regular Maintenance,
Includes smoothing and repairing surface of road, cleaning out and repairing ditches and culverts, repairs to guard railings and road signs \$ 8,708.44
Extra Maintenance,
Cleaning up Right-of-Way, includes cutting accumulated growth of brush, weeds, picking and piling rock from right-of-way \$ 3,241.66
In addition to the above charges to maintenance for 1930, the cost of spreading windrow gravel over the surface of the road to prevent snow drifting during the winter was undertaken \$ 1,262.18
100.8 miles.

- (3) What were the names of those employed in this work in 1930, and how much was paid to each?

Answer: Regular Employees

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
W. Adams	\$1,055.20	C. W. S. Payne	\$1,178.09
W. Frost	921.64	A. H. Thompson	343.70
J. H. Scott	1, 057.63	A. Acorn	1,062.28
J. A. McLeod	815.50	A. C. Lytle	595.20
A. F. Paul	946.95	R. Bibby	204.57
F. Peck,	465.44	A. Baxter	460.75
Replaced by			
H. Morash	512.76		

Extra Employees

Name	Amt.	Name	Amt.
J. Cox	\$ 3.50	E. Shepherd	\$ 6.65
A. G. Adams	7.50	R. Brown	3.50
G. Price	54.07	C. Corrigan	16.50
M. E. McCallum	5.25	A. Hiltz	4.40
E. Bernier	14.25	A. Ruller	112.52
H. Ware	3.50	M. Igoie	100.45
C. McKay	183.50	A. Wilson	9.75
J. Nichols	66.50	E. Hodnor	1.92
E. Proctor	2.10	S. Morash	11.00
A. J. Heyer	17.00	A. Olsen	49.00
T. Robertson	528.22	D. Delay	15.00
(Relieving A. H. Thompson reg- ular employee, during summer months.)		B. Hobbs	39.50
O. L. Jacobson	14.00	A. Moe	14.00
T. Lunam	21.00	K. Nelson	34.65
J. H. Robertson	15.40	A. Robertson	9.00
G. Willstrom	9.80	J. Lowe	7.00
G. Hayes	7.50	J. Long	3.85
J. Crowe	50.75	A. Palmer	55.65
A. H. McDonald	54.25	W. E. Summers	54.25
P. Eibogdt	21.00	K. Guslinck	85.55
J. Robinson	54.25	H. Curtis	61.25
L. L. Pearsons	42.00	J. A. M. Knight	27.47
C. Palmer	21.00	J. Swain	43.75
J. Buckley	29.75	J. Lunam	25.90
A. Weedon	10.50	J. C. Meaghers	5.07
K. Dahlgren	70.87	J. V. Nichols	71.75
A. Flabland	71.40	H. Hedman	58.45
C. Willstrom	68.25	W. E. Acord	97.48
S. J. Coombs	30.75	H. Ross	24.15
W. Peel	44.45	W. Burrows	11.20
F. Nicloux	110.65	F. Storoschuk	45.50
W. Garson	93.65	L. W. Spears	70.18
J. J. Richardson	45.33	J. McKay	29.40
A. L. McNab	7.50	E. Erdman	16.80
G. Ross	33.25	W. K. McLeod	15.00
A. McLeod	40.25	J. McFadden	34.30
H. L. Rieneck	10.50	J. Morris	25.02
G. McAllister	17.15	M. Robinson	35.17
		A. F. Mitchell	1.75

Sundry accounts \$378.25.

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

- (1) For what services was A. J. Unrau paid \$2990.34 in connection with the operation of the Petrofka Ferry?

Answer: A. J. Unrau was ferryman of the Government Ferry at Petrofka. He was employed to operate the ferry, also to launch the ferry boat in the Spring and remove it at the close of the season; he performed repairs to the ferry landings, as a part of

his duties. He was employed from April 3 to November 15, 1930, his time covering 209 working days at \$3.75 per day, totalling \$783.75. not \$2,990.34.

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

- (1) Is one H. J. McMillan employed by the Government? If so, in what capacity?

Answer: Yes, as a Provincial Escort.

- (2) What are his duties, what is his salary, and what has he been paid by way of expenses?

Answer:

- (a) Escort of the mentally incompetent.
 (b) His salary is \$1620.00 per annum.
 (c) Expenses \$2,646.40 from October 1, 1929 to February 28, 1931.

This amount includes transportation and other expenses in connection with conveying patients to the Mental Hospitals.

- (3) When was he appointed?

Answer: October 1, 1929.

- (4) Is he a returned soldier?

Answer: No.

- (5) How many returned soldiers made application for the position held by H. J. McMillan?

Answer: None that we know of.

- (6) Is this the same H. J. McMillan who owns and operates a livery business at 1747 Lorne Street, Regina?

Answer: The Government has no knowledge.

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

- (1) Has the Government been approached by the City of Regina, the City of Saskatoon, the City of Moose Jaw or any Committee representing any or all of the Cities of Saskatchewan, with a view to obtaining the Government's decision regarding its attitude on the establishment of a publicly owned Natural Gas Scheme?

Answer: No.

- (2) If so, when, and what was the Government's reply?

Answer: See answer to Question 1.

REGINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1931.

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

- (1) Is the Power Commission serving any persons outside the village limits at Nipawin, and, if so, what are their names?

Answer: Yes. John Alexander, S. W. Creelman, R. J. Henderson, J. F. McKay, P. J. Nelson, H. Lee, E. A. Schamp. Sixteen others are under contract for service but not yet connected.

- (2) At what rates were these parties charged for the construction of the line or lines to serve them?

Answer: No construction charge was made. In the first instance an agreement was made between the Commission and the Village of Nipawin whereby a plant would be installed and a distribution system constructed by the Commission and operated by the Village on a rental basis for some time. The Village requested that extensions to the subdivisions of Hutchings and Nelson be approved and this was done. It was decided by the Commission a little later to build a line from Tisdale to Nipawin, this involving the operation of the Nipawin distribution system by the Commission, and the system as then laid out was connected to the line, the subdivisions being treated as part thereof. The population in these areas was considered as warranting this action.

- (3) What did each pay on this account?

Answer: See answer to Question (2)

- (4) What service charge is being paid by these persons?

Answer: 90c, being the same as in Nipawin.

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TO
JOURNALS

SESSION 1931

THIRD SESSION--SEVENTH 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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THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTH
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

1931

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SESSIONAL PAPERS

SESSION 1931

HELD FROM JANUARY 8 TO MARCH 11, 1931.

(Both days inclusive)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Annual Report of
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD OF SASKATCHEWAN
For the year ended December 31, 1930.
(In part)

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 15, 1931.*

HONORABLE J. T. M. ANDERSON,
President of the Executive Council,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Sir,—

A review of the work of The Local Government Board during the year just closed, compared with that of the year previous, indicates a curtailment of expenditures in 1930, particularly in the rural areas. Untoward crop conditions and unfavorable prices for the products of the farm were, undoubtedly, responsible for this restriction in the undertaking of debenture loans. The outlook for the immediate future, at least in some areas, discouraged efforts to add financial burdens to those already incurred. However, needs arose which had to be met, and, while the totals of debenture loans for last year are less than for the year previous thereto, it will be noted that substantial capital expenditures were approved by The Local Government Board. When the necessity of the loan was well established, and its prompt repayment in terms of the debenture assured under ordinary conditions, authorization was granted, following the long established policy of the Board in dealing with applications to undertake debenture loans.

The desire of many of our urban centres to give work to the unemployed caused such centres to undertake programmes of permanent improvements in order that practical relief might be extended. In each case, when debentures were approved, an asset of some kind was established, but in some cases the debenture debt would not have been so high had it not been that men were asking for opportunity to earn wages.

Notwithstanding adverse financial conditions, the reputation of debentures issued by Saskatchewan's municipalities, school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts maintains a high standard, and the general desire of Saskatchewan's people to meet promptly on the due date any obligation incurred has impressed debenture holders with the security and good faith on which the loan in each case is based.

Development in what is known as the far north is indicated by the number of applications from communities in that area for permission to secure funds by way of debenture issues for the purpose of erecting school buildings. In some instances the district concerned is almost too new to attempt a debenture loan, in which cases the trustees and ratepayers interested are enjoined to build the school of logs and to contribute voluntary labor to tide over the pioneering stages and to give the pupils comfortable accommodation at the minimum of expenditure until conditions become so settled that debentures issued by such districts would find a readier market. The residents of these frontier communities usually see the desirability of adopting the inexpensive and practical course, knowing that the second school should be an improvement on the first.

From the statistical data following it will be noted that in 1930, \$1,070,584.00 were authorized to be borrowed by way of debenture for the building or improving of rural and urban schools in Saskatchewan. This is only one indication of the desire of our people to educate their children.

THE SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LIMITED.

The Act to incorporate The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, includes the following:

"10.—(1) The company shall not acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any additional plant other than that in operation at the date of the amalgamation, nor shall it make any capital expenditure, nor shall it make any purchase of finished products of any description in which the company deals, without the consent of the Local Government Board;

Provided that the board may from time to time give general consents with respect to capital expenditures or the purchase of finished products, and may vary, alter or revoke the same."

As required by the above portion of the law, the Local Government Board from time to time, after due examination, granted authorization for the disbursement of certain capital funds and, to a limited amount, gave consents for the purchase of finished products, within, however, the prairie provinces only.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

As stated in previous annual reports, advisory representatives of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities and of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities confer from time to time with The Local Government Board on the general work and policies of the latter. For some years Mr. G. H. Hummel, President of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, has been the representative for that body on the advisory committee, while Mr. Fraser Stewart, solicitor for the city of Regina, is chosen by the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities, the latter representing the urban centres of the province.

Following are excerpts from minutes of the Advisory Committee meetings recorded in 1930:

June 5, 1930.

"The first topic discussed was the prevailing prices now being paid for the securities of local authorities. It was pointed out that these are not as favorable to the issuing authority as at some previous periods but now show a slight improvement on those paid in mid-winter. The question arose as to whether or not the officials charged with the duty of selling debentures should wait for better prices. Mr. Stewart expressed the opinion that the said officials should not attempt the impossible task of forecasting what prices in even the near future might be, and where it is desirable that a sale should be made without delay the debentures should be disposed of at the best prices available at the time. The holding of debentures by a local authority until there is an accumulation of them usually means less active bidding, as, eventually, such accumulation may result in a forced sale when prices are not so good. Relative to the question as to the slight betterment in prices, it was mentioned that probably one cause rests in the fact that, after a period of high speculation with resultant losses, people who had money to invest were looking for something safer and naturally turned to solid municipal and school debentures. The spread in the prices between provincial securities and those of our more stable municipalities was again mentioned. This difference is decidedly narrow, which fact reflects the high standing now enjoyed by Saskatchewan municipal and school securities in the estimation of the investing public.

The popular question of all-weather roads and streets naturally arises where municipal officials gather. It was agreed that last winter was exceptional in the quantity of snow that fell, but, notwithstanding this fact, the traffic on the highway between Moose Jaw and Regina continued with few interruptions during the winter. Motoring throughout Saskatchewan generally, however, was not possible continuously in the winter months. Mr. Hummel intimated that his own car had been laid aside for three months. The opinion was expressed that possibly the snow on the all-weather roads had not been thrown back sufficiently far, allowing a tunnel to be formed, which became a ready receptacle for further snow which might fall or drift along the prairie. Mr. Hummel thought that by snow "packing" a good road bed might be established, but he found that some highway authorities in the province did not wholly agree with him. As at a previous meeting, the committee concluded that all-weather roads in Saskatchewan are still in the experimental stage. It was thought

that in any case debentures to secure them in rural municipalities should not extend over a lengthy period. The committee stated that maintenance costs on all-weather roads commence immediately after their completion. Mr. Hummel referred to the desirability of having a standard type form outlined by the department of highways. The discussion which followed showed that what might be a desirable standard in one part of the province would not suit in another, and it was likewise mentioned that for some years a standard type road with illustrations had been presented to the public for its perusal, criticism and application. However, the general principles to be adopted in the setting out of a standard permanent road might be made known in order that so far as possible uniformity would result. For many years the owners of cars had been demanding better and better roads. The fact that governments were preparing good highways throughout the various provinces leads the demand for better roads generally, but so far comparatively few rural municipal authorities in Saskatchewan had expressed a desire to undertake capital loans for the purpose of road building. It was agreed that much is yet to be learned relative to the securing of permanent highways suitable for travel during the entire year.

Macadam and semi-macadam roads or streets formed the next item for comment. Information was submitted that one of the larger cities in the province had constructed satisfactory streets having a base of about four inches of rough stone of medium size. This was covered by three inches of smaller stone, all of which was compressed to five inches and rolled smooth. Upon this a couple of inches of loose gravel were spread. This road formed a splendid basis for bitulithic or other kind of pavement in the course of a few years, no concrete bed being required. Where gumbo exists, however, it is doubtful if this method of constructing a street would be satisfactory.

It was agreed that ten years would be a fair term for the debentures, the proceeds of which would be used for this type of highway, the term being a little longer on account of the curb and gutter which is constructed along with the macadam or semi-macadam streets.

It was pointed out that so far only one city in the province had made expeditures for this kind of street from the proceeds of debentures.

The methods of paying for expensive roads generally were discussed at length, during which, reference was made to the old time toll gates which were established about a century ago in eastern Canada. These were regarded as a nuisance, and it is worthy of note that few of them exist in Canada today. The average driver of a motor objects to stopping his car at toll gates to pay the few cents required for each trip on the road. If current funds are not sufficient debentures spread over a reasonable period appear to be the most equitable plan for financing roads.

The popular subject of air harbors caused some comment. The representative of urban municipalities thought that their establishment would eventually work out all right, but at present the revenues derived from them did not go far towards meeting their initial cost and maintenance. In view of the fact that the Federal postal authorities are using aeroplanes to such an extent for the quick transmission of mail it was suggested by Mr. Stewart that the Dominion Government should shoulder more of the cost of municipal air ports. It was mentioned that rentals now being received from these were improving and that if aeroplanes are to make any city a port of call there must be reasonable service and accommodation for the aeroplanes in their landing, and attention while on the ground.

The increasing desire for steam heating plants in the larger schools in the smaller centres instead of hot air systems was next mentioned. This was brought up because of the fact that some districts are inclined to strain their paying ability for the purpose of installing steam heating when, under ordinary conditions, a less expensive system should suffice. It was at once conceded by all that there are comforts in steam heating not present where hot air only is used, but it was shown that many buildings of a capacity much larger than four rooms had been, and are, successfully heated in this country by hot air furnaces. The absence of men in some of the smaller centres who are qualified to promptly repair steam heating plants is an argument against the installation of the latter. However, steam heating is a comparatively modern development, and its use should depend on local conditions and the ability to pay for this more expensive but probably more comfortable and durable system.

The amendment to The Local Government Board Act which came into effect on the tenth day of April last was then discussed. This change creates Part II of The Local Government Board Act and deals wholly with public utilities. It was explained that the additional duties thus placed on The Local Government Board include the

examination and approval or rejection of every offer to purchase municipal franchises in Saskatchewan with respect to the supplying of electric light and power. Section 55 was referred to at some length. It reads as follows:

"55.—(1) The board may refuse its approval unless it is satisfied that:

- "(a) the proposed grant, sale or lease is necessary or expedient for the public convenience and conserves the public interest;
- "(b) the price or consideration is fair and reasonable in the public interest;
- "(c) the rates, charges or schedules proposed to be imposed or effected are fair and reasonable;
- "(d) the period of the proposed franchise is in the public interest;
- "(e) the contract of sale or lease provides, in terms satisfactory to the board, that the purchaser or lessee and his assigns and the plant or system sold or leased, shall be subject to all the provisions of this Part.

(2) If the board approves an application, it may impose such terms and conditions as it deems proper."

It was pointed out that under previous legislation no municipal corporation could sell its electric power and lighting plant except upon such terms and conditions as The Local Government Board might prescribe, but the approval of the terms of the franchise by The Local Government Board was not required but called for the approval of the ratepayers. In fact, the Board refrained from comment on the franchise as The Local Government Board might later be used as a tribunal of appeal to decide whether or not the rates set out in the franchise were fair and equitable. It was mentioned that, the legislation being comparatively new, no application had yet been received in respect of granting a franchise, but the advisory committee had no hesitation in stating that there were evidently some genuine problems before The Local Government Board as a result of the recent amendments.

The question of the percentage which should be paid by property owners when work under the Local Improvement system is performed provoked much comment. The actual amount to be paid for sidewalks, pavements, boulevards, curbs, etc., rests with the municipal corporation itself. The present system means, in many instances, that the owners of the property immediately abutting pay 100% of the cost of the local improvement concerned, the lanes and intersections only being borne by the town or city at large, with certain exemptions. The representative of the Union of Urban Municipalities pointed out that in the city of Regina the owner of a corner lot is required to pay one-half of his total frontage and flankage and the usual survey provides for a twenty-five foot or fifty foot frontage. The equitability of this method was questioned, but the committee thought that if an equal frontage were taken, regardless of the survey of lots, the required remedy might be found.

Some discussion arose as to the proportionate amount of the cost which an inside lot should pay for the benefit it derives from the existence of a local improvement on the nearest street running at right angles to the street on which the inside lot concerned is situated, the latter not enjoying directly a similar local improvement. It was generally agreed that an arrangement whereby a lot or lots enjoying the benefit of, for instance, a paved street in the neighborhood might be called upon reasonably to pay its share of such benefits, if they can be fairly fixed. Subsection (5) of section 539 of The City Act, which was added at the 1928-29 session of the Legislature, was referred to, and the opinion was expressed that it does not fully meet the requirements as it provides for only a uniform distribution of the amount of the reduction on specially assessed property, whereas in some cases a graded distribution is desired. It was mentioned that during the period of frontage assessment property so liable might, through sale to the Crown, become exempt, or exempt property become taxable, or, through a re-survey, or construction of a building, flankage become frontage. In such, and similar cases, the opinion prevailed that provision should be made granting a wider latitude to municipalities to provide for such changes.

The recent change in section 516 of The City Act, which came into effect on the first day of May last, was then commented upon. This addition to the Act provides that more than one purpose may be mentioned in a petition or a bylaw under the local improvement sections of the Act. For instance, a sidewalk, a boulevard, a curb, a gutter, and even a pavement, might be included in one petition or in one bylaw.

It was agreed that this is undoubtedly a convenient plan for administration and may work out smoothly where there is a unanimous desire to have the various improvements installed, but, on the other hand, it was pointed out that taking advantage of this amendment scarcely gave to the public an opportunity to select in the above case, the sidewalk, leaving the boulevard, curb and gutter for some future year. It was agreed that advantage should be taken of the amendment with care, and its actual application in the cities of the province will be watched with interest."

December 19, 1930.

"The first topic discussed was the prevailing prices for the securities of Saskatchewan's local authorities. It was mentioned that municipal and school debentures are not now in active demand and that their prices are correspondingly unfavorable to the issuing authority. The principal cause of this condition, according to an opinion expressed, is a falling off in tax collections. Proposals from various meetings and organizations (not municipal, however), request a lessening of the penalties for non-payment of taxes and alterations in The Arrears of Taxes Act, which would reduce the net returns to the purchaser of tax sale certificates, this desire resulting from untoward crop and crop market conditions. Unfortunately this change would make the tax sale certificates less attractive. It was pointed out by members of the advisory committee that even the proposal to have the Act changed seemed to have its effect. In one rural municipality, situated in a central part of the settled area of Saskatchewan, a tax sale had been held, three adjournments made, and at the end not one dollar collected as a result of such sale. Evidently prospective purchasers felt uncertain as to what rates they would receive on money thus invested. It was agreed that until conditions became more stabilized the outlook for the debenture market is not hopeful for some months at least.

A case was cited where the debenture of a rural school district in the southern part of the province simply could not find a purchaser at any reasonable rate of interest. Mr. Hummel stated that at the tax sale in his own rural municipality some lands were bought in, but the demand was not active. He intimated that there seemed to be a desire on the part of a land company owning property in his community to get rid of its holdings to avoid the liability for taxation, using The Arrears of Taxes Act in an effort to clear itself of tax obligations.

In connection with the general depression which has adversely affected tax collections, resulting in a number of failures to promptly meet maturing debenture instalments, it was pointed out that one rural municipality and a few school districts had asked to have the debenture term extended, hoping thereby to secure an easing from their burdens. Files of The Local Government Board were produced, showing how little actual relief would result by prolonging the time for payment, even if the debenture holders agreed to the extension. The following actual example was presented:

A school district borrowed by way of debenture the sum of \$4,500.00, repayable in 15 years, with interest at the rate of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, the first debenture payment of which is dated March 1, 1928, and has now 12 years to run. If an extension of 5 years were granted the annual relief per quarter section would be \$1.19, or less than three-quarters of a cent per acre; the district having an assessable area of 12,000 acres, with an assessment of \$127,000.00. Where the relief would be so small to the tax payer, the school district would be ultimately called upon to pay \$704.07 more than under the present debenture arrangement.

The absence of advantage of an extension of the kind was, therefore, made quite apparent.

Another instance was mentioned where a local authority had never defaulted but desired relief, anticipating trouble which had not yet arrived.

Mr. Hummel, the representative of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, thought that in cases where the debtor school district simply could not meet the debenture instalment on the due date the creditor should assist in carrying such honest debtor until the latter developed an ability to pay. This attitude he claims should be taken where the record of the local authority is good. An agreement between the debtor and creditor in this case would be preferable, the advisory committee agreed, to any change in the Act which would have the effect of frightening prospective debenture purchasers in the future, as they would have no assurance as to the exact term of the debenture purchased. Where a local authority has regularly met its obligations for ten or twenty years the failure to meet on the due date one debenture instalment should not cause panic in the mind of the creditor.

Members of The Local Government Board intimated that some defaults resulting from poor crops and marketing conditions had been reported, but in these cases the creditors were advised that the security on which the debenture loan is based is ample, and that on return to more favorable conditions the local authority would pay, with interest, every dollar owing. As asserted by Mr. Hummel, no municipality or school district entertained for a moment the repudiating of a debt.

Referring again to the proposals to change the ordinary tax penalties and The Arrears of Taxes Act, Mr. Hummel reported that the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, of which he is president, had sent a questionnaire to the 302 rural municipalities of the province, desiring to know if the officials of such municipalities thought a change in the present penalties or regulations for the collection of taxes should be made. Answers from 225 had come to hand. Of the replies received over 82% were opposed to changing the present law, which appears to be necessary for the financing of rural municipalities, rural school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts. Others had suggested some alterations in the statute allowing more leniency in collecting municipal and school rates.

It was mentioned that some communities had developed the habit of applying for and securing relief, with the result that they are now partially helpless to help themselves, while other communities, which had been quite as subject to adverse conditions, had successfully struggled independent of outside assistance.

Mr. Hummel stated that a scheme had been proposed as an alternative to the present provisions of The Arrears of Taxes Act, which scheme, however, he neither sanctioned nor condemned. This alternative scheme meant that the Tax Sale Certificates should all be purchased by the rural municipality concerned. These, along with a note given by the rural municipality, would be deposited with the bank, and on this security the rural municipality, with its dependent school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts, would finance. The question was asked as to how the banks would view this proposal, but it was generally agreed that they probably would not favor its adoption. Mr. Stewart was emphatic in stating that the urban municipalities, which he represents, would not likely view a plan of the kind with favor, and he himself was definitely of the opinion that no change should be made in the present tax penalties nor the method of collecting municipal and school rates.

As a means of establishing a basis of taxation in order that debenture instalments might be more readily met, the question of assessments generally was brought up for discussion. Mr. Murdo Cameron, chairman of the Assessment Commission, was invited at this juncture to sit in with the advisory committee at the conference with The Local Government Board. The advisability of tapping all reasonable sources to secure equitable taxation was agreed upon. One method by means of which cities might increase their respective incomes was mentioned in regard to the more reasonable assessment of apartment blocks. An instance was presented in which it was shown that an apartment block, having an annual rental revenue of \$10,800.00, paid \$187.00 less by way of taxes than the owner of an individual home in the same city. It was admitted that the house and lot concerned were somewhat larger than usual, and that no complaint had come from its owner as to his taxes, but it was recognized by every member at the conference that an apartment block and a home are not on the same basis, the block being erected for what are practically business purposes, that is, the securing of rentals. It was shown that a hotel in the same city, which is practically a family hotel, has a business tax applied in addition to the property tax. A reference to The City Act showed that there is no provision for a business assessment on apartment blocks and that in many instances the owners escaped with a light taxation, whereas a hotel, carrying on a somewhat similar business, is required to pay a substantial business tax. Mr. Stewart, as representing the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities, intimated that he would take up the question immediately with the officials of his association.

The assessment of public utilities by the municipalities respectively owning them was commented on from various angles. It was agreed that where a municipality goes into business that such business should be taxed in the same manner as if owned by a private company. To place a fair assessment on a public utility is one test to show if it is actually operating at a profit. Instances were mentioned where a municipality showed, or attempted to show, a profit from a utility, when, as a matter of fact, no deduction had been made for reasonable taxation. Were this plain business method applied there would be undoubtedly less demand for a reduction in rates. The advisory committee was unanimous in thinking that in each case where a municipality was in the business of providing light and power or other necessity a proper system of bookkeeping should be set up to show the real profits or real losses.

Linked with the last topic was the assessment of franchises. It was shown by a specific case that if the provisions of The City Act were applied the actual taxes on a franchise would be burdensome. In fact, in the case cited the total net income from the plant would be less, in the first year at least, than the taxes to be levied under the present provisions of The City Act. It was suggested that the City, Town and Village Acts should be so amended that a rational tax on franchises would be provided for. A member of the Board thought that a rate on the gross income might be as reasonable and equitable as any other method. Mr. Cameron, chairman of the Assessment Commission, who was still present, took note of the desire of the meeting to have the municipal Acts concerned altered, with a view to a more reasonable basis for the assessment of franchises."

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FRANCHISES.

An addition to The Local Government Board Act, inserted as Part II and coming into force on April 10, 1930, provides that:

"(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act, no city, town or village shall, unless with the previous written approval of the board:

"(a) grant a special franchise or any privilege in the nature of a franchise with respect to the supply of electric light and power;

"(b) sell or lease its electric light and power generating plant or distribution system, whether or not such sale or lease is made concurrently with the grant of a special franchise or privilege in the nature of a franchise;

and no city, town or village shall sell or lease its electric light and power generating plant or distribution system unless the contract provides, in terms satisfactory to the board, that the purchaser or lessee and his assigns, and the plant or system sold or leased, shall be subject to all the provisions of this part.

"(2) The approval of the Board shall be obtained before the matter is submitted to a vote of the burgesses under the relevant municipal Act."

Sections of the Act following give further details as to the duties of the Board in dealing with proposed franchises.

Up to the end of the year two applications under Part II of The Local Government Board Act has been received, one from the city of Weyburn and the other from the city of Prince Albert. The city of Weyburn requested the approval of The Local Government Board to the sale of its electric light and power generating plant and distribution system and the franchise with respect to the supply of electric light and power to the Montreal Engineering Company, Limited. Due notice was given to all parties interested, and the date for the sitting of The Local Government Board was arranged for the sixth day of October, 1930. After taking such evidence as was submitted this sitting was adjourned indefinitely for the purpose of securing further necessary information. The meeting was not continued before the end of the last calendar year, but a conclusion in the matter is to be reached in the near future.

As already intimated, the city of Prince Albert requested the approval of The Local Government Board to the sale of its municipal electric light and power generating plant and distribution system and the granting of a franchise with respect to the supply of electric light and power to Canadian Utilities, Limited. Soon after formal application was made the city requested from The Local Government Board a decision as to the jurisdiction of the latter in respect of the proposed agreement and franchise, the city officials being aware that certain clauses therein were not in harmony with The City Act. As a result of this desire for a decision on jurisdiction, the following was rendered by The Local Government Board on December 29, 1930:

"IN THE MATTER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ACT, AND IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FROM THE CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD UNDER PART II OF THE SAID ACT TO SELL ITS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATING PLANT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CONCURRENTLY WITH A GRANT OF A SPECIAL FRANCHISE TO CANADIAN UTILITIES, LIMITED.

Colin Baker, for the City.
A. C. March, for the Company.
Regina, December 29, 1930.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD: On November 28, 1930, the city of Prince Albert filed with the Board a resolution of the council, applying to the Board under Part II of The Local Government Board Act for the Board's approval to the sale of the city's power plant and distribution system to Canadian Utilities, Limited, the council having approved of the terms of such proposed sale as embodied in an agreement submitted to the council. No material in support of such application accompanied the resolution of council, but on December 17, 1930, a completed copy of such agreement was filed with the Board. On December 19, 1930, counsel for the city and the company appeared before the Board requesting:

1. That the Board consider the question of its jurisdiction under Part II of The Local Government Board Act in connection with such agreement and render its decision thereon at as early a date as possible;
2. That in the event of the Board coming to the conclusion that it has jurisdiction that it then fix a date for the enquiry required by section 54 of The Local Government Board Act, as amended, at as early a date as possible.

Section 52 (1) of The Local Government Board Act, as amended, reads as follows:

"(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act, no city, town or village shall, unless with the previous written approval of the board:

"(a) grant a special franchise or any privilege in the nature of a franchise with respect to the supply of electric light and power;

"(b) sell or lease its electric light and power generating plant or distribution system, whether or not such sale or lease is made concurrently with the grant of a special franchise or privilege in the nature of a franchise;

and no city, town or village shall sell or lease its electric light and power generating plant or distribution system unless the contract provides, in terms satisfactory to the board, that the purchaser or lessee and his assigns, and the plant or system sold or leased, shall be subject to all the provisions of this part."

The agreement, filed with the Board, is the basis upon which the present application is founded. It, therefore, becomes necessary to consider the terms and conditions of such agreement.

Clause 20 of the agreement reads as follows:

"20. The company in lieu of and in substitution for all other rates, taxes, and assessments which from time to time might be levied, imposed or collected by the city for municipal, school or other purposes, shall pay and the city shall accept five (5) per centum of the gross revenue of the company derived from the operations of the company within the city, subject to the payment by the company to the city during the first ten (10) years of this agreement of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00). Payments under this paragraph shall be made on the 15th day of June and the 15th day of December in each and every year in respect to revenue derived during the preceding period. The first of such payments shall be made on the 15th day of June, 1931."

It will be observed that the existing statutory provisions, as contained in The City Act, for the taxation of the land, franchise, plant and apparatus of the company are to be negated and the property become exempt from taxation, and that the company is to pay in substitution for such taxes five per centum of the gross revenue of the company, which provision is clearly repugnant to existing legislation and *ultra vires* the city.

It may be noted that this clause provides for exemption of school taxes, and in this manner the school boards of the city of Prince Albert, without even becoming parties to the agreement, are to be deprived of what would become for them revenue from taxation, and no provision appears to have been made for their sharing in the five per centum gross revenue of the utility, all of which is *ultra vires* the city.

According to the agreement, the company is to be given a franchise for an indefinite period, terminable in ten year periods. Clause 22 reads as follows:

"22. As long as the company duly observes the terms and conditions hereof, and supplies the reasonable requirements of the city and its inhabitants, the city will not while this agreement is in effect grant to any other person, firm or corporation the right to and will not itself nor shall any other person erect, construct, establish, maintain or operate an electric power plant or distribution system in the city."

Clause 25 of the agreement provides that the city may, upon giving the required notice, take over and purchase the property of the company at the expiration of ten year periods.

Section 274 (2) of The City Act provides that a special franchise shall not be granted for a longer period than twenty years. It would appear that this clause in the agreement is contrary to the provisions of The City Act and is *ultra vires* the city of Prince Albert.

Clause 22 above mentioned provides for the granting by the city to the company of an exclusive franchise. Clause 1 of the agreement makes the same provision; while section 56 of The Local Government Act provides that no special franchise shall be deemed to be exclusive against the Crown as represented by the Saskatchewan Power Commission. This section of the Act reads as follows:

"56. No special franchise or privilege in the nature of a franchise hereafter granted with respect to the supply of electric light and power shall be deemed to be exclusive as against His Majesty the King in the right of the province represented by the Saskatchewan Power Commission."

This provision in the agreement is in direct conflict with this section of the Act.

Referring again to the latter portion of section 52 (1) of The Local Government Board Act, as amended, we find that:

"no city, town or village shall sell or lease its electric light and power generating plant or distribution system unless the contract provides, in terms satisfactory to the board, that the purchaser or lessee and his assigns, and the plant or system sold or leased, shall be subject to all the provisions of this part."

The Board can find no such provision in the agreement under consideration.

We now turn to clause 23 of the agreement, which reads as follows:

"23. The company and the city shall apply to the Legislature for and obtain an Act validating and confirming this agreement, in terms satisfactory to the city and the company, the cost and expense of such application to be borne by the company."

Then clause 3 of the agreement provides:—

"3. Forthwith upon the execution of this agreement and in consideration therefor, and upon the enactment of the legislation hereinafter provided by the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan and concurrently with the conveyance to the company of the said property of the city, the company shall pay to the city the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$875,000.00)."

It would appear that the parties to the agreement realize that the agreement itself is such as not to come within the scope of Part II of The Local Government Board Act.

Provision is made whereby the purchase price shall be paid when, among other things, legislation has been enacted validating and confirming this agreement. Until this has been done the agreement is not in effect. This provision in itself would make any approval of this Board and any vote of the burgesses a nullity. This is not the class of agreement which comes within the scope of the Act and under the jurisdiction of the Board.

With a view to ascertaining its jurisdiction, and not otherwise, the Board has taken into consideration some of the clauses of the agreement, and after careful consideration has come to the conclusion that any approval which it might give could not have the effect of validating provisions clearly repugnant to existing legislation and *ultra vires* the city.

In dealing with the sale of the city's power plant and the granting of a franchise, The Local Government Board has only such jurisdiction as is expressly conferred upon it by the legislature and such powers as are necessarily implied to enable it to exercise the jurisdiction expressly conferred.

In view of the foregoing the Board is of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Per S. P. GROSCH,
Chairman."

PROCEEDS OF SALES OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS.

Under the provisions of section 14 (4) of The Power Commission Act, section 238 of The Town Act and section 247 of The City Act, the Board is given supervision of the disposal of funds received for the sale of lands by municipalities.

A number of light and power plants have been sold by various municipalities to The Power Commission and to private companies, and the Board has during the year made orders for payment out from such funds the amounts set out below, for the purposes specified, including the plants reported by the Power Commission as having been purchased by it:

Town of Broadview

Sold to The Northern Light & Power Co. Ltd.... (Now Canadian Utilities, Limited)		\$ 16,594.21
Interest earnings reported.....		1,090.03
		<hr/> \$17,684.24
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 6,222.46	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930, pay- ment of coupons, etc.....	4,281.18	10,503.64
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$ 7,180.60

Town of Melville

Sold to Dominion Electric Power Ltd.....		\$175,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		12,822.38
Other accruals to fund.....		3,466.84
		<hr/> \$191,289.22
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 55,700.00	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930— Investments	103,442.00	
Public utilities, etc.....	2,500.00	161,642.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$29,647.22
Purchase value of investments.....		143,442.00

Town of Davidson

Sold to Dominion Electric Power Ltd.....		\$35,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		1,408.58
		<hr/> \$36,408.58
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	16,200.31	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930— Investments	14,871.59	
Interest transferred	1,408.58	32,480.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$3,928.10
Purchase value of investments.....		31,071.90

Town of Assiniboia

Sold to Dominion Electric Power Ltd.....		\$120,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		6,801.48
		<u>\$126,801.48</u>
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 57,774.01	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	50,000.00	
Public utilities, debenture coupons, interest, etc.	14,337.79	122,111.80
		<u>122,111.80</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$4,689.68
Purchase value of investments.....		90,690.10

Town of Radville

Sold to Dominion Electric Power Ltd.....		\$ 35,000.00
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	4,500.00	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	10,200.00	14,700.00
		<u>14,700.00</u>
Amount which should be in fund December 31, 1930		\$20,300.00
Purchase value of investments.....		14,700.00

Town of Estevan

Sold to Dominion Electric Power Ltd.....		\$220,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		10,564.44
Other accruals		1,822.03
Securities sold in 1930.....		133,193.63
		<u>\$365,580.10</u>
Paid out in 1929—Amount of orders.....	\$229,214.03	
Less unused	25,000.00	
	<u>\$204,214.03</u>	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments, including accrued interest.....	143,727.98	
Paying debenture coupons.....	4,538.88	
Other	7,267.62	359,748.51
		<u>359,748.51</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$5,831.59
Purchase value of investments, less securities resold		181,170.98

Town of Nokomis

Sold to Mid-West Utilities Ltd.....		\$17,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		1,048.74
		<u>\$18,048.74</u>
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	4,672.54	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons, etc.....	2,336.27	7,008.81
		<u>7,008.81</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$11,039.93

Town of Oxbow

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 13,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		672.39
		<u>\$13,672.39</u>
Amount approved for payment out to December 31, 1929	\$ 2,124.58	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons, interest, etc.....	2,944.80	5,069.88
		<u>5,069.88</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$8,603.01

Town of Wilkie

Sold to Canadian Utilities Ltd.....		\$ 26,000.00
Bank interest reported.....		1,389.17
Other accruals		1,089.80
		<hr/>
		\$28,478.97
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	8,907.62	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Public utilities, debentures coupons, etc.....	1,524.42	
Investments	15,458.29	25,890.33
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$2,588.64
Purchase value of investments.....	22,958.29	
Less Wilkie debentures cancelled.....	8,942.21	14,016.08

Town of Strasbourg

Sold to Canadian Utilities Ltd.....		\$ 12,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		310.66
		<hr/>
		\$12,310.66
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 6,329.77	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons, public utilities, interest, etc.	3,499.42	9,829.19
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$2,481.47
Purchase value of investments.....	4,500.00	
Less debentures cancelled—order Local Govern- ment Board	4,500.00	

Town of Wapella

Sold to The Northern Light & Power Co. Ltd. (now Canadian Utilities Ltd.).....		\$ 4,000.00
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 996.64	
Approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons	996.64	1,993.28
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$ 2,006.72

Town of Fleming

Sold to Canadian Utilities, Limited.....		\$ 2,000.00
Accruals to fund.....		39.02
		<hr/>
		\$2,039.02
Paid out to December 31, 1929, Redemption of electric light debentures.....	\$ 2,039.02	

Town of Saltcoats

Sold to Canadian Utilities, Limited.....		\$ 16,000.00
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 7,456.29	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Redemption of debentures.....	2,105.20	9,561.49
		<hr/>
		\$6,438.51
Paid out without approval.....		4,915.37
Remaining in fund.....		1,523.14

Town of Govan

Sold to Canadian Utilities, Limited.....		\$ 14,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		47.62
Other accruals		314.69
		<hr/>
		\$14,362.31
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 12,795.58	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	9.95	
Debenture coupons	658.76	13,464.29
		<hr/>
Cash in fund December 31, 1930.....		898.02
Purchase value of investments.....		12,805.53

Town of Rouleau

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 20,000.00
Interest earnings reported.....		39.48
		<hr/>
		\$20,039.48
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	19,535.00	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	62.87	19,597.87
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$ 441.61
Purchase value of investments.....	19,597.87	
Less Rouleau debentures cancelled.....	5,000.00	14,597.87

Village of Wilcox

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 5,700.00
Interest earnings reported.....		61.34
		<hr/>
		\$5,761.34
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 3,221.87	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons, interest, etc.....	790.12	4,011.99
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1929.....		1,149.35
Purchase value of investments.....		3,221.87

Town of Yellow Grass

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 9,711.30
Interest earnings reported.....		245.82
		<hr/>
		\$9,957.12
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 2,296.54	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons	2,123.22	4,419.76
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$5,537.36

Village of Avonlea

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 4,500.00
Interest earnings reported.....		112.99
		<hr/>
		\$4,612.99
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 2,795.00	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Debenture coupons and public utilities.....	1,673.28	4,468.28
		<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$ 144.71
Purchase value of investments.....		1,625.00

Town of Lumsden

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 2,500.00
Interest earnings reported.....		70.32
		<u>\$2,570.32</u>
Paid out to December 31, 1929.....	\$ 940.16	
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Transferred to general account.....	61.61	1,001.77
		<u>\$1,568.55</u>

Village of Fillmore

Sold to Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.....		\$ 5,000.00
Approved for payment out — Redemption of electric light debentures.....	\$ 5,000.00	

City of Moose Jaw

Sold to Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware		\$2,875,500.00
Interest earnings reported.....		76,106.35
		<u>\$2,951,606.35</u>
Approved for payment out in 1930—		
Transferred to general account.....	76,106.35	
Charges against plant.....	106,888.33	
Principal on debentures.....	15,064.40	
Investments	2,672,662.71	2,870,721.79
		<u>\$80,884.56</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		
Purchase price of investments.....	2,637,662.71	
Less debentures cancelled.....	196,195.20	2,441,467.51

Town of Canora

Sold to Canora Public Service Corporation for \$59,900.00—Received on account.....		\$ 10,000.00
Other accruals to fund.....		2,500.00
		<u>\$12,500.00</u>
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	\$ 7,544.83	
Repairs to plant.....	2,500.00	10,044.83
		<u>\$2,455.17</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		
Purchase value of investments.....		7,544.83

Town of Melfort

Sold to Canadian Utilities, Limited.....		\$100,000.00
Income on investments.....		3,086.80
		<u>\$103,086.80</u>
Amount approved for payment out—		
Investments	\$ 52,798.03	
Public utilities, interest, etc.....	30,310.12	83,108.15
		<u>\$19,978.65</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		
Purchase price of investments.....		52,798.03

City of Swift Current

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission....		\$200,000.00
Approved for payment out—Investments.....		146,995.42
		<u>\$53,004.58</u>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		
Purchase price of investments.....		146,995.42

Town of Wynyard

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$22,476.75, running until 1930, and paying in cash the sum of...		\$ 6,000.00
Interest		39.25
		<hr/> \$6,039.25
Approved for payment out—		
Investments	\$ 3,671.49	
Public utilities and interest.....	2,367.76	6,039.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Purchase value of investments.....	3,671.49	
Less Wynyard debentures cancelled.....	3,671.49	

Town of Vonda

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$2,011.77, maturing in 1930, and paying in cash the sum of.....		\$ 4,688.23
Interest		24.84
		<hr/> \$4,713.07
Approved for payment out—		
Public utilities	\$ 631.30	
Investment	600.00	1,231.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		\$3,481.77
Purchase value of investment.....		600.00

Village of Tuxford

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission.....	\$ 250.00
Approved for payment out—Public utilities.....	250.00

Town of Hanley

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission.....	\$1,000.00
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....	1,000.00

Town of Langham

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$2,795.60, running 3 years, and paying cash	1,127.67
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....	1,127.67

Village of Cudworth

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission
assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt
against the plant, amounting to \$9,533.22, running 13 years.
No cash consideration.

Town of Outlook

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$8,648.40, running 12 years and \$7,090.35 running 14 years, and paying cash.....	\$ 702.90
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....	702.90

Town of Morse

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$7,363.96, running 9 years, and paying cash \$1,500.00—Reported paid on account.....	\$ 750.00
No payment out.	

Town of Rosthern

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission, The Commission assuming the payments on the outstanding debenture debt against the plant, amounting to \$12,963.92, running 8 years, and \$1,800.68 running 5 years, and paying cash.....	\$1,473.54
Approved for payment out—Public utilities.....	1,473.54

Village of Elbow

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission.....	\$1,000.00
Reported received from The Commission on account.....	300.00
No payment out.	

Town of Humboldt

Sold to The Saskatchewan Power Commission.....		\$ 42,000.00
Amount approved for payment out in 1930—		
Investments	\$ 8,503.00	
Public utilities	361.50	8,864.50
Remaining in fund December 31, 1930.....		33,135.50
Purchase value of investments.....		8,503.00

AUTHORIZATION OF THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

While there has been apparent on the part of local authorities a tendency to avoid the incurring of additional capital indebtedness, except in cases of absolute necessity, the decrease in the number and amount of authorizations issued as compared with those of the previous year is not as great as might have been expected; the decrease in all classes being only \$423,412.50.

Cities show a substantial increase of \$750,246.38. All others show decreases of greater or lesser amounts, except union hospitals, in which there is a small increase of \$24,200.00.

The following table shows the number of authorizations granted and their amounts, as compared with 1929:

LOCAL AUTHORITIES	1930		1929	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Cities	83	\$4,421,680.54	67	\$3,671,434.16
Towns	29	175,622.74	25	301,105.64
Villages	24	62,350.00	40	117,255.00
Rural municipalities	1	4,500.00	14	103,930.00
School districts	220	1,070,584.00	251	1,706,660.00
Rural telephone companies.....	56	119,755.00	119	401,719.00
Union hospitals	2	59,700.00	2	35,500.00
	415	\$5,914,191.28	518	\$6,337,603.80

Cities

The fact that authorizations granted to cities are considerably greater than in 1929 may be accounted for to some extent by the prevailing necessity for providing work for unemployed. Indeed the cost of some of the works listed below was greater than the amounts authorized, the balance being furnished by the Provincial or Federal Governments under the scheme for relief of unemployment.

This is also true of some of the works constructed in towns and villages.

The following table shows the number and amount of authorizations granted in the year under review and in 1929.

The amounts authorized for each city are given in Schedule "A" hereto.

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of Authorizations	Amount	No. of Authorizations	Amount
Water mains	14	\$ 226,871.94	15	\$ 490,837.58
Water meters	1	12,000.00		
Waterworks	3	572,000.00		
Sewer and water.....	2	197,280.82		
Sewer house connections.....	1	20,000.00	22	22,319.90
Water house connections.....	1	30,000.00	3	68,230.61
Sewers	14	144,409.63	9	181,864.35
Sewage disposal plant.....	2	78,000.00	1	60,000.00
Storm sewers	4	156,960.00	3	162,806.50
Pavements	4	485,765.80	3	355,920.00
Concrete walks	3	122,698.71	4	83,444.18
Concrete walks, curbs and boulevards	1	55,000.00	1	55,350.00
Boulevards	2	24,587.15	1	20,000.00
Curbs	2	35,261.67		
Gravelling and semi-macadamizing streets	4	438,302.42	1	257,000.00
Library	1	29,000.00		
Plank walks	1	14,292.40	3	37,657.69
Widening and opening lanes			2	3,631.50
Street railway	4	209,000.00	4	296,302.35
Electric light	4	463,000.00	3	198,000.00
Exhibition buildings	1	25,000.00	2	68,500.00
Hospitals	2	510,000.00	3	410,000.00
Collegiate Institute	2	55,000.00		
Technical schools	2	273,750.00	2	462,500.00
Air harbor	2	38,000.00	1	100,000.00
Bridge	4	128,000.00	1	175,000.00
Motor busses	1	17,500.00		
Subway	1	60,000.00		
Drainage			1	20,069.50
Police station			1	130,000.00
	83	\$4,421,680.54	67	\$3,671,434.16

Towns

While there was an increase of 4 in the number of authorizations granted to towns the aggregate amount is less than in 1929 by \$125,482.90.

The following table shows the nature of the various works undertaken and their cost as compared with 1929; while Schedule "B" gives the amounts authorized for various towns.

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of Authorizations	Amount	No. of Authorizations	Amount
Waterworks extensions	2	\$ 35,000.00		
Water main extensions	4	8,665.29	5	\$ 25,429.38
Concrete walks	5	29,534.70	6	106,212.49
Street grading and drainage			1	4,000.00
Fire protection	7	31,700.00	5	21,700.00
Electric light			1	25,000.00
Skating and curling rink....	2	11,500.00		
Municipal buildings	2	16,500.00	1	7,500.00
Sewer extensions	4	25,627.86	4	45,064.87
Sewer and water extensions	1	2,544.89	2	66,198.90
Sewage disposal works.....	1	14,000.00		
Storm sewers	1	550.00		
	29	\$ 175,622.74	25	\$ 301,105.64

Villages

Authorizations granted to villages show a decrease of \$54,905.00. See also Schedule "C".

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of Authorizations	Amount	No. of Authorizations	Amount
Concrete walks and water supply			2	\$ 6,700.00
Concrete walks	7	\$ 17,500.00	17	49,025.00
Street improvements	2	4,000.00	2	2,000.00
Plank walks			1	1,800.00
Water supply	4	9,500.00	2	4,800.00
Fire protection	2	9,000.00	3	11,930.00
Municipal buildings	5	13,450.00	6	21,500.00
Skating and curling rinks....	3	4,900.00	5	14,000.00
Water supply and fire protection			2	5,500.00
Fire protection and concrete walks	1	4,000.00		
	24	\$ 62,350.00	40	\$ 117,255.00

Rural Municipalities

While rural municipalities do not at any time have frequent recourse to the issue of debentures for financing their capital expenditure, they have this year avoided the practice to a greater extent than usual. Only one authorization was granted:

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of Authorizations	Amount	No. of Authorizations	Amount
Municipal building	1	\$ 4,500.00	4	\$ 28,000.00
Road machinery			6	50,430.00
Right-of-way for roads.....			1	3,500.00
Road construction			3	22,000.00
	1	\$ 4,500.00	14	\$ 103,930.00

See Schedule "D".

Union Hospital Districts

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of Authorizations	Amount	No. of Authorizations	Amount
Erection and equipment of hospitals	2	\$ 59,700.00	2	\$ 35,500.00

See Schedule "E".

School Districts

The following statement shows a falling off in authorizations to school districts. During the greater part of the year there has been apparent a decided reluctance on the part of trustees to increase their debenture indebtedness, and the fact that bylaws rejected by the ratepayers are practically the same as the year previous would indicate that applications have been submitted only in cases where it could not be avoided.

There were 251 authorizations granted in 1929, totalling \$1,706,660.00, against 220 in the present year, amounting to \$1,070,584.00, being a decrease of 31, amounting to \$636,076.00.

Details are given in Schedule "F".

Purpose	1930				1929			
			Defeated by Ratepayers				Defeated by Ratepayers	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
New schools, including sites, outbuildings and equipment	152	\$ 792,199.	19	\$112,500.	166	\$1,223,710.	22	\$103,900.
School sites					1	45,000.		
Teachers' residences	5	3,850.			20	20,150.	1	1,200.
Schools and residences	2	8,000.						
Alterations, repairs and additions to school buildings and equipment	61	266,535.	9	3,400.	64	417,800.	4	7,200.
	220	\$1,070,584.	28	\$115,900.	251	\$1,706,660.	27	\$112,300.
Less defeated by ratepayers	28	115,900.			27	112,500.		
	192	\$ 954,684.			224	\$1,594,360.		

Rural Telephone Companies.

There was also a decided reduction in the number and amount of authorizations granted to this class of local authority, as indicated in the table below:

Purpose	1930		1929	
	No. of authorizations	Amount	No. of authorizations	Amount
New systems	1	\$ 3,000.00	3	\$ 50,915.00
Central offices .....	....	.....	6	4,540.00
Extensions of existing systems, including re-construction and alterations	48	85,755.00	110	346,264.00
Extensions and centrals.....	7	31,000.00	....	.....
	56	\$119,755.00	119	\$401,719.00

For details see Schedule "G".

SALE OF DEBENTURES.

During the earlier part of 1930 the market for debentures was fairly satisfactory, although as the year progressed a falling off began to be apparent, until toward the end of the year the demand had very perceptibly declined, and prices were somewhat lower.

This, however, did not apply to cities, which account for a large proportion of the total sales, which were made on terms even more favorable than were obtained in the previous year.

The following tables show the highest, lowest and average interest rates, distribution of sales and number and amount of issues sold by each class of local authority in each month of the year, as compared with the year 1929:

	1930			1929		
	Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average for year	Highest interest rate	Lowest interest rate	Average for year
Cities	5.548	4.905	5.121	6.163	4.865	5.406
Towns	6.750	5.50	6.106	6.607	5.	6.029
Villages	7.50	6.	6.633	7.428	5.945	6.520
Rural municipalities..	6.425	6.402	6.411	6.808	5.50	5.917
Rural telephone companies	7.250	5.	6.422	8.	5.	6.023
Union hospitals	6.494	6.386	6.440	6.	5.389	5.601
Village and rural schools	8.	5.	6.366	7.375	5.	6.160
City and town schools	6.250	5.170	5.429	7.097	5.113	5.402

Sales in each month of the year 1930 of the various classes of debentures, with the highest, lowest and average rates of interest, are given in the following tables:—

	1930					1929			
	No. of issues sold	Amount	Highest int. rate	Lowest int. rate	Av'ge. rate	No. of issues sold	Amount	Av'ge. rate	
<i>Cities—</i>									
January	1	\$ 48,000.00	5.50	5.50	5.50				
February	2	54,137.99	5.548	5.548	5.548				
March						11	480,150.00	5.213	
April						5	36,053.00	5.182	
May	1	30,000.00	5.15	5.15	5.15	12	620,200.00	5.743	
June	21	1,042,600.00	5.239	5.10	5.139	12	330,925.00	5.385	
July	18	1,497,970.00	5.236	5.12	5.208				
August	2	32,365.88	5.15	5.15	5.15				
November	13	813,000.00	4.960	4.905	4.945	12	1,312,200.00	5.329	
December	14	665,500.00	5.50	5.022	5.046	1	12,000.00	5.50	
	72	\$4,183,573.87	Average for year		5.121	53	\$2,791,528.00	5.406	Average for year
<i>Towns—</i>									
January	2	\$ 7,226.22	6.462	6.	6.209	2	\$ 18,250.00	6.002	
February	3	24,500.00	6.50	6.	6.021	1	9,218.00	5.729	
March						1	8,000.00	5.862	
May						1	3,800.00	5.50	
June	2	15,355.44	6.187	5.50	6.124	2	2,800.00	5.694	
July	3	22,000.00	6.75	6.	6.341	2	30,500.00	5.541	
August	9	152,499.65	6.251	6.	6.088	1	6,737.52	6.25	
September	2	14,200.00	6.	6.	6.				
October	2	9,172.05	6.	6.	6.	3	27,000.00	6.053	
November	2	3,144.89	6.	5.50	5.595	2	21,500.00	6.035	
December	1	13,798.04	6.112	6.118	6.112	5	50,564.00	6.157	
	26	\$261,896.29	Average for year		6.106	20	\$ 178,369.52	6.029	Average for year

	1930					1929		
	No. of issues sold	Amount	Highest int. rate	Lowest int. rate	Av'ge. rate	No. of issues sold	Amount	Av'ge. rate
<i>Villages—</i>								
January	1	\$ 4,000.00	6.	6.	6.	1	\$ 2,750.00	6.189
February	1	1,200.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	1	1,000.00	6.191
March	1	1,300.00	7.459	7.459	7.459			
April	1	3,500.00	7.	7.	7.	1	3,500.00	6.150
May	1	3,000.00	6.75	6.75	6.75			
June	5	7,500.00	7.320	6.50	6.811	2	7,200.00	6.077
July	4	12,600.00	6.50	6.	6.395	7	17,350.00	6.282
August	4	13,700.00	7.108	6.	6.619	3	12,500.00	6.901
September	3	9,500.00	6.699	6.435	6.636	5	19,675.00	6.764
October	3	4,500.00	6.849	6.763	6.820	3	5,900.00	6.305
November						5	10,630.00	6.761
	24	\$ 60,800.00	Average for year 6.633			28	\$ 80,505.00	6.520 Average for year
<i>Rural Municipalities—</i>								
April						1	\$ 10,000.00	5.90
May	1	\$ 6,000.00	6.425	6.425	6.425	2	15,430.00	5.982
August						1	6,000.00	6.808
September	1	10,000.00	6.402	6.402	6.402	1	9,500.00	5.50
	2	\$ 16,000.00	Average for year 6.411			5	\$ 40,930.00	5.917 Average for year

	1930					1929		
	No. of issues sold	Amount	Highest int. rate	Lowest int. rate	Av'ge. rate	No. of issues sold	Amount	Av'ge. rate
<i>Rural Telephone Companies—</i>								
January	15	\$ 40,792.00	7.	6.	6.831	15	\$ 31,592.00	5.912
February	12	29,800.00	7.	5.	6.596	13	40,775.00	5.776
March	9	15,850.00	7.250	5.	6.556	16	28,312.00	6.061
April	3	4,600.00	7.	6.695	6.775	14	50,115.00	5.861
May	5	10,000.00	6.875	6.	6.577	5	9,875.00	5.761
June	7	23,200.00	7.	5.820	6.174	3	27,285.00	6.063
July	3	15,950.00	6.	5.762	5.902	12	20,491.13	6.104
August	5	6,800.00	7.	6.	6.224	14	79,800.00	6.347
September	6	16,330.00	6.50	5.584	5.912	11	43,625.00	6.767
October	4	8,475.00	7.	6.	6.021	12	42,950.00	6.765
November	1	1,000.00	7.	7.	7.	7	5,700.00	7.018
December	2	3,850.00	6.25					
				6.25	6.25	12	16,340.00	6.795
	72	\$ 176,647.00	Average for year 6.422			134	\$ 402,860.13	6.0236 Average for year
<i>Union Hospitals—</i>								
April	2	\$ 59,000.00	6.494	6.386	6.440	1	\$ 60,000.00	5.639
September						2	35,000.00	5.535
	2	\$ 59,000.00	6.494	6.386	6.440	3	\$ 95,000.00	5.601

	1930					1929		
	No. of issues sold	Amount	Highest int. rate	Lowest int. rate	Av'ge. rate	No. of issues sold	Amount	Av'ge. rate
<i>Village and Rural Schools—</i>								
January	5	\$ 18,900.00	7.469	6.	6.545	4	\$ 8,300.00	5.974
February	2	5,500.00	7.195	7.133	7.143	2	5,500.00	6.634
March	7	26,700.00	6.857	6.857	6.857	5	9,900.00	5.769
April	12	44,200.00	7.602	6.	6.567	12	52,600.00	5.809
May	14	44,050.00	8.	6.	6.536	10	36,900.00	6.081
June	19	71,479.00	6.857	5.50	6.129	20	80,550.00	6.181
July	39	135,700.00	7.407	6.	6.302	25	101,400.00	6.126
August	28	66,150.00	6.930	5.75	6.383	34	150,390.00	6.311
September	14	47,900.00	6.75	5.	6.184	32	117,850.00	6.566
October	12	40,000.00	7.	5.949	6.295	15	39,750.00	6.452
November	15	47,600.00	7.50	6.	6.346	16	42,670.00	6.939
December	3	8,200.00	6.894	6.250	6.362	9	58,800.00	6.382
	170	\$ 556,379.00	Average for year		6.366	184	704,610.00	6.160 Average for year
<i>City and Town Schools—</i>								
March	1	\$ 14,500.00	6.250	6.250	6.250	1	\$ 8,000.00	5.849
April	1	73,000.00	5.170	5.170	5.170	2	317,500.00	5.151
May	2	400,000.00	5.187	5.187	5.187	2	197,000.00	5.614
June	1	70,000.00	5.620	5.620	5.620	1	20,000.00	5.875
August	3	182,000.00	5.944	5.60	5.891	3	10,700.00	5.959
September	2	13,800.00	6.154	5.882	5.966	2	6,100.00	6.457
October						1	90,000.00	5.534
	10	\$ 753,300.00	Average for year		5.429	12	\$ 649,300.00	5.402 Average for year

RECAPITULATION.

	1930		1929	
	No. sold	Amount	No. sold	Amount
Cities	72	\$4,183,573.87	53	\$2,791,528.00
Towns	26	261,896.29	20	178,369.52
Villages	24	60,800.00	28	80,505.00
Rural municipalities	2	16,000.00	5	40,930.00
Rural telephone companies.....	72	176,647.00	134	402,860.13
Union hospital districts.....	2	59,000.00	3	95,500.00
Village and rural schools.....	170	556,379.00	184	704,610.00
City and town schools.....	10	753,000.00	12	649,300.00
	378	\$5,967,296.16	439	\$4,943,602.65

Distribution of sales among various classes of purchasers:—

	1930		1929	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Saskatchewan dealers	201	\$1,006,060.07	229	\$1,215,218.52
Dealers outside Saskatchewan....	67	4,388,207.99	79	3,524,771.00
Saskatchewan investors	59	167,216.00	84	108,993.13
Investors outside Saskatchewan..	4	16,776.22	6	25,400.00
Sold direct to Saskatchewan sinking funds	47	389,635.88	41	69,220.00
	378	\$5,967,296.16	439	\$4,943,602.65

SINKING FUNDS.

At this early date in the year full returns for 1930 from the investments of sinking funds held by cities, towns and city school districts have not yet come to hand. It can hardly be expected, however, that they are in the extraordinary condition which was reported last year, when the two largest cities of Saskatchewan could record that not a dollar was in arrears. The difficulty in collecting taxes during the closing months of last year may have had a deterring effect upon the prompt payment of maturing instalments of those rural schools and rural telephone debentures in which some of the sinking funds are invested. As shown elsewhere, Saskatchewan municipal and school sinking funds are invested to a large degree in Dominion and Provincial securities.

During the year the Board approved of investments by sinking funds to the amount of \$1,735,313.95, divided among securities listed in the following table. This is an increase of \$124,833.85 over 1929 approvals.

Nature of securities in which sinking funds were invested.

	1930			1929		
	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value	No. of Approvals	Face value	Purchase value
Dominion of Canada bonds.....	4	\$ 97,900.00	\$ 99,110.00	14	\$ 160,900.00	\$ 162,909.60
Province of Saskatchewan bonds.....	26	552,500.00	556,102.95	4	59,632.90	58,427.70
Province of Alberta bonds.....	4	43,363.26	45,941.96	5	164,500.00	174,373.30
Province of British Columbia bonds.....	1	5,000.00	5,462.50	3	102,000.00	111,137.50
Province of New Brunswick bonds.....	1	5,000.00	5,144.50	1	29,000.00	27,291.90
Province of Prince Edward Island bonds.....	3	56,000.00	55,756.70			
Saskatchewan school district debentures.....	91	340,437.81	347,014.88	51	155,496.35	158,344.92
Saskatchewan rural telephone company debentures..	30	93,195.00	95,357.75	48	155,425.85	158,074.37
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures.....	1	10,000.00	10,169.40			
Saskatchewan town debentures.....	1	25,000.00	25,287.75			
Saskatchewan city debentures.....	45	506,917.88	499,385.91	27	380,525.00	370,060.19
Province of Ontario bonds.....				2	31,000.00	33,085.96
C.N.R. guaranteed bonds.....				2	371,000.00	354,732.50
Saskatchewan village debentures.....				1	1,000.00	1,000.00
	207	\$1,735,313.95	\$1,744,734.30	158	\$1,610,480.10	\$1,609,437.94

Statements showing particulars of investments made by each fund are given.

From these statements it will be observed that notwithstanding the gradual falling off in the price of most of the securities dealt in by the funds, the yields show but little change from those of last year:

Nature of Investments	No. of approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Int. yield %	Av'ge int. yield 1929
<i>City of Regina—</i>					
Province of Saskatchewan bonds.	10	\$352,000.00	\$349,194.00	4.988	
Province of Alberta bonds.....	1	5,363.26	5,013.26	5.	
Province of Prince Edward Island bonds	2	31,000.00	30,319.20	4.959	
City of Regina debentures.....	6	48,000.00	47,979.20	5.170	
Saskatchewan town debentures.....	1	25,000.00	25,287.75	6.250	
Saskatchewan rural municipality debentures	1	10,000.00	10,169.40	6.	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	45	220,100.00	226,091.41	5.863	
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	12	54,750.00	56,300.24	5.911	
	78	\$746,213.26	\$750,354.46	Av'r'ge 5.388	5.50
<i>City of Saskatoon—</i>					
Province of Alberta bonds.....	2	\$ 37,000.00	‡ 39,892.50	5.074	
Province of British Columbia bonds	1	5,000.00	5,462.50	4.90	
Province of Prince Edward Island bonds	1	25,000.00	25,437.50	4.86	
Province of Saskatchewan bonds....	8	130,500.00	135,913.25	4.939	
	12	\$197,500.00	\$206,705.75	Av'r'ge 4.960	4.976
<i>City of Moose Jaw—</i>					
City of Moose Jaw debentures.....	36	\$376,917.88	\$369,785.31	5.169	
Dominion of Canada bonds.....	4	97,900.00	99,110.00	4.601	
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	3	6,950.00	7,089.76	5.805	
	43	\$481,767.88	\$475,985.07	Av'r'ge 5.060	5.213
<i>City of Prince Albert—</i>					
City of Prince Albert debentures...	1	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	5.50	
Province of Saskatchewan bonds...	2	9,000.00	9,000.00	5.	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	3	11,139.06	11,366.74	5.864	
	6	\$ 68,139.06	\$ 68,366.74	Av'r'ge 5.494	5.426
<i>City of Weyburn—</i>					
City of Weyburn debentures.....	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 29,649.00	5.80	
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	1	14,300.00	14,772.75	5.80	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	10	29,338.75	29,671.90	5.876	
	12	\$ 73,638.75	\$ 74,093.65	Av'r'ge 5.830	5.272

Nature of Investments	No. of approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Int. yield %	Av'ge int. yield 1929
<i>City of North Battleford—</i>					
Province of Saskatchewan bonds...	5	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 37,120.70	4.689	
Province of New Brunswick bonds	1	5,000.00	5,144.50	4.70	
Province of Alberta bonds.....	1	1,000.00	1,036.20	4.65	
City of North Battleford debentures	1	4,000.00	3,972.40	6.25	
	8	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 47,273.80	Av'r'ge 4.827	5.029
<i>Town of Melfort—</i>					
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	5	\$ 6,650.00	\$ 6,650.00	6.473	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	2	5,500.00	5,509.00	5.965	
	7	\$ 12,150.00	\$ 12,159.00	Av'r'ge 6.242	6.405
<i>Town of Rosetown—</i>					
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	1	\$ 835.00	\$ 835.00	7.	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	2	950.00	956.24	6.973	
	3	\$ 1,785.00	\$ 1,791.24	Av'r'ge 6.985	6.697
<i>Town of Francis—</i>					
Saskatchewan school district debentures	1	\$ 960.00	\$ 932.93	5.75	5.15
<i>Town of Biggar—</i>					
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	1	\$ 835.00	\$ 835.00	7.	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	2	2,200.00	2,200.00	6.363	
	3	\$ 3,035.00	\$ 3,035.00	Av'r'ge 6.535	6.617
<i>Town of Duck Lake—</i>					
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	4	\$ 1,375.00	\$ 1,375.00	6.854	6.719
<i>Regina Public School District No. 4—</i>					
Saskatchewan rural telephone debentures	3	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	6.25	
Saskatchewan school district debentures	20	49,750.00	49,804.96	6.291	
Regina P.S.D. No. 4 debentures.....	6	20,500.00	20,481.70	5.081	
	29	77,750.00	77,786.66	Av'r'ge 5.968	6.277
<i>Saskatoon Public School District No. 13</i>					
Province of Saskatchewan bonds...	1	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 24,875.00	5.06	4.82

RECAPITULATION.

Local Authority	1930				1929			
	No. of approvals	Face value	Purchase value	Average interest yield %	No. of approvals	Face value	Purchase Value	Average interest yield %
City of Regina.....	78	\$ 746,213.26	\$ 750,354.46	8.388	44	\$ 582,015.00	\$ 570,823.32	5.50
City of Saskatoon.....	12	197,500.00	206,705.75	4.960	13	494,525.00	510,529.65	4.976
City of Moose Jaw.....	43	481,767.88	475,985.07	5.060	24	286,900.00	287,784.85	5.213
City of Prince Albert.....	6	68,139.06	68,366.74	5.494	13	50,000.00	50,466.90	5.436
City of North Battleford.....	8	46,000.00	47,273.80	4.827	3	64,000.00	59,918.90	5.029
City of Weyburn.....	12	73,638.75	74,093.65	5.830	5	31,900.00	32,363.08	5.272
*Town of Melfort.....	7	12,150.00	12,159.00	6.242	11	9,462.35	9,462.35	6.405
*Town of Rosetown.....	3	1,785.00	1,791.24	6.985	4	2,735.00	2,735.00	6.697
Town of Francis.....	1	960.00	932.93	5.75	1	1,000.00	1,049.42	5.15
*Town of Biggar.....	3	3,035.00	3,035.00	6.535	10	4,229.00	4,208.34	6.617
*Town of Duck Lake.....	4	1,375.00	1,375.00	6.854	4	2,325.00	2,325.00	6.719
Town of Arcola.....					2	2,500.00	2,505.00	4.662
*Regina Public School District No. 4.....	29	77,750.00	77,786.66	5.968	23	47,255.85	47,112.85	6.277
Saskatoon Public School District No. 13....	1	25,000.00	24,875.00	5.06	1	31,632.90	26,153.28	4.82
	207	\$1,735,313.95	\$1,744,734.30		158	\$1,610,480.00	\$1,609,437.94	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

* Administered by the Local Government Board.

Pursuant to the provisions of the various Acts in that behalf, the following local authorities were authorized to use surplus earnings of their sinking funds for current or other expenses, to the amounts set opposite each:

City of Regina	\$70,000.00
City of Moose Jaw	35,000.00
City of Saskatoon	55,000.00
City of Prince Albert	22,000.00
City of Weyburn	3,567.17
Town of Davidson	3,000.00
Regina Public School District No. 4.....	5,000.00

All sinking funds are in a satisfactory condition.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SPECIAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.

All of the local authorities whose financial affairs have, pursuant to The Local Government Board (Special Powers) Act, 1922, come under the supervision of The Local Government Board are continuing to carry out the terms of their respective agreements.

As there are still small amounts of debentures of the towns of Sutherland, Humboldt, Scott and Battleford which have not yet been exchanged for registered stock certificates of those towns, the Board, on the 31st day of December, as it has done each year since the agreements became effective, made an order extending the time for exchanging these debentures to the 31st of December, 1931.

During the year it also made the following orders under this Act:

Revising and finally approving the estimates of the following local authorities and fixing their tax rates for 1930:

- February 6:* Town of Humboldt;
- February 6:* Humboldt School District No. 1529;
- April 25:* Town of Watrous;
- April 25:* Watrous School District No. 1334;
- May 1:* Town of Melville;
- May 1:* Melville School District No. 2187;
- May 8:* Town of Scott;
- May 8:* Scott School District No. 2255;
- July 22:* Town of Sutherland;
- August 21:* Town of Battleford;
- August 21:* Battleford School District No. 71;
- August 21:* St. Vital of Battleford School District No. 11;
- August 27:* Town of Canora;
- August 27:* Canora School District No. 1152.

Recommendations as listed below were made under sections 16 (1), 16 (2) and 22 of the Act.

(a) Section 16 (1), providing for issue of tax sale titles to lands sold for arrears of taxes and purchased by the municipality without payment of school taxes:—

- October 24, Town of Scott,
- October 28, Town of Sutherland,

(b) Section 16 (2), providing for remission of public revenue taxes against lands sold for arrears of taxes and purchased by the municipality:—

- October 24, Town of Scott,
- October 28, Town of Sutherland,

(c) Section 22, providing for the issue of titles of lands sold for arrears of taxes and purchased by the municipality without payment of fees in the land titles office:—

- February 7, Town of Canora,
- March 31, Town of Battleford,
- May 22, Town of Watrous,
- October 24, Town of Scott,
- October 28, Town of Sutherland,
- November 7, Town of Melville.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Section 467 of The City Act provides that appeals from decisions of courts of revision shall be heard by The Local Government Board.

Appeals were received from the cities of Prince Albert and Regina.

Among the Prince Albert appeals was one from the Hudson's Bay Company against the assessment of a building erected by it in 1911 for use as a general store and warehouse. This building is located about one mile from the present business centre of the city, but owing to change in conditions the situation of the building became inappropriate for that purpose, and the company ceased to do business in it. It was rented at a low rental for a time, but ultimately became vacant and is now unused.

The assessor used the usual means of fixing what would be its assessment value under ordinary conditions and fixed the assessment at \$23,114.69, after which he made what he considered due allowance for extraordinary circumstances and reduced it to \$13,710.00. The Court of Revision further reduced it to \$11,884.00.

The company, while not disputing the assessor's figures as to replacement value, claimed that sufficient allowance had not been made for the fact that changed conditions in the locality have rendered the building no longer useful for the purpose for which it was erected and for any other purpose for which it could be reasonably used.

The Board states in its judgment:

"While the method adopted by the assessor in ascertaining the replacement cost of the building, less depreciation, may be of assistance to him, it is after all only one of many factors entering into the determination of value.

"The purpose of section 436 (1) of The City Act, 1926, is to find the 'actual value' of the building, and, that being a question of fact, the assessor should take into consideration not only the advantages but also the disadvantages which the property possesses. In this instance, through changing conditions of the locality in which it stands, this building is most inappropriately situated. This is a factor which should be considered and upon which a figure must be placed for assessment purposes—a most difficult task.

"At the request of counsel for both parties, members of The Local Government Board inspected the building and the locality in which it is situated under the authority vested in the Board by section 468 (11) of The City Act, 1926.

"Taking into consideration the evidence submitted and the observations made upon such inspection, the Board has come to the conclusion that the actual value of the building is \$9,000.00, but as the city assesses only forty-five per cent. of such amount under the terms of section 436 (1) of The City Act, 1926, the assessment roll shall be altered and the building assessed at \$4,050.00."

The text of the Board's decision in respect of the Regina appeal is given in full.

"IN THE MATTER OF AN APPEAL FROM THE COURT OF
REVISION OF THE CITY OF REGINA,

"BETWEEN: M. E. McBride,

Appellant,

—and—

The City of Regina,

Respondent,

The Appellant in person,
G. F. Stewart, for the respondent,
Regina, August 27, 1930.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD: The appellant, an unmarried person, residing in the city of Regina, has appealed to The Local Government Board from the decision of the Court of Revision, claiming, that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of section 433 of The City Act, 1926, as amended by section 17 of chapter 31 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, the exemption from income tax for unmarried persons is increased from \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00, effective on the first day of January, 1930, and that the sum of \$1,500.00 should be exempt on her income instead of the sum of \$1,000.00 as allowed.

The city of Regina, pursuant to the provisions of section 512 of The City Act, made the assessment upon which the taxes for the year 1930 are based, and completed the assessment roll on December 31, 1929. The roll was adopted by the council on March 13, 1930. In the roll so adopted the appellant was not assessed for income tax.

Under date of July 28, 1930, notice was given to the appellant "that at a meeting of the Court of Revision to be held on the 6th day of August next . . . an application will be made by me, the undersigned, "to make an assessment in respect of your income for such sum as may "be deemed right," etc.

This notice was signed by the city assessor, and on August 6, 1930, the assessment was made by the Court of Revision in respect of the appellant's income, and the assessor placed the same at the end of the tax roll as provided by section 461 of The City Act, 1926.

It was not until August 6, 1930, that the appellant was assessed in respect of her income. Paragraph 13 of section 433 was amended by section 18 of chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1927, and was further amended by section 17 of chapter 31 of the Statutes of 1930, passed on April 10, 1930. By section 22 of the same chapter it was enacted that section 17

"shall be deemed to have been in force on, from and after the first day "of January, 1930."

At the time this assessment was made the legislation in force provided for an exemption of \$1,500.00, as claimed by the appellant.

The appeal is allowed."

THE UNION HOSPITAL ACT.

Only one application was received under The Union Hospital Act:

Carnduff Union Hospital:

September 9: Order made fixing division of cost among the various units, as follows:

Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2.....	53.650%
Part of Rural Municipality of Argyle No. 1.....	18.831%
Part of Rural Municipality of Storthoaks No. 31.....	6.437%
Part of Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32.....	12.026%
Village of Carnduff.....	9.056%

100.0%

Not yet submitted to the vote of the ratepayers.

COMPROMISE OF ARREARS OF TAXES.

Town of Unity:

March 4—Certain lots in blocks 14, 17, 18, 19, 23 and 24;

Total amount due.....	\$2,529.13
Compromised for	1,327.69

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

- January 5: Approving a bylaw of the town of Shaunavon fixing rates to be charged by way of service or rental charge for use of the town sewers, against persons owning or occupying premises drained or which are required to be drained into such sewers.
- January 23: Approving a bylaw of the town of Gravelbourg for the same purpose.
- March 19: Approving a bylaw of the town of Melville for the same purpose.
- April 23: Extending time for passing bylaw No. 18 by the village of Abbey.
- June 5: Approving bylaw No. 65 of the town of Strasbourg providing for cancellation of debentures, \$4,500.00, issued under bylaw No. 60, and the levies required for their repayment.
- August 21: Approving bylaw No. 163 of the town of Wynyard providing for the cancellation of debentures issued under bylaw No. 62-1913, and the levies required to be raised for making the annual payments thereon.
- October 24: Approving of bylaws Nos. 1372 to 1378, inclusive, of the city of Moose Jaw, providing for the cancellation of debentures aggregating \$196,195.20 issued under bylaws Nos. 896, 910, 1330, 1339, 1340, 1351 and 1352, together with the levies required for their repayment.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE "A"
 APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE
 from
 JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Cities

REGINA.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of author- ization
\$ 11,300.00	Storm sewers	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 11,300.00
13,200.00	Domestic sewers .....	.....	.....	13,200.00
12,810.00	Water mains .....	.....	.....	12,810.00
18,160.00	Storm sewers .....	.....	.....	18,160.00
30,000.00	Technical school .....	.....	.....	30,000.00
6,620.00	Domestic sewers .....	.....	.....	6,620.00
10,010.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	10,010.00
130,000.00	Street railway extensions.....	.....	.....	130,000.00
250,000.00	Electric light extensions.....	.....	.....	250,000.00
55,000.00	Electric light extensions.....	.....	.....	55,000.00
38,000.00	Electric light extensions.....	.....	.....	38,000.00
30,000.00	Sewage disposal plant.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
40,000.00	Storm sewers .....	.....	.....	40,000.00
160,000.00	General hospital .....	.....	.....	160,000.00
11,000.00	Street railway equipment.....	.....	.....	11,000.00
29,000.00	Library .....	.....	.....	29,000.00
40,000.00	Street railway extensions.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
14,990.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	14,990.00
10,200.00	Sewer main extensions.....	.....	.....	10,200.00
338,271.20	Paving streets	\$153,271.20	.....	185,000.00
195,739.30	Paving streets and lanes.....	.....	.....	195,739.30
29,755.16	Concrete walks .....	.....	.....	29,755.16
14,234.00	Boulevards .....	.....	.....	14,234.00
14,840.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	14,840.00
9,725.00	Domestic sewers .....	.....	.....	9,725.00
5,892.30	Plank walks	1,599.90	.....	14,292.40
80,000.00	Albert Memorial Bridge.....	.....	.....	80,000.00
3,820.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	3,820.00
1,947.00	Domestic sewers .....	.....	.....	1,947.00
30,000.00	Collegiate Institute .....	.....	.....	30,000.00
63,000.00	Waterworks extensions .....	.....	.....	63,000.00
493,000.00	Waterworks extensions .....	.....	.....	493,000.00
5,700.00	Sewermain extensions .....	.....	.....	5,700.00
9,200.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	9,200.00
5,710.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	5,710.00
3,655.00	Sewermain extensions .....	.....	.....	3,655.00
\$2,224,778.96		\$154,871.10		\$2,069,907.86

MOOSE JAW.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of author-ization
\$ 15,000.00	Trunk sewer	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 15,000.00
243,750.00	Technical school .....	.....	.....	243,750.00
15,000.00	Air harbor .....	.....	.....	15,000.00
58,797.90	Street gravelling and macadamizing .....	.....	.....	58,797.90
54,349.04	Concrete walks	\$ 1,405.49	.....	52,943.55
1,445.00	Sewermain extensions .....	.....	.....	1,445.00
1,698.00	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	1,698.00
24,500.00	Bridge .....	.....	.....	24,500.00
17,500.00	Bridge .....	.....	.....	17,500.00
2,515.45	Sewermain extensions .....	.....	.....	2,515.45
3,189.96	Watermain extensions .....	.....	.....	3,189.96
\$ 437,745.35		\$ 1,405.49		\$ 436,339.86

WEYBURN.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of author-ization
\$ 14,000.00	Watermain extensions	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 14,000.00
16,000.00	Waterworks extensions .....	.....	.....	16,000.00
\$ 30,000.00				\$ 30,000.00

PRINCE ALBERT.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of author-ization
\$ 40,000.00	Concrete pavements	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 40,000.00

YORKTON.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of author-ization
\$ 48,000.00	Sewage disposal plant.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 48,000.00
34,000.00	Sewer main extensions.....	.....	.....	34,000.00
\$ 82,000.00				\$ 82,000.00

SASKATOON.

Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Net amount of authorization
\$ 215,437.73	Semi-macadam roads	\$	\$	\$ 215,437.73
32,661.67	Curbs .....	.....	.....	32,661.67
10,353.15	Boulevards .....	.....	.....	10,353.15
9,496.00	Paving lanes .....	.....	.....	9,496.00
95,530.50	Paving streets .....	.....	.....	95,530.50
8,400.00	Semi-macadam roads .....	.....	.....	8,400.00
2,600.00	Curbs .....	.....	.....	2,600.00
25,000.00	Collegiate Institute .....	.....	.....	25,000.00
350,000.00	Hospital .....	.....	.....	350,000.00
176,500.00	Street railway equipment	\$148,500.00	.....	28,000.00
23,000.00	Air harbor .....	.....	.....	23,000.00
32,000.00	Disposal plant .....	.....	\$ 32,000.00	.....
120,000.00	Light and power extensions..	.....	.....	120,000.00
6,000.00	Concrete bridge .....	.....	.....	6,000.00
10,000.00	Park roadway .....	.....	10,000.00	.....
12,000.00	Water meters .....	.....	.....	12,000.00
20,000.00	Sewer house connections.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
30,000.00	Water house connections.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
50,000.00	Exhibition grounds	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
41,963.59	Sewer and water extensions..	10,409.00	.....	31,554.59
1,598.30	Sewer main extensions.....	.....	.....	1,598.30
1,710.45	Water main extensions.....	.....	.....	1,710.45
34,953.88	Sewer extensions .....	.....	.....	34,953.88
34,814.53	Water extensions .....	.....	.....	34,814.53
3,850.00	Sewer extensions .....	.....	.....	3,850.00
6,579.00	Water extensions .....	.....	.....	6,579.00
55,000.00	Curbs, sidewalks and blvds..	.....	.....	55,000.00
116,000.00	Water mains	22,500.00	.....	93,500.00
17,500.00	Motor buses .....	.....	.....	17,500.00
60,000.00	Subway .....	.....	.....	60,000.00
87,500.00	Storm sewers .....	.....	.....	87,500.00
191,464.16	Water main and sewer main extensions	25,737.93	.....	165,726.23
198,200.26	Semi-macadam roads	42,533.47	.....	155,666.79
\$2,080,113.22		\$274,680.40	\$ 42,000.00	\$1,763,432.82

SUMMARY.

Cities	Applications		Reduced		Refused		Authorizations	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Regina	36	\$2,224,778.96	2	\$154,871.10	..	.....	36	\$2,069,907.86
Moose Jaw	11	437,745.35	1	1,405.49	..	.....	11	436,339.86
Saskatoon	33	2,080,113.22	6	274,680.40	2	\$42,000.00	31	1,763,432.82
Prince Albert ..	1	40,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	1	40,000.00
Weyburn ..	2	30,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	30,000.00
Yorkton	2	82,000.00	..	.....	..	.....	2	82,000.00
	85	\$4,894,637.53	9	\$430,956.99	2	\$42,000.00	83	\$4,421,680.54

SCHEDULE "B"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE

from

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Towns.

Name	Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Authorized
Biggar	\$ 20,000.00	Waterworks extensions			\$ 20,000.00
Biggar	15,000.00	Water supply			15,000.00
Davidson	5,000.00	Fire protection			5,000.00
Eston	4,500.00	Municipal hall			4,500.00
Eston	5,500.00	Cement walks			5,500.00
Estevan	1,355.44	Water connections			1,355.44
Estevan	2,544.89	Sewer & water connections			2,544.89
Estevan	752.86	Sewer extensions			752.86
Estevan	1,311.35	Water extensions			1,311.35
Estevan	6,932.70	Cement walks			6,932.70
Gravelbourg	14,000.00	Sewage disposal plant.....			14,000.00
Kamsack	6,000.00	Skating and curling rink ...			6,000.00
Melville	11,975.00	Sewer mains			11,975.00
Melville	3,498.50	Water mains			3,498.50
Melville	550.00	Storm sewers			550.00
Nokomis	1,300.00	Fire equipment			1,300.00
Oxbow	7,500.00	Fire equipment			7,500.00
Rouleau	12,000.00	Municipal building			12,000.00
Rosetown	8,000.00	Fire equipment			8,000.00
Rosetown	8,000.00	Cement walks			8,000.00
Star City	5,500.00	Skating and curling rink ...			5,500.00
Shaunavon	6,432.28	Sewer mains	\$1,332.28		5,100.00
Shaunavon	6,102.00	Cement walks			6,102.00
Shaunavon	7,800.00	Sewer mains			7,800.00
Saltcoats	6,000.00	Fire equipment			6,000.00
Vonda	600.00	Fire equipment			600.00
Wynyard	3,000.00	Cement walks			3,000.00
Wilkie	2,500.00	Water extensions			2,500.00
Wilkie	3,300.00	Fire equipment			3,300.00
	\$176,955.02		\$1,332.28		\$175,622.74

SUMMARY.

29 Applications	\$176,955.02
1 Reduced	1,332.28
29 Authorizations	175,622.74

SCHEDULE "C"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE

from

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Villages.

Name	Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Authorized
Aylesbury	\$ 2,250.00	Cement walks	\$ 250.00		\$ 2,000.00
Aneroid	7,500.00	Cement walks	2,500.00		5,000.00
Avonlea	750.00	Municipal building			750.00
Bounty	3,500.00	Municipal building			3,500.00
Birsay	1,500.00	Grading and gravelling streets.....			1,500.00
Bracken	3,500.00	Water supply			3,500.00
Bethune	2,000.00	Drainage		\$2,000.00	
Bengough	5,000.00	Cement walks		5,000.00	
Dubuc	1,000.00	Cement walks			1,000.00
Glenavon	1,500.00	Cement walks			1,500.00
Harris	3,000.00	Fire protection			3,000.00
Lang	1,700.00	Municipal building			1,700.00
Milden	4,000.00	Fire protection and con- crete walks			4,000.00
Milden	3,000.00	Skating and curling rink...			3,000.00
Manitou Beach..	2,500.00	Water supply			2,500.00
Pelly	2,500.00	Cement walks			2,500.00
Prelate	4,000.00	Cement walks			4,000.00
Ponteix	6,000.00	Fire protection			6,000.00
Punnichy	2,000.00	Skating and curling rink...	500.00		1,500.00
Plato	500.00	Municipal rink	100.00		400.00
Tramping Lake	2,000.00	Water supply			2,000.00
Theodore	5,000.00	Municipal building	1,000.00		4,000.00
Turtleford	3,500.00	Municipal building			3,500.00
Tribune	1,500.00	Water supply			1,500.00
Windthorst	3,000.00	Street improvement	500.00		2,500.00
Vibank	1,500.00	Cement walks			1,500.00
	\$ 74,200.00		\$4,850.00	\$7,000.00	\$ 62,350.00

SUMMARY.

26 Applications	\$ 74,200.00
6 Reduced	4,850.00
2 Refused	7,000.00
24 Authorizations	62,350.00

SCHEDULE "D"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE

from

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Rural Municipalities.

Name	Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Authorized
Elcapo No. 154 ..	\$ 4,500.00	Municipal building			\$ 4,500.00

SCHEDULE "E"

APPLICATIONS TO BORROW BY WAY OF DEBENTURE

from

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1930.

Union Hospital Districts.

Name	Amount	Purpose	Reduced	Refused	Authorized
Cabri	\$ 28,000.00	Union hospital			\$ 28,000.00
Gull Lake	31,700.00	Union hospital			31,700.00
	\$ 59,700.00				\$ 59,700.00

Recapitulation of Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F and G to the report of The Local Government Board for the year ending December 31, 1930.

	Total No. of applica- tions	Amount	Reduced		Refused		Authorized	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Cities (Schedule A).....	85	\$4,894,637.53	9	\$430,956.99	2	\$42,000.00	83	\$4,421,680.54
Towns (Schedule B).....	29	176,955.02	1	1,332.28	.....	.....	29	175,622.74
Villages (Schedule C).....	26	74,200.00	6	4,850.00	2	7,000.00	24	62,350.00
Rural Municipalities (Schedule D).....	1	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,500.00
Union Hospitals (Schedule E).....	2	59,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59,700.00
Schools (Schedule F).....	220	1,078,884.00	10	8,300.00	.....	.....	220	1,070,584.00
Rural Telephones (Schedule G).....	56	123,755.00	2	4,000.00	.....	.....	56	119,755.00
	419	\$6,412,631.55	28	\$449,439.27	4	\$49,000.00	415	\$5,914,192.28

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

NOTE: Schedules F and G not printed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930.
(*In part*)

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, *January 23, 1931.*

TO THE HONORABLE HOWARD MCCONNELL, B.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Provincial Treasurer.

Sir,—We have the honor of transmitting herewith our report concerning the work of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1930, as required by section 28 of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act, being Chapter 25 of the Statutes of 1917.

Prior to 1930, applications to the number of 17,341 were received for an amount of \$45,655,705.65, while during the year 1930, 4,116 applications were received for an amount of \$11,413,636.00, being a total of 21,457 applications representing a total of \$57,069,341.65 since the inception of the Board. Of this number 5,133 loans were approved and disbursed prior to 1930 for a total sum of \$12,985,351.85, and during the past year an additional 540 loans were completed for a sum of \$1,470,450.00, making in all 5,673 loans totalling \$14,455,801.85.

In addition to the above there are 300 accepted applications, representing \$830,000.00, in the hands of our solicitor not yet disbursed. There are also several hundred applications which have been recently received which will have our early attention next spring.

Prior to 1930, the Board had acquired title to 385 farms through transfer or foreclosure against which the amount due at date of foreclosure was \$1,222,983.49, of which \$712,373.83 was principal, and during the year 1930, a further 54 farms were acquired by the same means against which was due at the date of foreclosure \$255,396.43, of which \$153,856.82 was principal, being a total of 439 farms acquired in this manner, and representing claims to the extent of \$1,478,379.92, of which \$866,230.65 was principal. Of this number 202 farms were sold prior to 1930, and 58 were sold during the year 1930, several of which have been split into smaller parcels.

The interest earnings of the Board prior to 1930 amounted to \$5,499,751.45, and for the year 1930, \$736,604.82, making a total of \$6,236,356.27, while the interest received from borrowers and purchasers, and through means of foreclosure prior to 1930, was \$4,914,749.25, and for the year 1930, \$272,200.26, or a total of \$5,186,949.51.

Owing to conditions existing throughout the province, and to the low price of grain, collections have been quite discouraging.

Owing to the economic situation existing in the province at the present time the Board decided to pay all taxes on lands covered by the Board's mortgages, where the land was advertised for sale for non-payment of the 1929 taxes. Up to December 31, 1930, the Board advanced for this purpose \$141,173.43. Several municipalities have not yet held their tax sales, and arrangements have been made to pay the 1929 taxes before the date of sale. Our borrowers will be made to understand, however, that this action of the Board is merely a temporary measure to relieve the present situation as far as is possible, and that in future they must take care of the taxes themselves.

As intimated in the report of the Board for 1929 it was deemed advisable to revalue the assets of the Board, and this work was completed in 1930, and the report of the Board, and the Provincial Auditor in connection therewith have already been forwarded to you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. MCINNIS,
Commissioner.
W. M. BROOKE,
Member.
J. A. THOMPSON,
Member.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM LOAN BOARD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand.....	\$ 31,685.44	Bank Overdraft.....	\$ 81,637.78
Petty Cash	50.00	To PROVINCIAL TREASURER—	
	\$ 31,735.44	Working Capital.....	\$10,532,335.83
First Mortgages	10,573,197.10	Hail Insurance Advances.....	5,390.70
Hail Insurance Advances.....	5,390.70	Seed Grain Advances.....	22,318.55
Seed Grain Advances.....	22,318.55	Taxes Advances.....	192,221.20
Taxes	192,221.20	Foreclosed Lands Advances.....	685,728.62
Foreclosed Lands	685,728.62	Agreements of Sale.....	718,024.11
Agreements of Sale.....	640,216.45	Charges advanced on Agree-	
Charges advanced on Agreements		ments of Sale.....	13,193.48
of Sale	13,193.48	Administration Expense	275,410.81
Interest Arrears	1,029,805.86	Interest	310,434.63
	13,162,071.96		12,755,057.93
Interest Accrued for November and		SUNDRY LIABILITIES—	
December not due until October		J. W. Blyth.....	242.16
31, 1931	133,451.49	SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS—	
EXPENDITURES RECEIVABLE—		General	3,554.37
Prepaid Inspection Expense.....	\$ 3,751.92	K. MacDonald Loan.....	1,194.55
Solicitor's Disbursements	1,024.01		4,748.92
Taxes—Suspense	9,432.84	TRUST BALANCES.....	2,280.73
Real Estate—Suspense.....	160.35	RESERVES—	
Mortgage Charges	22,383.35	Loss on Foreclosed Lands	543,820.18
	\$ 36,752.47	Loss on Agreements of Sale.....	567,193.48
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	8,376.08	Loss on Current Loans.....	854,042.54
AUTOMOBILES.....	3,220.00		1,965,056.20
TRUST BANK ACCOUNT.....	2,280.73		\$14,809,023.72
DEFICIT	1,431,135.55		
	\$14,809,023.72		

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

I certify that for the year ending December 31, 1930, I have audited the books and accounts and have examined the securities of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. All my requirements have been complied with and in my opinion the above statements are properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Board's affairs as shown by its books, but they must be considered only in connection with and subject to the attached schedules and report.

G. L. HOPKINS,
Provincial Auditor.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 101

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1931.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Your Trustees respectfully beg to submit the following report:

Your Trustees' last report was made under date of the 6th of February, 1930. Since then the investigation into the environmental factors affecting the milling qualities of Saskatchewan wheat and the baking qualities of flour made therefrom, which was instituted at the University of Saskatchewan under the direction of Dr. T. E. Thorvaldson, Professor of Chemistry, and carried on thereunder by Messrs. Lamour, Jeun and Hogg, of his department, by means of a grant made to the University by your Trustees for such purpose, has been proceeding. Your Trustees were advised by the University that the expenses incurred by it in respect of such investigation have exceeded the grant made by your Trustees until the 30th of June, 1930, by the sum of \$2,784.68, and that a further sum of \$8,200.00 would be required to carry on the investigation for another year, ending the 30th of June, 1931. After due consideration, your Trustees have informed the University that they are prepared to make a further grant covering such sums.

The investigation into plant pathology, which was instituted at the University under the superintendence of Dr. W. P. Fraser, Professor of Biology, and has been carried on by Professor T. C. Vanterpool with student assistants, by means of a grant made to the University by your Trustees, has also been proceeding. Your Trustees were advised by the University that the expenses incurred by it in respect of such investigation have exceeded the grant by your Trustees until the 30th of June, 1930, by the sum of \$1,341.73, and that a further sum of \$5,265.00 would be required to carry on the investigation for another year, until the 30th of June, 1931. Your Trustees have also concluded that a further grant should be made to the University to the extent of such two sums, and they have informed the University authorities accordingly.

Your Trustees also received a request from the University for a further grant of \$500.00, to enable Professor Baker of the Faculty of Agriculture to carry on the researches which he has been making, with financial assistance afforded by the grant made to the University by your Trustees, in the interests of the poultry industry in this province; as well as a grant for \$800.00 for Agricultural Scholarships. Your Trustees have consented to make these grants.

The survey into the dairy industry in this province, carried on under the direction of Dr. E. G. Misner, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University, with the assistance of a special clerical staff and with that of the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and which has been financed by your Trustees with funds of the Foundation, has been concluded. Dr. Misner has made his report on the survey to the Dairy Branch for the said department, which has prepared copies for distribution. The report sets forth Dr. Misner's conclusions in detail regarding the status of the dairy industry in the province, as formed by him upon a large quantity of data gathered from many sources, and he has suggested means whereby the interests of the said industry may be advanced. The work appears to have been very well done, and in the opinion of your Trustees will be of considerable value in readjusting the dairy interests of the province. In recognition of his services, your Trustees have, in addition to the salary and expenses paid to Dr. Misner, granted him an honorarium of \$1,000.00, out of the funds of the Foundation.

A copy of the Provincial Auditor's Report upon your Trustees' accounts for the year ending the 30th of April, 1930, is attached hereto, as well as a statement

showing your Trustees' receipts and payments in respect of their Trust, since its inception until the 31st of January, 1931.

No change has been made in your Trustees' investments since the last report. Payment of income upon such investments has been regularly made, and such income has been deposited to the credit of your Trustees in the bank account maintained by them in respect of the Trust in the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Saskatoon.

Dated the 28th day of February, 1931.

P. E. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

A. M. SHAW,

JAS. F. BRYANT,
Acting Minister of Agriculture.
Trustees

TRUSTEES OF THE SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

CAPITAL ACCOUNT BALANCE SHEET 30TH APRIL, 1930.

Investments	\$283,890.00	Trust Fund	\$284,200.00
Cash in Current Account.....	310.00		
	<u>\$284,200.00</u>		<u>\$284,200.00</u>

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE SHEET 30TH APRIL, 1930.

Bank Account	\$ 11,072.96	Uninvested Capital Fund.....	\$ 310.00
		Current Surplus	10,762.96
	<u>\$ 11,072.96</u>		<u>\$ 11,072.96</u>

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1930.

PAYMENTS		RECEIPTS	
University of Saskatchewan..	\$ 10,006.26	Interest on Investments.....	\$ 13,500.00
Dairy Survey.....	6,276.93	Interest on Bank Account.....	326.18
Sundry Expenses.....	33.00	Deficit for year.....	2,490.01
	<u>\$ 16,316.19</u>		<u>\$ 16,316.19</u>

Certified correct,
G. L. HOPKINS,
Provincial Auditor.

TRUSTEES OF THE SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM INCEPTION OF TRUST TO JANUARY 31, 1930

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Interest on Investment..... \$ 60,750.00	Livestock Mark- eting Commis- sion \$ 6,860.00
Interest on Bank Account..... 1,137.80	Milling Qualities of Wheat:
	Salaries \$14,037.14
	Apparatus 8,570.00
	Supplies 3,172.54
	25,779.68
	Diseases of Wheat—Salar- ies and Expen- ses 11,024.23
	Turkey Research 640.51
	Dairy Survey.... 6,496.43
	Scholarships 5,200.00
	Sundries 392.20
	\$56,393.05
	B a n k B a l a n c e 31st J a n u a r y, 1931 5,804.75
	Less C a p i t a l Funds 310.00
	5,494.75
\$ 61,887.80	\$61,887.80

SPEECHES
ON
THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MR. H. K. WARREN, M.L.A.
(*Bengough*)

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931.

Mr. Warren, in moving the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

Mr. Speaker,—In accordance with the practice, which has come down to us through centuries of British parliamentary procedure, it is the custom for proceedings of this Legislature to be formally opened by the delivery of the Speech from the Throne by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, which outlines the Government's program for the session. Our proceedings actually may be said to commence with the moving of a loyal Address of thanks in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and it is my privilege to perform that duty today.

It is a signal honor for any private member to have conferred upon him the privilege of moving this loyal address pursuant to the traditional British practice, and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I deem it more a tribute to the great constituency of which I am the humble representative here than any special mark of favor conferred upon me personally. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, I realize the magnitude of the task which my selection as mover of this Address places upon me.

It is a very important duty for a private member, and virtually a new member, to perform, since by this we set the key-note for the debate, which during the session, apparently will be more or less acrimonious. Whatever shortcomings appear in my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I assure you that my sole intention and endeavor is to reach the high plane attained by others who have preceded me in thus inaugurating the sessional business.

Now, sir, before embarking upon what may be (more or less) controversial and contentious matters in this debate, I want to express my own regret at the death of the Princess Royal, and I am sure every member of this Assembly will join with me in expressing deepest sympathy with our beloved Royal Family in their bereavement. I am sure also that members of all political parties in this House, as well as the people throughout the province of whatever race or creed they may be, will join with me in extending to the great Republic of France, our war-time ally and peace-time friend, our heart-felt sympathy at the loss it has sustained through the death of Marshal Joffre. I need not draw to your attention the inestimable contribution made by Joffre to the cause of France and her allies during the War; but with the French people we bow our heads in sorrow at his bier.

Let me express, also, Mr. Speaker, our deep gratitude to Divine Providence for the continuance in good health of our beloved sovereign, King George V. We pray that he may long be spared to rule over us with his great wisdom and judgment.

Here, Mr. Speaker, again let me tender to the Honorable Premier of this province and to his Government my most grateful thanks for conferring not so much upon me as upon the constituency which I have the honor to represent, this very generous courtesy. Last session, you will remember there was considerable debate and discussion as to which of the members had the best constituency, each claiming the honor for his own seat. Well, sir, I think I can settle that question for all time, for Bengough is and always was, the premier constituency of Saskatchewan. Last year, as on previous years, the Governor General of Canada donated medals for essay competitions open to certain pupils attending our schools and along certain lines. I wish to inform the House, with a great deal of satisfaction and pride, that the town of

Ogema (one of the central towns in our part of the country) returned a winner in Miss Jean Staples and in doing so she brought much honor rather to the seat than to the present occupant of the seat, although I am justifiably proud of her achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I was much impressed, and I am sure every member on both sides of the House will agree with me, that nothing could have been more fitting at this particular session, than that this Assembly should be formally opened the other day by none other than the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Haultain, as Administrator of the province in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. This being the first session of the Legislature held since Saskatchewan attained its full status as a province, I think it was eminently fitting that he should be occupying the position he now does at this particular time. From the very inception of the province, Sir Frederick has been recognized as the outstanding champion of Provincial Rights even as he was when he was Administrator of the Northwest Territories for several years. It must have been a source of great satisfaction to him as it was to me and I am sure, to all members of this House, to see his long-cherished hopes fulfilled.

I wish also to express my great gratitude in seeing every member who sat in this House last session, here again in good health, with the one exception, on which I shall touch later. It is one of the pleasurable things of life that the good fellows who were here last year, and who are anxious to develop the province whatever their party may be, are here again this year in good health, and I am satisfied that this is due in great measure to the very efficient Minister of Public Health we now have.

With regard to the one seat which is not represented here today, that which was occupied by the former member for Estevan (*Mr. Garner*), I am glad to say that he still enjoys good health. He is not here today, because, in fulfilment of its pledge to promote the industrial development of the province, the present Government has assisted the coal industry to such an extent that the member for Estevan could not take care of his coal business and attend to his Legislative duties, which, evidently, he expected to be able to do if his friends of the Liberal party had been returned to power.

Coming now to the economic situation in the province, it is a most regrettable fact that many people in Saskatchewan (I may say in the whole Dominion) are suffering from crop failures, and stock and market speculations. In many parts of the province, where they experienced crop failure in 1929, they are suffering again today, but this year the condition is aggravated by reason of the fact that world prices are inadequate and far below the cost of production. In addition to that, in some cases, they are suffering as a result of their expenditure in good years. Being a farmer in business on a farm, I may say that I am more concerned for the farmer than for any one else. I believe to some extent we are suffering today because some farmers invested in the grain markets and in the stock markets, putting their money into speculation, with the result that they have not got it now. This was followed by a crop failure (a least a partial failure), in some parts of the province, this year, and even where crops were good, they are suffering because, as I said, the price of grain has not been in keeping with the cost of production. I believe we are also suffering from an inadequate market for our grain. Had we had the world connection for our grain that we had in previous years, there would have been no carry-over such as the farming population is suffering from this year.

I do not believe that there is any more important question coming before the Legislature this year than that which, I understand, is designed to assist in marketing, and I hope that members on both sides of the House are prepared to co-operate in trying to find some solution whereby farmers may be retained on their land until conditions improve. I am going to ask the Opposition through you, Mr. Speaker, for their co-operation in seeking the solution of this great question, hoping that they will not allow party politics to interfere with attempts to solve the great problem of marketing the crop.

It is most hopeful and reassuring, Mr. Speaker, to observe the great optimism and courage with which our people are facing the situation during this period of depression. They apparently possess the undaunted spirit of our forefathers, which, coupled with the great potential future of this great province, can only mean that we will emerge from this crisis in victory and stronger, as a people, for the trial.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that I would be remiss in the performance of this honorable duty, if I were not to pass a few words of censure on the few people in this province (and I say, advisedly, "few people", because the vast majority of our people who find themselves in straitened circumstances, today, are doing their duty as loyal citizens, uncomplainingly, to help our country out of this difficult situation) who are talking "Secession", and to ask them to remember the pioneering contribution their parents made towards the opening up of this Great West. If those apostles of opportunism are not disposed to join hands with the vast majority of our people who are determined to make this great country what it is destined to be, then I am of opinion that there should be created a fund in this province from which those who are inciting people with a very just grievance and a serious problem to solve to secede, might withdraw the monies they have invested in this country and then be free to choose some other country in the world to damn instead of this.

Having been born in Manitoba of parents who, prior to 1880 pioneered the west under more difficult conditions than we have today, I feel it a duty to them and to my own children to make this comment.

Now, Sir, I realize that the farmers of this country are facing a very serious condition, and I believe that, because Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives all are anxious to find a solution, that solution will be found by the co-operation of all, but it will never be found by trying to stampede these people into secession.

This Government has just completed its first full term as a Government of this province, and, during the discussions that will arise while we are considering the Speech from the Throne, the people of this province will be able to judge whether or not this Government has kept faith with them in the implementing of its pre-election pledges. The Government of this province, as it is constituted today, is neither Liberal, Conservative or Progressive, but is truly a Co-operative Government, and I want to say, here, with your kind permission, Mr. Speaker, as I have said on many platforms, a provincial Government should not be saddled with too much party politics, although, as I have always stated and do state today, I am proud to be a believer in the policy and history of the Grand Old Party. I believe that any member of a provincial government should be free to follow his political convictions either provincially or federally, which in many cases may not be the same. This Government is composed of men chosen by a large majority of the people of this province to give them a good, sound, business administration, which, I am sure, the great majority of our people are satisfied they are doing. True, Sir, honorable gentlemen who sit opposite did not co-operate with us during the last session of this House, although asked to do so on different occasions. They tried to make a successful job of opposing us at all times. But we still leave the gate open, and they may co-operate with us if they wish. I believe the situation is a little more hopeful today than a year ago, for one of the honorable members opposite, I may say the Leader of the Opposition, (*Mr. Gardiner*), has declared his desire to enter one of the principal departments if only for one day. He was evidently reminiscent of either his boyhood or his ministerial days when the old familiar lines came back to him:

"Backward, turn backward, O Time on your way,
And make me a Minister, just for one day!"

It is a recognized fact, Mr. Speaker, that no Premier of any province in the Dominion today is so well suited to lead a Co-operative Government as the present Leader of this Government. Possessed of unusual administrative ability, he also has a keen conception of fair play and free thinking, as evidenced by his proclaiming that the defeat of a Government measure would not be considered as a want-of-confidence vote, thereby giving every member on this side of the House his political freedom. In no way has he at any time tried to force his personal views on members sitting on this side, and it has been most gratifying to me to know that we have in this province at this particular time a Premier and Cabinet who are doing and are prepared to do anything humanly possible to assist our farming population.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, every government has many obligations it owes its people, many of which I am not going to take up the time of this House to discuss today. But there is one duty any government must assume, and that is the forming of policies and the creation of conditions that will leave a future citizenship to this country of the highest possible standard. This can only be accomplished by our governments seeing that the departments of the government and the heads of the various departments lend their best thought and assistance towards promoting the

health, education, employment and comfort of our people. I believe the two greatest questions that confront any government (and more particularly, this Government today) are, as I said before, the results of our marketing and unemployment situations, but I believe that the greatest duty that devolves upon a government is to frame policies (and implement them) which will work to the end that the next generation will be of the highest standard. Let me use as an illustration, our armies! I do not believe our Dominion would be internationally on the map, as it is today, had it not been for the part our armies took in the Great War, and the only way we managed to gain that was on account of the personnel of the men we put into France—their physique and character, and I say that any country depends upon these factors in its citizenship, and the two things therefore that should receive our best consideration, at this time, are the health and education of our people—and to that, perhaps, I should add, employment, because of the great effect it has upon the morale of the individual and of the country.

I am now going to touch, briefly, on the policies of this Government in connection with public health and education, and I shall have a few remarks also to make with regard to employment, and let us see if they are likely to create a citizenship of a high standard in the future.

With regard to health, I am not going to give all the credit to the Department of Health, but will admit, at the start, that there are other factors contributing to the good health of our people. We are fortunate in that, geographically, we are so well situated, being far removed from countries of dense population as to be singularly free from plagues and pestilences. We have a healthful climate, our rural doctors are of a very high standard and I think it is due them for me to take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the people for the work they are doing, and to pay a tribute to the disinterested and faithful service they are rendering the cause of humanity. We are fortunate, too, that in the Department of Public Health we have a minister (*Hon. Mr. Munroe*) of broad experience, and of an education which well fits him for the task. In him, too, we have a man who has been long in the province, and has had an extensive rural practice, the importance of which in the work he is now doing cannot be over-estimated as it is a well-known fact that our population is largely rural. The Minister of Health takes his office very seriously, which is proved by the fact that, very shortly after coming into office he had an investigation made of the various public institutions. I need not enumerate to you at this time, the findings of that Commission.

One of the greatest problems we are confronted with in this province today, is the problem of the mentally deficient which is reaching serious proportions. Hundreds are being admitted to our institutions annually, and it is an unfortunate state of affairs that, in the past, there has been a stigma thrown on the friends of those committed to a mental hospital, although, in my opinion, there is no more disgrace attaching to the mentally sick than to the bodily sick. But the object of this Government, under the present Minister of Health of the Federal Government and particularly the province of Ontario, is to do away with that idea.

The provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and this province, are the only ones which have decided to have psychopathic wards in the hospitals where such patients will be admitted and treated as if they were bodily sick, so that the old stigma will be removed. Everyone who is taken out of civil life and placed in one of these institutions is a public loss. We all have friends who, a year or two ago, were in good health and rendering good service to the community in which they lived, and who, when committed to these hospitals were a great loss to the community. It is a great undertaking to reclaim these people and to save them for further service, and I am sure you will agree with me.

The minister has made a most forward step in his efforts to cope with that dread disease, cancer. Very shortly, a station is to be established in the province where persons suffering from this disease may go for care and treatment. Everyone will agree that any nation to be great must be healthy, and I think all members will admit that our Government is doing everything humanly possible in that direction.

Coming now to the question of education, I want to discuss for a few moments the minister who has charge of this most important department of government. I say this without fear or favor, and without fear of any contradiction whatsoever. This department has at its head one of the most outstanding educationists on the continent of America—

Mr. Davis: Why not make it "the world"!

Mr. Warren: His actual experience covers practically every branch of the subject, for he has come up through the public schools and universities to the position he occupies today, after a long period as teacher, particularly among the newer elements of our population, and as inspector. I believe that all will agree that we are indeed fortunate in having such a man in charge of educational matters. I think, too, that all will agree, on both sides of the House, that he is a man endowed with great foresight, tolerance and courage. All members must agree that the public schools of our province are the workbench of the nation. We are moulding and developing there the men and women who will be in charge of our public affairs in the future.

All members here, today, will remember that, in 1929 and previous to that, there was a great campaign against our Premier as a man of intolerance and sectionalism, but he had the foresight to see that if we were to have peace and harmony that much of the misunderstandings that had arisen could be avoided. So we are fortunate in having him at the head of the Government if for no other reason than that he has revolutionized the educational system of the province. Now we all know that we grown-ups who have come here from the United States, from the Mother Country, or from the Old Country of Ireland, never seem to fully understand each other. We may make ourselves agreeable and try to get along, but there is no real understanding, but if our children are allowed to mingle together on the common playground and attend our schools in peace and harmony there will be no need to worry about the future because we know we shall have a citizenship knit together in a lasting bond of loyalty to each other.

Previous to 1929, every leader and every member on this side of the House was of the opinion that if sectarianism were removed from our public schools, we would have that peace and harmony of which I speak. I do not believe there was one factor more instrumental in their election than their pledge to free the public school of sectarianism. After the election was over, we had certain duties to perform, certain pledges to implement. When I said we had a Premier who had talent, foresight and courage, I was putting it rather mildly, for it took a great deal of courage to do what he did; but he knew and we who follow his leadership knew, that when these evidences of sectarianism were removed, we would have peace and harmony in our public schools. As a result, our school system is functioning today (and there is no person who will dispute this statement, for our people are unanimously in agreement with it) with less misunderstanding among the people and with fewer complaints than ever before. There is not, today, a teacher in the public schools of our province teaching in the garb of a religious sect or order. In some cases, lay teachers have replaced nuns and there are some who formerly wore the garb who have conformed with the Act and are now allowed to teach. Children of all sects and creeds will show love and trust of the teacher, and the result will be that the next generation will be loyal and united Canadians. In our public schools today, there are equal rights to all sects and special privileges to none.

There is another feature in connection with the Department of Education which, I am sure, must appeal to a large proportion of our people. I refer to the correspondence courses instituted by our Premier. The correspondence courses bring to those children in the outlying rural districts substantially the same privileges and opportunities of receiving a high school education as the city children have. The enrolment, I am informed, is 5,000, which, in itself, indicates that this scheme has filled a long felt want, more particularly in view of the economic situation of the day, which prevents many from having the advantage of such an education because of the cost entailed.

Another thing to which I wish to refer, is the system of rural supervision offered to our people today, as a result of the action of our Premier. In the past, there always had been too wide a breach between the department and the rural school, between those who administered the various Acts relating to the schools and the people themselves. This gap has been bridged by the formation of a Rural Branch of the Department of Education, under Mr. A. R. Brown, which makes possible that direct contact with the people without which the system cannot successfully function.

Another new feature introduced into our educational system is the separation of the academic from the administrative branch of the department, the academic side now being under Dr. J. S. Huff. This is a step in the right direction, and makes for more efficiency in both branches of the department's work.

I said a few minutes ago, that the future citizenship of the province would be determined by the attention the Government paid to the health, education and employment of our people. Having dealt with health and education, I now come to the matter of employment.

It is a recognized fact that a people, to be happy and prosperous, must be kept busy, and, if possible, work should be both varied and remunerative. Unfortunately, many of our citizens are not prosperous or busy at the present time.

Opposition interruption.

I did not notice who it was that pronounced that expression of pain. Probably it was the same individual who wanted to know why we had not got a wheat market since we came into power, although every reasonable man, today, knows that no Government could make a market for our wheat, although I would say that this Government (and the present Federal Government) has made more progress towards relieving the farmer, than the Liberal Governments did.

Mr. Gardiner: Have you sold your wheat?

Mr. Warren: Stand up, Sir, and I will answer you.

Mr. Gardiner: I will be standing up later. Go on!

Mr. Warren: Well, I will repeat what I said. I say more has been done by this Government than by any other Government in Canada.

Opposition interruptions.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: There is a proper method of attacking the statements of the honorable gentleman, and I suggest that the members of the Opposition take that method instead of interrupting the speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order! The point is well taken.

Mr. Warren: They do not disturb me, Mr. Speaker. We will let them take what enjoyment they can out of it.

I would ask honorable members to note that the primary object of this Government is to so provide opportunities for varied and remunerative work, that our own boys and girls will be kept in the province.

Going back over the twenty-five years since the province was formed, we have asked consistently for the return of our natural resources from the Federal Governments, and we have got them today and this Government today is inaugurating a policy in connection with their development, designed to keep our boys and girls in this province. Equal opportunities will be presented to British subjects for five years in the country to settle on the land, but our main concern is our own boys and girls, and I may say that those will be established and given preference. It will not be as in the past, where our own boys and girls have been discriminated against. I have a concrete case of that. They opened up in the southern portion of the province some Crown lands known as the "Quarantine land", and there were boys raised within sight of the land, boys whose parents were from all countries but who themselves had been born and raised there, but they were not given an equal chance. Not at all. In one case it was given to a man who had come to this country but five months before the opening up of the land. He got it, although just five months before, he had been on the other side of the water!

Our settlement scheme is not complete in detail as yet, but in spite of that it has been condemned by the Opposition even although it has not been brought down. In the northern portion of the province, there is great wealth of lumber, fishing, furs, and minerals, where opportunities will be opened for our boys, other than those who wish to settle on the land, to mine, lumber, fish or trap.

As regards industries, (and here again, it is a fact that without industries to employ them many of our boys are going to leave the country) this Government is going to establish an industrial life and conditions that will keep our boys and girls with us. You will all agree with me that an industrial policy must have associated with it a policy for the development of power.

We have, in the southern portion of the province, vast coal deposits estimated to contain nearly sixty billion tons, which have lain dormant for a number of years,

and we cannot have a great industrial life in this province until we develop our power resources and our coal fields. In this connection, I am sure that everyone realizes that this Government has done more in one and one-half years to develop and encourage the coal industry in Saskatchewan than any previous government in all the twenty-five years of the province's history. In the twenty-four years of Liberal rule, none of our public buildings in the province were equipped to burn Saskatchewan coal.

Opposition interruption.

Mr. Warren: One of them then, if the Opposition knows different. But, since this Government came into office, twenty-four public buildings have been so equipped. Two new units have been installed in the Weyburn Mental Hospital to burn Saskatchewan lignite, and today we are saving \$61.92 a day in the heating costs of that building as compared with the former cost. The Government is going to continue that policy, and it has called for estimates for the equipment of these Parliament Buildings, and we shall, in the near future, be shipping Saskatchewan lignite to every public building, so long as the freight charges are not too high, thereby making employment for our own people and keeping the money in our own province.

Then we have the briquetting plant at Bienfait, which was mentioned by our friends during the election—and here let me say that I was more than amazed that the Leader of the Opposition should want to discuss the matter of the election before the Appeal Judge has made a finding! In the briquetting plant at Bienfait millions of dollars were invested there, and in spite of the claims made on behalf of the former Government for assistance given to that industry in the past, the Government apparently did not make it profitable for them to operate in a large way. There is, however, no reason why we should not ship our coal into Manitoba and as far east as Toronto. Suitable freight arrangements must be made, and can be made, I am satisfied. They are supplying Toronto from the United States. In the southern part of the province, we have billions of tons of coal reserves, and should be supplying that market instead, and so making employment for our boys and girls.

I now come to one of the most fashionable topics of the day, and that is the subject of roads. It is not necessary for me to discuss it at length because, later in the debate, the minister will discuss it very fully I have no doubt. However, I wish to make a few comments expressive of my own opinion for which I have as much respect as anyone else. There is no doubt that tourist trade is valuable, and, it is my opinion, that there is no investment we can make from which we can derive greater returns than a good system of highways. Not only is it a great convenience to our farmers in getting their produce to market, but, I believe that the greatest medium of social intercourse there is, as between our own people and internationally, is a good highway system, linking up with other parts of the Dominion and with the States to the south of us. Because we did not think the former government had seen the necessity and value of an adequate system of good roads, this Government, when it took office, having made certain pledges to the people that, if elected, it would construct all-weather highways east and west and north and south, proceeded to fulfil that pledge—and I will leave it to the people of this province to say whether that pledge has been kept or not. Today, we have No. 1 Highway from the Manitoba boundary on through Maple Creek, practically completed and gravelled, and we have a good gravel highway right from North Portal north to the National Park. Some criticism has been made of the width of our highway, but I ask you, Mr. Speaker: Have you ever heard any person (with the exception of one person) say that our highways are too wide? We have had many accidents on our highways in the past, but when you come to analyze them, you always find that they went over the outside, not the inside of the road. Our highways were not creditably spoken of in the States to the south of us and elsewhere, when the former Government held office, but, today, you hear no criticism whatever from these quarters; instead, we hear much praise, and it is interesting to note that the work is being done cheaper than ever before. However, the question of the width of the roads does not concern me today. I am more particularly anxious to thank the Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Stewart*) for the work done to assist the farmers and the residents in rural parts of the province, during the past year. There has been some criticism of the minister (and probably will be more before this session is over) for having let some contracts without calling for tenders. Now, as one of those concerned, I may say that I came to Regina with a representative body of citizens from my constituency, and we interviewed the minister and his engineers and asked him if it would not be possible for him, in view of the economic conditions in that part of the province, to let certain contracts for certain pieces of road right away so as to provide some work for the

needy farmers to help them out. Now these contracts were let without tender at reasonable prices, and I may say to my friends of the Opposition, that it happened they were let to Tories and that was for the same reason that Mr. Bronfman, when he wanted lawyers to defend him, got Tory lawyers because he wanted the best he could get. That was the position in our part of the country. It was a time to spend money, and the farmers down there are very grateful to the minister. I think it is a tribute to the minister who has shown enough confidence and ability, who means what he says, that he did act as the occasion demanded. And I hope he does not weaken under the criticism and go and let all his contracts next year by tender. The reason why I say that is this, that when you call for tenders, there are many men with large equipment who can come in with large marked cheques and get these contracts, with the result that the farmers who are living within three or four miles of the road have no opportunity to get much-needed work to do during the construction season. So, I say, I hope the minister will continue to do as was done this past year with the advice of his engineers.

There is another criticism to which I would refer (and I do not know if I am in a class by myself or not in this connection), and it is that we were going to have a Highways Commission. Now, Sir, the statement was never made in my hearing that we were going to do away with the Department of Highways and substitute for it a Highways Commission. I would say that we have a very fine highway commission in the engineers who are associated with the department, and never before did a minister consult with his engineers more than does the present Minister of Highways.

The Department of Labor is the next to which I wish to refer. During this particular period, I think you will agree that this is a very important portfolio, with all the demands that have been made to cope with the unemployment problem, and I would say that the minister (*Hon. Mr. Merkley*) has well acquitted himself of the task. He went down to Ottawa and set forth the position of the unemployed in this province, and he came back with an agreement. He is the first Minister of Labor in this province taken from the ranks of Labor itself and I think that, for this reason, he is better able to interpret their needs than any who has preceded him. To cope with the unemployment situation, a number of relief camps were opened up and, as a result of his agreement with Ottawa, \$1,000,000 was set aside by the Dominion Government to assist in making employment for the men who were out of work in the urban communities. Then, later on, the Attorney General went down and got an additional \$500,000, I believe, owing to the particular conditions that prevailed in the rural parts of the province. As I said before, I do not believe the provincial government should be too much engaged in politics, but I want to make this statement; I do not know whether it is on account of the good judgment of the people of Canada or by the direction of Divine Providence, but it appears to me that when any serious conditions confront the country, there has always been a Conservative Government at Ottawa

(Opposition applause.)

Mr. Warren: Apparently we agree on that. I am going to mention a few instances to prove my contention. We all know that of the Fathers of Confederation—and I believe that, if the members opposite read the history of the Fathers of Confederation, they would not be so opposed to co-operating with us. The leaders of that movement, which resulted in Confederation, were Conservatives, and the next occasion I would refer you to is the great World War. The Conservative party was in power at Ottawa then, and now, when we have this great economic depression upon us, and a great economic problem confronting our people, the Conservative party again is called to office and they will solve our present difficulties, just as they did those of the past.

Another basic feature is Agriculture, and I have a few comments to make on the Department of Agriculture. We are fortunate in having at the head of that department, a man who has himself gone through all the stages of agricultural occupation, from the ground up: a man who knows the needs and troubles of the farmers today, and I think all will agree he has shown very great ability in his relief program. I may say that as regards relief, he and the Minister of Labor have carried the brunt of the load and have well acquitted themselves of the tremendous task. They went out through the country in 1929 and arranged for the transportation of feed relief to many of the districts in the dried-out areas. They consulted the railroad companies, and got their co-operation, and I believe we owe a debt of gratitude to the railway companies of this country for transporting free, feed and hay and so on, into these areas where there was a serious shortage of

fodder. In 1930, we had again necessity for relief and the Minister of Agriculture again arranged for the free transportation of feed, and the Minister of Labor arranged for free freight on coal to help the situation, and in the distribution of this relief the Government throughout has been very fair, making no discrimination whatsoever so long as the relief was urgently required.

I had in my notes, but overlooked, the same point in connection with highways. I believe that one of the things which has impressed itself on the minds of the people of this country is that the Government has dealt fairly with all the constituencies, irrespective of their representation here. You can take the constituencies of Gravelbourg, and Willow Bunch, represented by two of the members opposite, who were returned with large majorities in the general election, as examples. They were not discriminated against, but they got the same relief as to roads and so on as seats represented on this side.

Now, the Minister of Agriculture realized (and I think wisely) that there was a situation in this province which was costing the farmers lots of money. That was the growth of weeds, and he, immediately on coming into office, instituted a very vigorous campaign for the eradication of weeds. He also instituted a policy for the transportation of stock from areas where there was no feed to places where feed was plentiful. He has rendered great assistance to encourage diversified farming with the Government's stocker-feeder policy, and he has encouraged the establishment of Pure Bred Sire Areas. Furthermore, he has given evidence of his determination to assist the farming industry in every way within his power, realizing as he does the great importance of that industry to this province.

The next department on which I propose to touch is the Department of the Attorney General, and I am going to say in this respect that we have in this province the best and most popular Attorney General in the country. I do not think it is necessary for me to extend my remarks in this connection, for I verily believe that if the members on either side of the House were going to appoint an Attorney General, they would appoint Major MacPherson. I do not think there is anyone but gives him credit for administering his department without fear or favor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my object in this address has been to try to direct your attention and that of this House to two questions. One is, that there is great need for rural relief in this province as a result of the economic situation which, we all admit, is very serious, and I hope that members on both sides will contribute their best efforts to finding a solution for this important question. The second is to direct your attention to the activities of the Government, in its first year of office, in connection with these matters, and more important, perhaps, to indicate the future activities of various departments of the Government. Now, I believe the Government is doing everything humanly possible to meet the situation, although some gentlemen opposite may not think so; but I believe the majority of the people of this province appreciate what has been done and that the Government has given them good, sound legislation. Again thanking the Government for its kindness and great service to the constituency of Bengough and to myself, I beg to move, seconded by the honorable member for South Battleford (*Mr. Huston*) as follows:

TO HIS HONOR THE HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM GORDON
HAULTAIN, K.B.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

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

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE

(Continued)

MR. S. W. HUSTON, M.L.A.

(The Battlefords)

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—In arising to second the motion of the honorable member for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*), I would like to associate myself with him in an expression of very sincere sympathy with His Majesty the King and the Royal Family in the sad bereavement they have experienced just recently, and with the people of the French Republic and those nations who were associated with her in the Great War, through the passing of that great soldier, Marshal Joffre.

Now, Sir, I would like to express to the Government my deep appreciation of the honor done to the people of the constituency of The Battlefords in choosing me their humble representative to second this time-honored motion.

I would like also to say that the people of The Battlefords constituency are well pleased with the many good things that have been done for them since this Government took office, in the way of highway construction and gravelling, the erection of public buildings and the extension of governmental services, to which they feel they have long been entitled. The people of the city of North Battleford are particularly appreciative of the fact that at last they have a government with vision enough to see beyond the boundaries of the capital city and to recognize the importance of that young and growing city, situated as it is at the gateway of a vast empire in the northwestern part of the province, consisting of a large area of, as yet, only partly developed agricultural lands, large tracts of valuable forests, innumerable lakes teeming with fish, and a wealth in mineral resources, the value of which can not even be estimated.

I would also like to compliment the Government on the way in which they have carried out their pre-election promises. Previous to the time this Government took office there was a large and growing body of the public who had lost all faith in promises made by public men in the heat of election campaigns, but I am glad to be able to say that, through the earnest endeavors of this Government to redeem every promise made and to carry out the platform on which they were elected, the confidence of these people has been very largely restored.

Now Sir, before proceeding to discuss some of the matters mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, I would like to make a brief reference to the Estevan by-election. The result of that election still hangs in the balance and while I and other members on this side of the House would gladly welcome another supporter of the Government to a seat in this Chamber, we would not have him here under a cloud of suspicion, or wrong-doing on the part of election officials in the constituency of Estevan. I can only say that if, after a thorough investigation, wrong-doing is found to have been done, the culprit will be apprehended, prosecuted with vigor and punished to the full extent of the law.

Unlike the mover of this resolution, I took no part in that campaign, and most of the knowledge I have of what took place there has been gained through reading the public press. The things that struck me most forcibly in reading reports of Liberal speeches was the entire lack of argument on provincial issues, neither were they able to produce any effective criticism of this Government, and, as a result, matters of a purely federal nature were dragged into the campaign, matters over which this Government had no control.

Mr. Hogan: Very interested in though.

Mr. Huston: Well, if my honorable friends can take any comfort from the fact that they were able to persuade some of the electors to vote for their candidate

by the introduction of federal matters, rather than by criticisms of this Government, they are welcome to all they can get from it.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Huston: Another issue which seemed to be a live one was the part taken by the Leader of this Government in the late federal campaign. They seem to want to deny him the right as a citizen of this Dominion to take whatever action he saw fit in that election. In that regard, I would just say this, that in doing the things he did, he betrayed no trust with any of us who sit on this side of the House. At the time the Co-operative Government was formed, we had an understanding that every member of the Government and every one of its supporters should have a perfect right to take whatever action he saw fit in federal politics.

Premier Anderson: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Huston: I would say this too that I believe it was with considerable reluctance that the Premier in the closing days of the campaign decided to take the platform, after charges of public wrong-doing had been brought against him by the Liberal candidate in Saskatoon and it was a sorry day for that particular candidate when he appeared on a Saskatoon platform.

Mr. Davis: Sorry day for Saskatoon.

Mr. Huston: Now, Mr. Speaker, the mover of the resolution seemed to hold out some hope of getting some of the members of the Opposition to take seats on this side of the House, in order that they might better co-operate with us in giving good government to this province and in support of that hope he quoted from one of the poets. It would like to follow him in that and to say in the words of another poet:

"It matters not from whence they come
It matters not to where they go,
As long as the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. Davis: The lamp went out.

Mr. Huston: The lamp is still burning.

Now, while I would gladly join in a welcome to any gentleman opposite, who would like to take a seat on this side of the House, I would like better still to see the seating arrangement of this Chamber entirely changed, so that, instead of being arrayed as at present in opposite and more or less hostile camps, we should be sitting in one group facing you, Mr. Speaker. If this were done I believe it would have a very good effect in lessening the tendency to party bickerings and party tricks that are too often indulged in in this House. I see that one of the members yonder does not agree with me. I believe there is a large and growing body of opinion in this province who will back me up in what I have just said.

I would like now to deal with some of the matters mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. I would first of all like to compliment the Minister of Labor (*Hon. Mr. Merkley*) on the splendid way in which he has been handling the unemployment problem. This problem, I believe, has been brought upon us very largely as a result of the very unwise immigration policy pursued by the late Federal Government, or possibly to some extent by the lack of policy on the part of the late Provincial Government. It is very gratifying to me to know that governments, both Federal and Provincial, have recognized their responsibility in seeing to it that every man, woman and child is provided with food, clothing and shelter. When we consider that just a little less than a year ago the then Prime Minister of this Dominion advanced his famous "five cent piece policy", I feel that we have taken a very great step forward. This unemployment problem may be only a passing phase in the life of this Dominion. With our untold wealth in natural resources, our sparsely settled country and the many opportunities which in normal times offer to those who are willing to work, I feel that it will not be long before those who are now out of work will again be absorbed into the agricultural, industrial or business life of our country. Under a wise immigration policy I feel sure this will be the case. Some of the older countries are facing this problem in a much more aggravated form than we have it here and no man has yet found a solution.

In these days of ever increasing use of labor-saving machinery, with its corresponding displacement of human labor, one wonders just where we are heading. Some

advocate a reduction in hours of labor. I can readily see that this, together with some form of unemployment insurance might work very well in a purely industrial country, but in a country like Canada, with its large exportable surpluses of grain and other farm products, nothing must be done that will add to the cost of the things the farmer has to buy. In these days when the price received by the farmer for his grain is very much below the cost of production, something of a practical nature should be done to help him through this very difficult period. In this connection I would suggest a reduction in freight rates of five cents per bushel on wheat and a corresponding reduction on other grains would be a very practical method of attaining this end. If it is found that the transportation companies sustain a loss on this business at the reduced rates, the Federal Government should be asked to make up the deficit by way of a direct subsidy, at the same time seeing to it that we do not have a recurrence of what happened at the time the Crow's Nest rates were re-established a few years after the war. At that time, while rail rates were very considerably reduced, lake rates were correspondingly increased and as a result the cost of getting grain to the seaboard was just the same as it had been under the wartime rates. In view of what has been done by the Federal Government for certain other industries, I think that this is a very reasonable suggestion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about farming conditions in general, as I find them in my part of the province. In speaking of this matter I do so from an experience gained through a period of over thirty-seven years' residence in Western Canada, most of this time being actually engaged in, or closely associated with, the business of farming. I would first like to say that, in my opinion, a successful farmer requires at least as much brains, just as much business ability and possibly a bit more industry than does a man in any other line of endeavor that could be mentioned, and I sincerely believe that in this regard the farmers of our province, as a class, will compare very favorably with any other class in our community.

In the part of the province from which I come, we have been blessed with a very good crop—if a good crop can be called a blessing under present marketing conditions. That part of the crop, which was threshed in the early part of the season while the good weather lasted, was of a very good grade, quite a percentage of it grading No. 1 hard and the balance No. 1 and No. 2, but unfortunately, there was still a lot of threshing to be done when the bad snow storm came in the month of October. All grain threshed after this time lost from two to three grades, as well as being damp and tough. As a result it sold for very little more than enough to pay the threshing bill, so you will see that, as far as ready cash is concerned, many of our farmers are no better off than those in other parts of the province where the crop was almost a total failure. However, there is one bright spot in the picture in that we have an abundance of feed for livestock, plenty of flour in the bin and cellars well stocked with vegetables. Knowing the farmers of my district as I do and knowing something of the way in which they have weathered other periods of depression and crop failure, I feel sure that they will come through the present very difficult times without asking anything unreasonable of this or any other government.

I notice the Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Buckle*) is a very strong advocate of diversified farming. I would like to endorse his policy in that regard. In the part of the country in which I live, we have very few horseless farms, practically no cowless farms and most of us keep a few pigs and a good flock of chickens. Now, while I would not advise any farmer to go into the livestock business on a large scale to the exclusion of grain growing, I do say that there is a place on any well-managed, well-rounded farm for a few cattle, a few hogs and possibly a few sheep. These animals will assist very materially in keeping down weeds and any profit that can be made by feeding the by-products of the farm, which would otherwise go to waste, will be so much net gain.

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks the agricultural industry is subject to, I still believe that a well-managed farm, over a terms of years will yield to a man, his wife and family, all the necessities of life and at least some of its luxuries and, if I were asked today to advise a young man as to what vocation he should take up, if I found that he had a reasonable amount of capital, a fair amount of intelligence and industry, was a lover of nature, one who took an interest in the development of growing things and was fond of domestic animals, I would say to him, "If you are satisfied with making a home for yourself and family, a home which will provide for you all the necessities of life and all the luxuries that are good for you, get a farm in the Province of Saskatchewan and start farming."

I would like to congratulate the Government on the taking over of our natural resources under an agreement that is very much more advantageous to the province than was ever even asked for by any preceding government. History will tell us that the Liberal Party of this province never had a clear and definite realization of the value of these resources. I well remember that, in the first election campaign held in this province in the year 1905, we had our Liberal friends going about the country telling the people we do not want these resources, they will only be a liability to us. We will be much better off to accept a cash subsidy and leave the resources in the hands of the Federal Government. It was only a few years later, when under the pressure of public opinion, they changed their attitude on this question, although they were still not ready to admit that they were wrong in 1905 and still desired to leave the impression in the minds of the people that these resources would be of very little benefit to them, and, as a result, any attempt on their part to secure these resources was made in a very half-hearted manner. It remained for this Government, after only a few months in office, to negotiate the agreement which we now have and which, I believe, will be of very great advantage to us.

I understand that legislation will be introduced at the present session under which these resources will be administered. There is just one thing I would like to say in regard to this. According to the law, under which these resources were previously administered, a returned soldier had a right to a free homestead and a soldier's grant. I hope that in framing this Act the Government will see to it that the rights of these men are fully protected. I think, Sir, it is only right and fair that these men, after having spent several of the best years of their lives in defence of our country, are still protected in any right they enjoy under the Dominion law.

In the matter of education I am glad to note that sectarianism has entirely disappeared from our public schools and this with a minimum of friction and hard feeling. I feel that our friends of the Roman Catholic faith have come to realize that this Government has no quarrel with them and that the only thing that is insisted upon is the right of all classes of our people to have their children receive a public school education under conditions that should be acceptable to all.

I would like to compliment the Leader of the Government and Minister of Education on the success and favor with which his correspondence courses are being received. Numerous people have spoken to me of this matter and have complimented the minister very highly on the splendid work that is being done by sending out these courses. In these days of very adverse economic conditions hundreds of boys and girls, whose parents for financial reasons are unable to send them away from home for the purpose of continuing their education, are taking advantage of these courses and I am sure that this activity of the Government is greatly appreciated, especially in the rural sections of our province.

I come now to the matter of highways. Honorable gentlemen opposite have done a lot of criticizing of this department and of the minister in charge, especially in regard to the way contracts have been let for highway work. These Liberal critics would have us believe that no one but a Conservative, or a strong supporter of this Government, could get a contract from this department. I know that this is far from the truth. As a matter of fact the Conservatives and other supporters of this Government in my constituency are not job hunters. After having lived for twenty-four years under Liberal rule, when, as everyone knows, no one but a Liberal had any chance of getting a government job, these people developed the habit of making a living for themselves and they are still very largely carrying on in the same way—not asking this Government for jobs, contracts or anything else.

I personally know one man who was a contractor under the former government. He has a farm in my constituency and lives there when not engaged in contracting work. He was a strong supporter of the late government and an active worker in the cause. So effective was his work that, in the election of 1929, I did not receive one single, solitary vote in the polling subdivision in which he lives. This man has been working for this Government all summer and is even now working on a gravelling contract on No. 5 Highway. In view of these facts, surely the charge that contracts have been given only to friends of the Government falls to the ground.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would like to say to honorable gentlemen opposite that if they find they must criticize some of the activities of this Government, I hope they will do so in as friendly a spirit as possible and keep away from personalities and party bickerings.

Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

MR. J. G. GARDINER, M.L.A.
(North Qu'Appelle)

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—In rising to address the House upon the motion that an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Administrator, I want, in the first instance, to congratulate the mover (*Mr. Warren*), and the seconder (*Mr. Huston*), upon the very able manner in which they have conducted themselves on the floor of the House.

The Government has followed the practice they set one year ago of choosing one member of the group which might be termed the old Conservative party to move the address, and one member from the group which might be termed the Independent group, to second the Address. In making that choice, they have probably taken one who is more generally recognized in his own section of the province as a Conservative to represent the Independents in the House—that is, more recognized as a Conservative than was the member who was chosen one year ago. Probably this is out of consideration for the view expressed by the President of the Conservative Association of the province to the effect that “we have a Conservative Government in Saskatchewan in spite of Co-operation.”

The statement of the president was so striking that it was spread throughout the province of Saskatchewan and even outside the province, and we heard nothing in the way of denial of it until the Estevan by-election was over and then he said that he never, at any time, publicly made such a statement. Well, it does not make any difference whether he made it in public or in private, whether he made it when addressing the Conservative Association of the province or the members of the Southwestern Conservative Association of Regina. The statement seems to have been made and the Government of the day seems to be intent upon bringing about a condition where there will be very little control exercised by either Independents or Progressives.

In rising, Mr. Speaker, to address the House on the motion, I wish to express the pleasure it gave me to listen to the Speech from the Throne, read on this occasion by the Administrator, Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, a man who has been well known in the public life of the province of Saskatchewan ever since the province was formed. I remember during territorial days, when I first came to the city of Regina, going down to the City Hall and listening to Sir Frederick presenting the views of the Territorial Government to the original Railway Board, upon a question relating to the railways, and since that time I have listened to him addressing this House when he occupied the position, which I now occupy, as Leader of the Opposition. Since that time I have had the pleasure of listening to him conduct examinations in the courts of the province and I have listened to him as chairman of different commissions investigating various matters, such as are referred to commissions by this Assembly, and other affairs having to do with the province of Saskatchewan. I have listened to him, too, in his capacity of Chief Justice of this province; and we had the honor, the other day, of listening to him reading the Speech in this House as the representative of His Majesty the King. It gave me great pleasure to hear him present the Address because of the fact that, no matter in what capacity he has acted, whether it be in provincial days or back in territorial days, he has done so with ability, with the desire to be fair, with the intention of giving every service to the public. He is a man recognized by all political parties as a man of true worth.

I wish at this time to state that I regret very much that it has become necessary to mention in the Speech from the Throne (and I am not criticizing its being mentioned)—but I regret that it is necessary to mention the conditions that exist throughout the province of Saskatchewan today. We are suffering under somewhat the same conditions in business in the province as they are in other provinces of Canada and as they are in other parts of the world—conditions brought about very largely

by world conditions. I am reminded when I use that term that, in the months immediately preceding the last Federal election, those of us who were speaking in this province on behalf of the Government of that day, were inclined to say that the situation existing in Canada was largely, if not altogether, due to world conditions. We were inclined to say that conditions were probably better in Canada than anywhere else (and where we could get statistics we showed it) largely because of the fact that we had in the Dominion of Canada a government which recognized that the situation existing was due to world conditions and, while admitting that conditions were not good, we contended that, because of the policies being followed by the then Government, Canada was able to occupy a very enviable position among the nations of the world, and was suffering less than those countries which had adopted protectionist policies.

At the same time, there were those who disagreed with us, who contended that the conditions were due to the policies which had been put into effect by the Government of the day, and who declared that we could correct most of the conditions with which the people of this province were confronted by putting another government, with Conservative policies, in its place. As a result of advocating change in this province and throughout the Dominion of Canada, they were able, with the help of some people in this province, to bring about the condition of which they spoke, and returned a high protectionist government to Ottawa.

Now, I notice in the Speech from the Throne, in the paragraph in which mention is made of the economic situation, the following occurs:

"My Government has spared no effort to meet the various problems that confront our people, and the measures adopted to provide employment for the workless and relief for those who need it, will be placed before you.

"In co-operation with the Federal Government and the urban and rural municipalities, various projects have been endorsed with a view to relieving the conditions occasioned by the period of depression through which we have been passing."

I was rather surprised to hear the mover of the Address (*Mr. Warren*) say a few moments ago that a great deal of the trouble was caused by the investments of farmers in stocks and futures. Now, I have been a farmer for a number of years, have always been associated with farmers, and I venture this statement that no great percentage—No! Not one percent—of the farmers of this province have invested at any time in either stocks, futures or bonds. Farmers do not, in any great numbers, invest in futures or stocks and at least ninety percent of them are engaged for their whole time in trying to pluck a living from the land they occupy. I venture to say that the investments by farmers in stocks and futures has very little to do with the condition existing in the province at the present time. On the other hand, I venture to make this statement: It does not make much difference what kind of government you have in the Dominion of Canada, whether it be a Liberal Government, a Conservative Government or a Progressive Government—it does not make much difference what kind of a government you have in the province of Saskatchewan, whether Liberal, Conservative or Progressive, or one such as we have today—in spite of "five-cent" speeches or anything else, any government will do everything possible to see that relief is brought to those requiring it, and will do everything possible to prevent suffering in our midst whatever be the cause of the conditions existing. That always has been the practice in every Christian country, so it is not necessary to say that relief is being given or to hold up any government as having given relief!

I remember back in 1914, before I had the privilege of attending the Legislature, being called into Regina and told that the whole southwestern part of the province had been dried out, and had no crop. And what did they say to me in regard to road work in my constituency in those days? They said to me: "You will have to forego entirely your road work for this one year. Your people have a comparatively good crop; these people have nothing, and are in need of relief work." They took the whole appropriation and spent it in the southwestern part of the province and thus gave relief where it was needed. So this is not the first time in the history of the province that relief has been given. It was given by governments in Saskatchewan in the past; it has been given by all governments in Canada, no matter what you call them.

During 1920 and 1921, there was another occasion demanding relief, and relief was distributed by the Government of that day, just as at the present time, but there was one difference. There was possibly not quite so much advertising done

before the Government of that day started out on the work—and I was somewhat relieved when the mover of the Address assured us that relief was now in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Labor and the Minister of Municipal Affairs. That was where we had it administered and that is where it should be. But I remember in the latter part of 1929, it was the Minister of Highways who was to handle the relief. He visited the southern part of the province and held meetings and it was emblazoned in headlines in the newspapers that he was going to handle the relief, he was going to be the dispenser of relief. I am pleased to note that the departments best qualified to handle relief are now doing it, namely, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Municipal Affairs, which have their fingers on the situation all the time. But, let me state again, Mr. Speaker, that such relief as is being given today in Saskatchewan and elsewhere throughout Canada, would have been given by any government which happened to be in power. Possibly there might be some difference in the method or manner of administering the relief, but so far as policy of giving is concerned, all are alike—they would all give relief where it is most needed.

When we come to the question of the solution of the problems that exist at the present time, there is again a difference in policy. There is a difference between the Conservative party (if you like) and the Liberal party, and there is a difference in policy between Conservative Governments and Liberal Governments. That difference is largely to be found in the attitude of mind of the two parties as regards economic questions, but I am prepared to make this statement that the man of Conservative point of view has the same objective as the man of Liberal views in that he is striving in the best interests of his country to do things in accordance with the principles in which he believes. The only difference between the man who is a Conservative, and the man who is a Liberal, is in the point of view, and if you go back over the arguments presented during the last Federal election, you will find these views stated more clearly, and the difference emphasized to a greater degree than at any other time in the history of Canada—at least more clearly than at any time since the war.

The war brought about a distinct break and, from that time down to this, we have been undergoing a re-adjustment, and it was only in 1930 that we were able to see the marked difference there is between a Liberal and a Conservative in economic policies, because the conditions of the day brought to the forefront the different attitude of the two parties towards economic questions. All are now able to see clearly that we have different methods of dealing with economic problems, because of the different points of view. One says protection; the other says free trade. One says "let us guarantee the banks against any losses, no matter what loss the farmers have to take", and the other says: "Let us put the people in a position where it will not be required that the farmer should buy in a protected market when the commodities he has to sell can bring scarcely enough to pay the transportation costs; let us lower production costs by reducing freight rates and bringing the price of manufactured goods, which the farmer has to buy, more in line with the price at which he has to sell, and so enable him to establish an assured market for his produce in the face of world competition." That is the difference of mind as exemplified by the Conservatives and Liberals during the last Federal campaign. The Conservatives say: "Let us begin at the top. Let us make the industrialist more wealthy by giving him protection for the products of his industry, so that the industry will employ more labor, the labor will have more money to purchase our wheat, and everyone will be prosperous and happy." But industry under this policy only becomes more prosperous by charging more for the commodity than the consumer otherwise would have to pay. I do not care what the Hon. Mr. Bennett or the Leader of this Government (*Premier Anderson*) have said to the contrary, it is a fact that, relatively speaking, the price of goods is higher under a high tariff, than under free trade or a low tariff. The farmer will have to pay more for the goods he has to buy while what he is looking for is an opportunity to reduce his cost of production by getting the prices of those things which he must buy, down to a level more closely related to the price of the commodities he has to sell. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that one of the main features of the situation we are experiencing at the present time, is that we are passing through the period of reconstruction and readjustment of prices. Everyone will admit that we were more prosperous in the days when we were selling wheat at fifty cents a bushel—as we did. I remember the first time I drew wheat to market I got fifty-four cents a bushel for it, and that was not at Fort William but at the local elevator. We never dreamed then of wheat more than eighty or ninety cents a bushel—never dreamed of it! That was the condition of affairs from 1901 down to the year the war began, 1914, and, if I remember rightly, it was not until 1915 that wheat remained over the dollar mark. Why, Mr. Speaker, we bought

our binders for \$140 at that time, and were able to pay for them with 50-cent wheat. The reason we could do that was because the price of the machine was not out of proportion to the price of other commodities. Very few farmers in those days bought a suit that cost them more than \$14. They did not think of it, and that was in harmony with prices of commodities generally. But in the time intervening between then and now we have had the Great War, with its high prices based on unlimited credits, when commodity prices in terms of money rose. Since then strenuous efforts have been made to maintain these war-time prices but farm products have fallen greatly in price in relation to certain commodities. Let us take an example. A blanket made in Great Britain, in the years prior to the war, could be bought for four bushels of wheat. At the present time, if Liberal tariffs prevailed, you could buy it for twelve bushels of wheat; but if you buy a similar blanket made in the city of Montreal under the policies of the Conservative Government of today, it would take twenty bushels of wheat. So I say that it is the relation as between the prices of the commodities the farmer has to sell and the prices of the manufactured goods which he must buy that requires to be adjusted if prosperity is to be restored to this western country. That is one of the chief difficulties we are experiencing today. When I make that statement, I want to bring this home to those who are sitting in this House today, who have said that there is no difference between the two old parties in regard to the tariff: Our two great parties have stood as far apart as the poles in regard to tariff policies which they believe best suited to our particular needs. In the United States, and the world over if you like, you find that people do divide themselves into political parties on lines very similar to those on which the people of Western Canada and all Canada are divided. The Conservatives advocate policies of high protection; the Liberals urge for a wider measure of free trade. But, in connection with the problems confronting us today, the Conservatives do not come along with protection for us, the farmers of Western Canada. They come along with the suggestion that there should be protection given to industry so as to give greater profits to the industrialist at the top of the scale, who then will be able to give more employment to labor and labor will purchase and consume more of our wheat. In the long run, it is graded from the top down to the farmer himself at the bottom of the scale. The Liberals, on the other hand, say we should start with the farmer; that what we should do is to try to sell our farmers' products in the best market in the world, the market where the standard of living is sufficiently high to demand our farm products at a price which will ensure the farmer a reasonable return for his industry. More than this, the Liberals say: "Permit the farmer to buy his necessities in the cheapest market in the world, thus lowering his cost of production. If you do that, you will increase the purchasing power of our farmers, give more employment, and so increase prosperity among the mass of our people. You will improve the position, not only of the farmer but also of the fisherman, the trapper, the miner and the lumberman, and all the primary producers who constitute the market for manufactured goods. Thus you will have the highest degree possible of prosperity, and Saskatchewan will come in for its share with the rest of the Dominion.

But they do not stop there. When we get into our difficulties (and my friend the member for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) says we have all our difficulties in the Dominion under a Conservative Government) they tell us of the great credit corporation they will set up to help the farmers out of their financial troubles and into diversified farming. We have been producing wheat, and we have been encouraged at times to produce more wheat. We have been producing it primarily for the British market—and now my friends come along and say that the British market should be denied to us so as to help their industrial friends in Montreal. They say: "We'll extend credits to China, and we'll send your wheat over there. We'll teach the Chinese coolies to eat wheat and sell it to them even though we have to sell cheaper than the British worker is prepared to pay for it in the Old Country." That is the kind of solution they offer to us in this province!

Then they tell us this finance corporation is going to persuade us and assist us to go into diversified farming, mixed farming. Why, Mr. Speaker, it is not so long ago that I heard some of those very gentlemen advocate the mechanization of our farms. They told us to get rid of our horses and do the work by machines, and they told us to get rid of our cows and pigs in order to buy the gasoline for the tractors and cars, because that would mean giving employment to more men in Eastern Canada who would then be able to take more of our wheat. Many farmers took them at their word and got rid of their horses and bought tractors, got rid of their cows and pigs—and now these gentlemen come along and tell us to accept further advances of loans from them so that we can go back into mixed farming. And while these men are giving this advice to the producers of barley who cannot

get enough for their product to pay freight down to Fort William, and to producers who cannot sell a bushel of oats, my friend the Minister of Agriculture goes out to the province of Alberta and buys Peace River oats, brings them in and puts them in the elevator at Moose Jaw, and has to keep them there to be finally sold at cut-price rates. The men and organizations of one kind and another that have loaded the producers of this country with machinery, cars, radios, and what not, and who told us to produce wheat and to sell our horses, our cattle and our hogs in order to do the work by machinery, now come along and tell us to produce something else, to go into mixed farming and produce hogs and cattle! But when we do that, what is going to happen? Where are we going to sell them? Are we going to sell them in China too, to the coolies? That is the solution these men offer to us in our difficulties.

Now the Liberal party has a solution which it thinks a good one, and which it has been presenting ever since I was a member of the party or became interested in the matter, which is since I was a boy. That is British Preference.

Back in 1897, when I first began to take an interest as a boy in politics, I can remember the question of British Preference being discussed, having as its object the establishment of free trade as between Canada and Great Britain in those products that are required in Canada and those products we, of Canada, have to sell in the British market. We always had a free market at the other end, and we have been trying to provide a market for those goods that we wanted to buy from Great Britain. Not only have we been striving for that in Saskatchewan and also outside Saskatchewan, but we have been striving for a port on Hudson Bay. Was it only because we were thinking that we could ship our wheat out by it? No! It was because we always have had in mind from the beginning that, some day, we would have between Canada and Great Britain free intercourse for those goods we produce in Western Canada into the British market, and at the same time free intercourse for those goods which we have to buy in Western Canada from Great Britain, so that, thereby, we should have the opportunity of buying those goods we require at the lowest possible cost. In that way we knew that we would keep production costs down to the lowest level and in that way also we would have created, at the other end of the route, the very best possible market in the world for those goods produced in Western Canada. That is what we have been looking for. And in 1930 we had it almost in our grasp: The port was under construction on Hudson's Bay; a budget had been brought forth which presented to the people of the Dominion of Canada the possibilities of buying manufactured goods from Great Britain, a great number of items were placed on the free list and even our textiles, boots and shoes and other home necessities were cut down greatly from what they were when the Liberal party introduced the British Preference in 1897. Then our friends in Eastern Canada—those people who lay the blame for low prices of wheat in Canada upon the Wheat Pool in Western Canada, whose main object was to keep the price of wheat up just as others have been trying to keep the price of their commodities up—these men came to us in 1930 when they said: "If you do that kind of thing you are going to close the factories in Montreal, in Toronto and in other parts of Eastern Canada." They said further: "The only method by which we can prevent that is to defeat the Government that built the railway and the port on Hudson's Bay and thus prevent it from lowering still further the railway and shipping rates to all ports in the Dominion." If, Mr. Speaker, you are not convinced that that was the argument, get the press reports and read for yourself the speeches of men like Mr. Cahan in Montreal, warning the people of Montreal that, if the Liberal Government were returned to power, every single implement used on Western Canada's farms would be shipped in from the Old Land free of duty into Western Canada and would be used by western people to the detriment of manufacturers in the east.

Well, our friends in the east did not think it would get results to start to preach a doctrine of that kind in the west. They did not wait until 1930 to begin preaching. Away down in the Maritime Provinces as early as 1922 they started preaching two doctrines which found their way right across the Dominion, one of them being sectional ideals—split this old Dominion of ours up; make the people of the Eastern provinces talk about Maritime rights; make them talk it and break the organization for low tariffs, not by direct, but by indirect attack. They succeeded in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick, but they succeeded in New Brunswick only by adding to it one more question—that of Quebec domination. Then in the year 1926 they moved out to Western Canada. They moved their forces to Western Canada, moved their organization to Western Canada, moved their money to Western Canada and they fought our elections of 1929 and 1930. As a result of both those elections

they did break in upon the western representation that was helping to forward that free intercourse between these western plains and the great natural market we had over at the centre of the Empire. Well, Mr Speaker, it is all very well for the members on the other side of the House to argue that this issue has nothing to do with provincial matters. The man who has to stay on a farm, and try to make a living on that farm, who is so foolish as to state that the British market is of no interest to the western farmer, then the sooner he quits farming the better for him, and the sooner he quits farming the better for the farming population of Western Canada. I have not lost hope for the man my honorable friend from Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) spoke about as I have for that man who cannot see that his best interest lies in getting closer to the Old Country than to Eastern Canada. I have not as little hope for him, I repeat, as I have for the man who cannot see that our future prosperity depends upon a closer and closer alliance with the centre of the Empire and our buying the products of the people who consume the wheat we are growing in Western Canada. Mr. Speaker, if these bloated plutocrats down in the eastern part of Canada who have been growing rich transporting and trading in the wheat of Western Canada, and on the resources of Canada, if they cannot see what is the problem confronting the whole of Western Canada today, which, if it is not met will mean trouble, well—trouble will come. Our old friends in the Maritime Provinces, men like Premier Baxter in New Brunswick, a good old Tory premier, and like Premier Rhodes in Nova Scotia (another good Tory premier) long ago have shown that they are not any more thin-skinned about the relations which exist than is the man of whom the honorable member from Bengough speaks. Nor am I so thin-skinned. I am far more concerned about keeping this old Empire of ours together in a way which will bring benefit to us than I am concerned with the relationship which we are told should exist between the city of Regina and the city of Montreal. We, in Western Canada, have only one natural market and that natural market is at the centre of the Empire. There is far more produce grown right around those cities of Eastern Canada than those cities, situated as they are today, can possibly consume, and we in the west are sitting out on the fringe dependent on the centre of the Empire for a market for the goods we are producing from day to day, and on that market for the prosperity of this western country today depends.

That being the situation, I am not going to make any excuses for standing in this House as a Liberal, or for standing on any platform in Saskatchewan, in opposition at any time and at all times to a government, whether it calls itself Co-operative, or whether it is Conservative or Progressive, which advocates policies I believe to be in opposition to the interests and well-being of the farming population of this western country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as this would be a convenient part of my speech in which to stop, I would like to have the privilege at this point of adjourning for dinner.

Mr. Speaker: It being six o'clock I will now leave the chair.

Resuming at 8 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Gardiner said:

Mr. Speaker: When I concluded before dinner, I had suggested to the House that one of the causes of the difficulties under which we are laboring at the present time is the necessity of getting back to lower price levels, and that the price levels of the present time are largely due to the war and the after-effects of the war. I had stated that some of those who were critical of the western farmers' efforts to keep the prices of his products in line with those of the goods he had to buy, by means of the pooling method of marketing and other methods, were doing exactly the same sort of thing for the purpose of benefiting their own industry. So far as the present condition is concerned, I also stated that the pooling method or other forms of organization created in Western Canada by farm groups, had nothing much to do with it, or at least, not as much as some other factors.

As regards price levels, as I have stated, practically all organizations other than agricultural, ever since the war, have been striving to keep prices up, and the Wheat Pool has been trying to do the same thing, and, if the Wheat Pool tried to control prices, they had plenty of company in the manufacturers' and other organizations.

Those in industrial countries which do not produce their own food-stuffs in sufficient volume to supply their whole demand have felt the pressure of the high prices based upon the unlimited credits of war time, and have tried to save themselves from complete collapse by taking steps to put themselves in the position of supplying their own needs from their own fields. By tariffs and other methods they have reduced grain importations and have created conditions under which it is impossible to sell the farm products of Western Canada in Continental European

countries. The only single country in Europe which seems to be so constituted industrially that its market for farm produce cannot be destroyed, is Great Britain. Great Britain is the only market in Europe we can depend upon for the marketing of Western Canada's farm products in considerable volume. It stands for reason, therefore, that all countries outside of Europe which produce a surplus of farm products are bent upon selling those farm products in Great Britain; and, therefore, the competition of those other countries must necessarily affect the prices of farm commodities. Those prices have gone down, and we, at the present time, are affected by abnormally low prices for the commodities we have to sell while the prices of the commodities we have to buy have remained up. Consequently, any government which prevents the prices of the manufactured commodities we have to buy from coming down to a level relatively equal with the prices of the products we have to sell, is guilty of an action detrimental to the farming interests of Canada—and that action has been taken by the present Government of Canada. They have jeopardized the market we have in Great Britain for the things we have to sell, and erected tariff walls to strangle competition and so enable the manufacturer to keep up the prices of the goods we have to buy.

For that reason, I believe it is imperative that all those interested in the welfare of Western Canada should come to the conclusion that there should be one organization, national in its scope, which should get together and strive to regain that market which was ours until a few months ago.

Having made those observations, I desire to refer to some other matters more specifically mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. In that Speech, after the mention of those conditions affecting agriculture to which I have referred, there follows a paragraph on highways (which I shall deal with later) and then we have this paragraph on Natural Resources:

"On October 1, 1930, our Natural Resources came under provincial control and are now administered by a Provincial Department of Natural Resources. Legislation relative to these resources will be presented to you for endorsement."

Now, Mr. Speaker, there has been some discussion of the question of natural resources since we last met, and perhaps this discussion was more concentrated during the by-election in Estevan than at any time since the last session except it be during the last Federal election. The statement has been made that those on this side of the House did not oppose the natural resources proposal of the present Government. In reply to that I would state this: There was no vote called by either side on the natural resources question. Certain members on both sides intimated an intention to vote against the measure if it came to a vote

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Evidently they had a change of heart.

Mr. Gardiner: They intimated that they would vote against it if it came to a vote, and I venture to state that neither the members on the Government side of the House nor those on this side, had any change of heart up to the time the motion was called. But no one called for a vote on this or that side, so no vote was taken. But I venture to state that more on this side gave expression to their opinion on that occasion, than did on the other side. I myself spoke, and in the course of my remarks I gave three reasons why I was dissatisfied with the agreement. One of those reasons was that we on this side at least were not acquainted with the financial considerations that would result from the agreement, including the cost of administration and what revenue could be reasonably expected. That is, we had no definite knowledge of the financial arrangements being entered into by the Government upon which to base definite conclusions as to what was likely to result to the province from this agreement.

It was stated, I think by the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*), that this was the best agreement ever offered—and we agreed with that. It was further stated that this was the best agreement that was ever likely to be offered by any government at Ottawa—but we did not agree with that. That is, we did not think that no government at Ottawa would ever make us a better offer than the one that was before us at the time; but I am prepared to state that I believe it was the best agreement we could have got at that moment.

I contended further that there was no reason why an agreement to take over the natural resources and administer them from Regina should have been entered into at that time. It has always been the case, ever since our lands were used for homesteading purposes—it has always been a foregone conclusion that one day those

unalienated western lands would be turned over to the western provinces. The whole question was as to whether the proper time had arrived at which an agreement mutually beneficial could be made. It was always the contention of the previous Government that we would not sign until we could get a new agreement with Ottawa better than the agreement we had in 1905. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the agreement of one year ago has brought nothing more to this province, so far as financial arrangements are concerned—not a single thing that we did not have in the agreement of 1905. Therefore, it was unnecessary to sign, one year ago, an agreement which we have had at all times since 1905. That is to say that, under the agreement of 1905 we were to receive a subsidy of \$1,125,000 when our population reached 1,200,000, and immediately our population became 1,200,000 we had, under that agreement of 1905, that subsidy in perpetuity. We had that under the agreement of 1905, and we have it today under the agreement of 1930, but there is nothing in the 1930 agreement so far as financial arrangements are concerned that we did not have under the agreement of 1905.

It is true that, under the 1930 agreement, we have the right of appeal to the Privy Council in certain matters. To that I would state, Mr. Speaker, that, so long as we remain in the British Empire and so long as we remain a part of Confederation, we have the right to appeal to the Privy Council. We have that right, as any other part of the British Empire has the right, without signing any agreement with the Dominion Government. That right always has been asserted by the Liberal party, and a clause of this kind is unnecessary.

The only thing then that we have in addition is a Commission that is going to sit on the question as to what is coming to us for alienations from 1905 down to 1930. On the alienations that took place prior to 1905, after the Supreme Court had decided whether or not we are entitled to any compensation prior to 1905, we then have the right to carry an appeal to the Privy Council. The case is already before the Supreme Court of Canada, and when the presentation by the Dominion was made to the court

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: I do not think it quite proper for my honorable friend to refer to a matter that is now before the courts.

Mr. Gardiner: I do not think my honorable friend is quite serious when he says that. This matter is not before the court.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Mr. Speaker, the matter is before the court as my honorable friend well knows.

Mr. Speaker: The point is well taken.

Mr. Gardiner: I presume the point of order will always be well taken.

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition by his remark "the point of order will always be well taken" seems to indicate some reflection on the Speaker of this House. I just want to protest emphatically against tactics of that kind.

Mr. Gardiner: I do not think there was anything in my remarks to which objection can reasonably be taken. There have been three points of order raised, and Mr. Speaker has declared in favor of two from that side "well taken", and one from this side.

To resume, Mr. Speaker, so far as finances are concerned, we have nothing in the agreement of 1930 that we did not have in the agreement of 1905, and I believe that, from a legal point of view, the Commission sitting on the question of the alienations from 1905 will give a decision in much the same terms as other Commissions such as that in Manitoba, which came to the conclusion that the only thing that province was entitled to was an increase in the subsidy because, prior to 1912, Manitoba was receiving less than the other western provinces in subsidy. They gave them the difference between the amount paid to this province and to Alberta and that which had been paid to Manitoba.

So far as the agreement of 1930 is concerned, then, we have got nothing by way of financial consideration that we did not have since 1905. On the other hand, we are saddled with additional responsibilities, for we take over only the remnant of the lands, the best of which already have been alienated, and we have to administer them from Regina. In 1905, the agreement set forth that the lands of Western Canada were to be used for immigration and for purposes of encouraging immigra-

tion. Homesteads were to be given free to people coming into the country. It was considered then, as it is considered yet, that the land was not of much use to the Government of Canada until somebody was living on it, and it became productive. All these western lands were of little use until some government placed people on them, and these people started to pay taxes, the taxes being used to bring about development of schools and other necessary services. This had been going on for twenty-five years since the province was formed, until all the best land had been taken up. Then, all governments, both Federal and Provincial, were willing to get closer together and, as a result of negotiations, which have taken place from time to time, step by step, we got the Federal Government to the point where they were willing to admit that all the resources from which immediate revenue could be expected through bringing in immigrants had been used up. Nothing was to be gained to the Federal Treasury by withholding the balance of the resources if suitable agreements could be made, and so they agreed to turn them over to the western governments. Just prior to the time they were turned over, we interviewed the Federal authorities in an effort to improve on the agreement of 1905. The question at issue during those discussions was the matter of the subsidy in perpetuity. Up to that time, the province had been receiving an annual subsidy of \$750,000 which, under the agreement of 1905, it was to receive when its population reached 800,000, and the Federal authorities signified their willingness to negotiate on the basis that we would receive \$750,000 in perpetuity. But we said this: "We will not start negotiations on that basis. Not at all. We have had that since 1905, and the agreement of 1905 set forth that we were to get \$1,125,000 in perpetuity when our population reaches 1,200,000. All we need to do then is to wait until that time before completing an agreement and we will automatically receive \$1,125,000 annually in perpetuity without signing an agreement. But if you admit the continuation of the financial terms under the agreement of 1905, then we are prepared to take that as the further basis of negotiation." The Federal Government had appointed the Manitoba Commission and entered into certain negotiations with Alberta and asked for more time. It was at that stage of the proceedings that the present Government went to Ottawa, and they asked for the same agreement that we had asked for—or rather they asked for the same terms in the agreement that we had asked for as the basis from which to start discussions of the whole transfer. The Government accepted the offer already made to Manitoba toward the end of May, 1929. In other respects they were given the same consideration as was given to the province of Manitoba, with this exception: The province of Manitoba did not ask for the right to go to the Privy Council, which, they knew, they had already.

We have arrived at the point where the Government has agreed to accept what I have outlined, and at the same time to take over the responsibilities of a complete new department. If they check over the revenues obtained from Saskatchewan resources for the last ten or fifteen years (as I have done) and the expenditures during the same period in connection therewith, they will find that there is very little difference between these expenditures and revenues, in spite of the large alienations made during the time there were great numbers of people coming into the province and paying into the treasury. As a matter of fact, they will find that the Federal Government has been relying mainly on the customs duties as a return for the settlement of the west because the revenue they obtained from other sources was just about what they expended in administration.

Now this Government went to Ottawa and entered into this agreement and accepted the responsibility for the new department and got no consideration by way of revenue to meet the cost of administration. That is, they were entitled, under the agreement of 1905, to \$750,000 by way of subsidy, and they did not have to meet the costs of administration of a large department. They did not have to buy aeroplanes for patrol work. They did not have to maintain a survey branch. They did not have to do any of the work necessary to be done to assist in the development of northern Saskatchewan. The only advantage we have gained in the change is having the office of administration brought closer to where the resources are, and so, presumably, to be able to push development a little faster. Otherwise, there is no advantage in having the office at Regina instead of at Ottawa. In other words, we probably will have a development of the resources of the northern part of the province earlier because the office of administration is nearer at hand.

Now, I come to this point: We have the same amount of revenue coming to us, and we have taken over a new department to administer, the administration of which will cost as much as the whole subsidy we are receiving from the Federal Government. In other words, we are just out the amount of money—the \$750,000—we obtained previously by way of subsidy, and the only thing we have in exchange is

the office of administration a little closer and the possibility of a little earlier development of our resources. From the very nature of these resources, I fail to see how we are going to get any great revenue from them for the next twenty years or maybe more. In other words, there was no particular need of hurrying to sign an agreement of the kind. It was always coming nearer and nearer to the time when our point of view would prevail, because of the very nature of the negotiations taking place between government and government, we were always assured of getting the same treatment as these other governments got, so we had nothing to gain by haste. As it is, we have the resources today, and we have the responsibility of administering them from these buildings. I am not inclined to discuss this matter much further at this time. Probably we can, at some future time, get better financial terms in connection with our resources. But we have already arrived at the time when this Government is going hat in hand to the city of Ottawa begging for money to put on an immigration scheme, in fact asking the Federal Government to put up dollar-for-dollar to put it on.

My friend, the member for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) was twitting us this afternoon because we had criticized the settlement plan when we did not yet know what the scheme was. Well, we do know something about that, for, in connection with election campaigns, considerable use was made of it. A skeleton outline of a settlement scheme was given during the Federal election and again during the by-election in Estevan. From the information given then, it was obvious to some of us that the scheme is one that will not stand much examination. During the years since the province was formed, the best lands have been gone over and picked up. For years before this province was formed, and for years after that, these lands were available to immigrants and the best have been picked up as homesteads. Now, we have this settlement scheme based on the selling of these lands at a certain price. Well, Mr. Speaker, the better lands were given away under a \$10 homesteading fee, and all that was required after that was that the settler live on that land for three years. He performed certain homesteading duties and then became the registered owner. But now, after all the land has been over-run and all the better land picked up, this Government comes along with this settlement scheme. What is this scheme? It is to place all men in Saskatchewan, who for any reason are without and desire lands, on these poorer lands, charging for them a certain sum, as I understand, of from one to four dollars an acre. They are to be made to pay one-quarter down, and the balance will be charged against the land. It simply means this, Mr. Speaker: That the Government hopes to be able to get people to pay from \$160 to \$640 a quarter-section for land that has been allowed to lie waste during the time it could be secured for \$10 a quarter section, and I do not believe a scheme of that kind has very much promise in it for the people of the province.

The criticism I would make of the attitude that has been taken by the Government to date, since the resources were taken over, is a criticism which has to do with the conduct of election campaigns. The resources were used by those in authority in this province for the purpose of trying to influence voters in connection with Federal and Provincial elections. They were used in my own constituency, and in other provincial constituencies for that purpose during the Federal election, and when we got into the Estevan by-election, we found individuals going about that constituency, visiting every community, telling the farmers of that southern part of the province that they were going to give them an opportunity to settle under this particular scheme. I say that the natural resources of this province have been used for political purposes to a greater extent by this present Government than by any Government, Conservative or Liberal, while they were administered under the Federal Government at Ottawa. I say that critically, because I do not believe that the natural resources should be used to the benefit of either Liberals or Conservatives as such, but should be used for all the people of the province of Saskatchewan and for all the people of Canada.

There is one other question that has been discussed in the Speech from the Throne to a certain extent and that is the question of education. We are told in the Speech that something has been done for the rural schools of the province of Saskatchewan:

"In the matter of Education the changes directed by you at your last session have been made. Increased attention has been given to the task of making more efficient our rural schools. Our public schools are now non-sectarian and it is gratifying to know that my Government has had general co-operation by all parties concerned, in carrying out the reforms initiated by legislation at your last session."

Well, in that connection, might I say this, that anything the present Government can do to improve conditions in the rural schools will have the unanimous support of those on this side of the House. During the whole twenty-four years the Liberal Government was in power, everything that could be done within the financial means of the people of this province was done by the old government to improve education in the rural districts. I venture to state that no province, whether in Eastern or in Western Canada, made more rapid strides in this branch of education than did the province of Saskatchewan under Liberal Government. I am not going to attempt in any manner to detract from any credit that may be coming to this Government and to the Leader of the Government for what has been accomplished in the sixteen months this Government has been in office, rather I am prepared to give him credit. Knowing what I do about the administration of affairs, one might attempt certain things which another would not do, but any government holding power in this province would attempt in every way possible to increase the efficiency of the rural school. One of the reasons for this is that about seventy-two percent of all the boys and girls in Saskatchewan are living on our farms. Since seventy-two percent of our boys and girls are educated in rural schools, if any schools are going to be specially helped in the province at all, they must be our rural schools. Everything that can be done should be done to make them more efficient. Now, in an attempt to make them more efficient the Government has done certain things with which I am not in entire agreement. One of them was doing away, during the last session, with the sections of the Act that provided for Winter High Schools in the province of Saskatchewan. I am quite aware that advantage had not been taken of the sections providing Winter High Schools up to the time the previous government left office. No advantage had been taken of the proposal I admit, but at the same time I contend there were possibilities in that scheme that would have been to the advantage of the people of the province if applied to rural schools. The Government, however, saw fit to have those provisions cancelled. In addition to that, they saw fit to introduce an enlargement of the correspondence courses that were already there.

There is only one objection I take to the attitude of speakers on the other side and it is an objection I take to the whole attitude as expressed in the Speech from the Throne. They take credit for anything that was done during the last twenty-five years, and, more particularly, Mr. Speaker, for the things which were being done at the time they came into power: For example, they have opened a Deaf and Dumb Institute

Premier Anderson: Not yet!

Mr. Gardiner: They have done the same with the Technical School in Regina, and they have done a number of other things along that line, according to the statements made in the Speech from the Throne. In connection with these correspondence courses, there was a correspondence course in force for years, and the only thing the present Government has done since it came into power is to extend it to grades IX, X, and XI. The old government established it covering the first eight grades, and the new Government has enlarged that correspondence course to cover the next three grades. So we are, probably, about equal in what we have accomplished for the rural schools in the matter of correspondence courses. We only differ to this extent, that the old Government had established something that prepared the way for the new to extend these courses beyond grade VIII. Under the system of correspondence courses, while the old Government was in office, facilities were extended to children in the outlying districts, who might not be in a position where they could take their public school course, and the present Government has enlarged that so that they can now go on until they have what they call a second class teacher's certificate. That is the situation we have today, and I would say to the Government, "take all credit that is due for having placed the last three grades on the correspondence course, but at the same time give credit to the old Government for having established these correspondence courses before the present Government came into power."

Then, in connection with our schools, there is another matter to which I wish to refer, and that has to do with normal training. I cannot agree entirely with the position of the Leader of the Government. There might be some good result from sending our normal pupils out to teach in the rural schools, but I submit that eighty-five percent of the pupils in our normal schools have been, at least in part if not wholly, educated in those rural schools in which they are going to teach for experience. Well, now, some of my friends will say that, because of that, it does not follow that they are at all competent to go back and teach in the rural schools. I would say that by far the greater part of the eighty-five percent took

the last three years of their education, after their elementary grades, in the village school, perhaps three or four miles from the farm on which they lived. They had gone to school in the rural schools and they knew what was going on. Just before the Estevan election, I was coming down from the city of Yorkton. There were a number of these students on the train. Sitting in the next seat to me were two girls and one said to the other: "How did you get along at your school?" The other one replied, "Oh, I got along all right. The first morning I went into the class room I said 'Good morning' and the children said 'Good morning, Nellie.'" Nellie had been brought up in that district and had attended that school. Well, somebody had to go to the expense of sending that girl out from Moose Jaw in order to take this particular training in the particular school in which she had received her education before she went to normal school. That is the objection I take to it. After all, in an agricultural province like Saskatchewan, there is nothing to be gained by sending students long distances from the cities to gain a knowledge of agricultural conditions. Our cities have small populations as cities go, and would be only considered large towns in some of the other provinces and in other countries of the world. Why, inside of twenty minutes, by walking from any point in the city of Regina you could get right out into the open country and be right along-side one of these school houses. One of the things they acquire when they come in for the normal school courses to the city of Regina is a knowledge of how people live in our large urban centres and an inducement to try to improve their condition so far as the comforts in their homes are concerned and it is no detriment to them to have a knowledge of city life to take back to the farming areas. After living in the city for nine months in the year and going back to the country districts they carry some of the atmosphere with them, but I say it is a waste of money, whether paid by the Government or by the father or mother of the student, it is a waste of money on somebody's part to send these pupils back to the schools they came from in order to give them a knowledge of these schools.

There is one other question which has to do with education, to which I would refer, and it is one that I am going to deal with very briefly. We heard a great deal of talk with regard to sectarianism in this province, and I think we have arrived at the time in the public life of the province of Saskatchewan when this question should be buried for all time to come. I think we have arrived at the time when we have to recognize that we are going to hear very little more of the school question in the province. There are those who have been particularly active in the agitation, whom we are likely to hear very little from in future. Back in 1905 at the time of the passing of *The Saskatchewan Act*, when the natural resources question came up associated with this school question, we were told by the leaders of the Conservative party that we had given Saskatchewan a constitution which should not have been adopted by the people of this western country, and they placed the responsibility for that on the Liberal party. They say, "you had a Liberal Government at Ottawa and you had a Liberal Government in Saskatchewan, and with that Liberal Government at Ottawa and Liberal Government in Saskatchewan, you established a constitution that is not a proper constitution, and along with it a system of schools that is not in the interests of our people." We have heard the welkin ring with that cry, election after election. The four men who did the most talking were the present member for the city of Regina, now sitting in the House of Commons at Ottawa, the present member for the constituency of Long Lake in the House of Commons at Ottawa, the present member for the constituency of Lumsden in the Provincial House, and the present Minister of Education, the Prime Minister of this province. These men have talked more about this question than all other gentlemen in the Conservative party. Now, the reason I say that we have come to the time when we can expect to hear very little more of this question is because we have these four men today right in the House of Commons and in the Legislature of this province. Two of them are in Ottawa holding down seats in the House of Commons and two are holding down seats in the Legislature of this province. Two of them in Ottawa are supporting Mr. Bennett, the Conservative Prime Minister, and two of them are members of the Government of this province—and they can choose whether they call it a Conservative or a Co-operative Government, but they are supporting the policies of the Conservative party, and they can, if they choose, put upon the statute books the policies they have been advocating for the last twenty-five years.

Now, how is this question going to be settled? Well, if these men are not satisfied today with the constitution of Saskatchewan, in so far as the school question is concerned, which is exactly the same constitution as it was in 1905, they have a mover and a seconder sitting in the House of Commons to move and second an amendment to the constitution, and they have a mover and seconder in this Legisla-

ture, and I venture to say when the next general election comes around that not one of these gentlemen will have done anything to change the constitution of this province. That, Mr. Speaker, should settle this school question for all time to come. Settle it in what way? Settle it by continuing to administer the school law in the way the Liberal party for twenty-four years had been administering it in Saskatchewan under a constitution which these men opposed, indicating that the very individuals who criticized it believe it to be the best kind of constitution that we could have. When we talk about sectarianism, one of the unkindest cuts of all was to place in the mouth of the Administrator the words of the Speech from the Throne. These words, Mr. Speaker:

"Our public schools are now non-sectarian."

The very gentlemen who read that remark from the Speech from the Throne the other day, Mr. Speaker, was the gentleman who placed that school law on the statute books, which was written into the constitution of Saskatchewan and another province of Western Canada, not only as Prime Minister of the Territories, Mr. Speaker, but as Minister of Education, and I think even at the time, as Attorney General of the North West Territories. That is the gentleman who was made to say: No more sectarianism! That is the effect of it. No longer sectarianism in our schools!

Now, if sectarianism can be removed from the schools with the ease and simplicity with which they say they have removed it (if it ever was there) then it is a thing that could not have been affecting our schools very much. Every one of those schools, every public school that I know of in the province of Saskatchewan that was being carried on in a building owned by the Church is still being conducted in the same building. "We have removed sectarianism from the schools"? Down in the town of Lampman, the other night, the Minister of Education was reported to have said that practically all the teachers who were teaching in the public schools, against whom insinuations have been made, are still teaching in the schools. He said, "all we did was to get them to change the clothes they wore." What I would like to say is that it does not take very long for new clothing to become a garb. All the sectarianism has been removed from the schools? I venture to say that the Prime Minister, as Minister of Education has not been called upon to remove emblems from any public school room and I venture to say that . . .

Premier Anderson: That is not right.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, if the Prime Minister will tell us that he has removed any emblem . . .

Premier Anderson: I will do that.

Mr. Gardiner: There were a few removed after the law was passed, but I venture to say that my honorable friend has not had the task to perform which he would have had us believe he would have when this legislation was passed.

Premier Anderson: Yes, he has.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, there may be one or two of them.

(Interruptions by Government members.)

Mr. Gardiner: What I want to say is, if all he has done is to remove one or two emblems from the schools, or perhaps if he has even taken a dozen, out of the five thousand schools of the province, then I say it is not much to talk about; and when we heard in the Speech from the Throne, "Our public schools are now non-sectarian", then it does not mean much.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, in view of the Leader of the Opposition's statement with respect to the attitude of the Administrator, I would like to ask him, through you, whether the Administrator himself did not strenuously oppose the passing of *The Saskatchewan Act*.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, it is all right for my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, to contend that he opposed the passage of that Act, but what I said . . .

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Yes or no.

Mr. Gardiner: There has been no attack upon the Administrator.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You misrepresented the attitude of the Administrator.

Mr. Gardiner: There has been no misrepresentation of the attitude of the Administrator! What I said was that the Administrator himself had helped to place in the Act of the North West Territories the law which was embodied in the Act, that was adopted as the constitution of this province in 1905. That is the statement I made and I am not going to withdraw it.

Well now, Mr. Speaker, what I desire to point out is that, if that is all the sectarianism that has been removed in order to eliminate it from the schools, more particularly the public schools, then I say there was not much to talk about in 1929. When my friend from Bengough says that the big question before the electors in that election was the school question, I am inclined to agree with him, and I am inclined to believe, at the same time, that the people of Saskatchewan, having watched them going up and down the province for twenty-four years talking about the constitution of the province of Saskatchewan, now that they are in power at Ottawa and in Regina and not having the backbone to carry out what they preached, are not going to think much about them when the next election comes around. I would also say that the Liberal Government, under all four prime ministers, administered the law under the constitution of the province in the only proper way and that we had in Saskatchewan in those twenty-four years as good administration of the school law as was to be found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada. Let us hope that our friends will take whatever action they wish to take, for they will not be in power very long.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You will get more action than you expect this session!

Mr. Gardiner: Perhaps if my honorable friend would join the Minister of Highways sleeping in the Court House in Yorkton for a while he might become better acquainted with the school law!

Now, I wish to draw attention to the absolute disregard of expenditures by this Government. Money means nothing to these men. They spend money as though it came easy, when, in fact, it is harder to obtain than in any other year in the experience of the province. We, in the province of Saskatchewan today, are having to obtain our revenue for public purposes under greater difficulties perhaps than at any time since the province of Saskatchewan was formed and it always seems to me that the proper thing for a Provincial Treasurer to do at such times is to conserve his resources, just as the ordinary individual has to do to try to get himself back into a position where he can have a net profit. No man can afford to pay taxes out of anything else but profits. If a man borrows money with which to pay taxes because he is not able to sell his goods or produce at a profit, it will not be long until the sheriff pulls up at his door and says, "I am here to foreclose you." The only thing a man can pay taxes from is profits from his labor.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Are your taxes paid?

Mr. Gardiner: My taxes are paid; but I know of some that are not, and there are no judgments against me, that is one thing.

Mr. Speaker, in this province at the present time we have high government expenditures, and no matter how low our revenues may be, our friends on the other side do not think anything of having lawsuits. It does not make any difference to them that many people cannot pay their taxes, so long as lawyers can be travelling somewhere at the expense of the people, they seem to be happy. I can understand why they should not worry. Look at the front bench! Had the party been able to do some of the things they would like to have done, some of the lawyers might not have been in the Government. Some of them might have been out! I was wondering this afternoon when the member from Bengough was eulogizing the ministers of the Government why he did not eulogize the Minister of Public Works. He went over all the others. Those fellows sitting in the back benches over there know and think a lot and I have no doubt some of them have an idea that it will not be so long until they drop their Minister of Public Works.

(Interruptions by Government members.)

That seems to me to be the direction that they are heading in so far as the administration is concerned.

We had the trial of Mr. Bronfman, a trial that has been reviewed over and over again and perhaps it will be reviewed again. There are others more competent to review it than I, since I have had little to do with the conduct of court cases. Then we had our Commission. They have been sitting for some three months. Do

you know, Mr. Speaker, that after all the troubles we had last session, after I stood up and objected to the Minister of Public Works even reading the declarations he read, pointing out to you that it was improper to have them read, and he proceeded to read them hour after hour to the members of this Legislature, and then after he was all through, and the matter stood on the order paper day after day and they moved to have them referred to a committee and we moved in amendment that they be referred to a Royal Commission, then the matter again stood on the order paper for a considerable length of time and when we came right down to the end of the session the amendment was agreed upon to refer these matters to a Royal Commission, the Minister of Public Works then gets up all over the province and says the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) and myself are responsible for all the expenditure that has been made in the conduct of that Royal Commission! Has he no idea as to how Government is conducted? I always thought the ministers who sat on that side took responsibility for administration and all its works and if they could not carry that responsibility in the House then they stepped out and handed it over to whomever would take responsibility, to whom it belonged. That is always what has been done under the British parliamentary system. But my friend from Bengough has fortunately enlightened us that the Leader of the Government is not going to accept defeat on matters of first importance. These are not going to bring about his resignation. He is not going to appeal to the country over any matter like the defeat of a measure the Government brought into the House. He is going to hang on to his job as long as he can, and I advise him to do that, because the people of the province are waiting to get at him. I advise him to hang on.

Premier Anderson: That's what you did.

Mr. Gardiner: No, my honorable friend is wrong. We did not need to go to the country on June 6, 1929. At that time, we had eighteen months still to run. We did not hang on as we might, had we so chosen, but we went to the country after the fourth session of the Legislature.

Mr. Hanbidge: Was not that too soon?

Mr. Gardiner: Perhaps you are right.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: But what about after June 6? You hung on then!

Mr. Gardiner: We did the constitutional thing. We did what all my honorable friends admitted was the proper thing to do.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No, we did not!

Mr. Gardiner: We did what my honorable friends agreed was perfectly right after they had consulted with one of the leading parliamentarians of the United Kingdom who advised them that we did the proper thing—and they cannot deny it, Mr. Speaker.

Well, we had this commission sitting for three months, and after it had been sitting for three months hearing evidence—and I suppose I cannot discuss that?

Premier Anderson: No. You cannot!

Mr. Gardiner: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am going to tell him that we can discuss it. These gentlemen were not sitting as judges of the court. They were not sitting in their capacity as judges. They were sitting as commissioners and any man in the province of Saskatchewan, any business man, could have sat on this commission. We are discussing what took place before they have reported, not what they may report. All I want to say is that this commission sat for three months and during that three months they had a certain witness who came back all the way from Ireland to give evidence. He sat there every day while that commission was sitting—and he could have been called the first day! I know he sat there, because I sat there myself. I used to go down just wondering whether it was worthwhile, day after day—and I came to the conclusion that if any of my constituents came and saw me listening to the kind of twaddle I heard being put before that commission, it would go hard with me in my constituency in the next election. This gentleman sat there day after day, and while sitting there he drew down \$295 at some \$4.50 a day, and then he decided that he had better leave, and after he had been on the stand for one hour, he left.

Mr. Davis: And he left at night.

Mr. Gardiner: Now, he might have been called to the witness stand the very first day. There is no reason why he could not have been sworn and his evidence taken. But he sat there all the time waiting to be called, and he was not called until he had sat there for fifty-six days (and they paid him for a number of days in advance of the fifty-six) and then, apparently, after having given evidence he left, and, as my friend says, he left at night. He left at a time when, had he gone back on the stand, the very next question would have been one that would have put him in the position where he would have to go back on what he had said in court once before, on oath, if he had given as evidence what he had said in his sworn declaration, sworn by him in 1929, and containing allegations, Mr. Speaker, which were spread far and wide throughout the province during all the campaign in 1929. That was the kind of thing we had to face in the election of 1929. We went about the province, and met it as best we could and because my friend (*Mr. Davis*) insisted that it should be cleared up somewhere (preferably before a Royal Commission) they now say the expense of that commission lies on this Opposition. And these are the kind of men they called to give evidence. It was a joke—and on that the commission has to report.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And then the joke will be on you.

Mr. Gardiner: After my friend gets the placards back on the bridge, perhaps the joke will be on him.

Now, Sir, we are told in the Speech from the Throne that they have built 1096 miles of power transmission lines in this province during the past year, serving 104 additional towns. I want to submit that they are only building that end of the business which is the most expensive end, and which will only prove in the end a burden on the people of the province, and they are allowing the cities, where the lucrative end of the business lies, to get into private hands and out of public ownership. When they put the province to the expense of building a number of miles of transmission lines to serve a number of towns, they are not building up the kind of system we should have in this province if, at the same time, they are turning over the cities to private companies. When they are building all the rural lines and purchasing power from the private companies who are serving the cities, the private power companies are the happiest people on earth. That's just what they want—and when a minister of the crown takes into a poll with him to work for this Government in an election campaign, the representative of a private power company from the United States of America, I have still to be shown that this Government is sincere in its claims to be a public-ownership Government! I say they are ruining the power system by their policy of building up the most expensive end of a business that can only be made a success by beginning at the larger centres of distribution. That is one more purpose for which the money is being spent without sufficient thought.

In addition to that we have the highway policy of this Government. I am not going into that in detail at the present time for the simple reason that the Highways Minister said at the last session (and I have no doubt he will do it this session) that he would bring down a program during the Budget debate showing where the money voted would be spent. That was done last year and, as I say, no doubt it will be done again this year. But I want to say that last year, we on this side of the House sounded a warning—from 12.10 o'clock at night to 5.15 o'clock in the morning—and yet our friends have been going about the country telling the people that we did not oppose the \$10,000,000 expenditures on highways at all! No! We sat through the whole night for the benefit of our healths!

If you remember the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, you will recall that the Prime Minister from his place in the House, in reply to a statement asked from him, said that the Highway estimates were going through if we sat here all night to do it. That was at 12.30 and at 5 o'clock

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Did you not float a white flag?

Mr. Gardiner: No. We did not. My friend the Prime Minister pulled down the flag he had hoisted at 12.30 o'clock. Further than that, Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Highways did not think that we on this side were not opposed to his expenditures, for he wired out to the constituencies of Estevan and Saltcoats (and I do not know how many more) informing the people out there that the members for those constituencies did oppose the highways expenditures proposed by him—and yet he tells the people of this province that we on this side did not oppose them!

Now, if you go back and read the speeches in the Sessional Papers of last year you will find that the members on this side, for hour after hour, did oppose these proposed expenditures in detail, and though no vote was taken on that particular item, there was a vote taken at the end of the Budget debate on the Budget as a whole, and if you look up the Votes and Proceedings, Mr. Speaker, you will find that we voted against it, and what we emphasized in our vote then was, more particularly, opposition to the highways expenditures. What we had urged was that, if \$10,000,000 was to be spent on roads, then a greater proportion of it should be spent in the municipalities on main market roads, and if the figures are compiled on highway expenditures, they will show that during all the time the old Government was in power, from 1905 down to 1929, fully seventy percent of all the money expended on highways was expended on main market roads

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You were not building highways until 1921.

Mr. Gardiner: I am glad you said that, because you have been saying all over the province that you had done more highway construction in one year than we had in twenty-four.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I never said any such thing.

Mr. Gardiner: I suppose I shall have to accept the honorable gentleman's statement

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The Leader of the Opposition said that this statement was made all over the province. I say that no such statement was made, and he has to accept that statement.

Mr. Gardiner: Oh, no. I do not

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Then you shall before long, and you will take a lot more before we are through.

Mr. Gardiner: I will be here long after you are gone.

They have had this \$10,000,000 program, and they say that future generations will pay for the roads. Did anyone ever hear of a Conservative Government in Canada at any time that paid back a public debt? The only thing you pay is the interest on the public debt, and the public debt is piling up all the time; and that is what happens all the time a Conservative Government is in power. And that is what we are going to experience all the other years they are in power. They will never pay any of it back. What I want to say is this: We are rapidly approaching the point where the revenues are eaten up to pay the interest on the public debt. For example, a total of \$14,000,000 has been placed this year in Capital Debt, if my friends have not exceeded their vote of last year. But this year, \$14,000,000, or somewhere in the neighborhood of that sum, has been added to the Capital Debt of the province for which additional interest must be paid out of revenues of the province. In addition, we have liabilities at this time, greater than ever before. We have this guarantee to the banks which has been given to assist the Wheat Pool to carry on its activities. I do not know how much that commits us to. I would like someone to tell me about that. I am having letters all the time from all over the province asking for information, but I cannot give it because I do not know how much the liability is. A few days ago, we were told in the press that we were going to have a Grain Marketing Act at this session, and that that Act was going to do certain things. I am getting letters all the time, and some are even starting to return their letters asking me to support The Grain Marketing Act—and I do not know what it is. Delegations have interviewed the Government on the matter, and my friend from Bengough spoke of it in his address, referred to it as one of the most important items to be dealt with during the session, but there is nothing mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, and, as far as I know, nothing has been mentioned since my friend came back from Winnipeg.

Premier Anderson: Do you mean to say that we should consult you in regard to those matters?

Mr. Gardiner: No! But apparently, when people all over the province know there is a Bill, called The Grain Marketing Act, coming down, and the Government takes responsibility for it in the press a few days ago, I think it should have been mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that if he (*the Premier*) does not give me the information on which to reply to these letters, I am going to write to him to ask for another stenographer expressly for the purpose

of answering those letters. There may be a reason of course, why there is nothing before us at the present time, and that is because since my friend returned from Winnipeg, it has been discovered by my friend that the Bill he announced a few days ago was *ultra vires* of this Legislature. Now that is the Bill I was asked to support, and I want to tell my friends who have written to me all about it, and if the Government intends to proceed with it let us have a look at it so that we can tell them

Premier Anderson: Tell them to write to the Government.

Mr. Gardiner: I suppose they are doing that too, and I suppose they are getting the same answers from the Government as they are getting from me. I do not suppose they know either.

Now to get back to the Highways Department: \$10,000,000 was voted last year for expenditures on highways, most of that being spent on the main highways, and the suggestion I want to make is this, that if we are going to spend \$10,000,000 (as we did) then more should have been spent in the rural municipalities and on market roads. I would point out to my friends, too, that under the old Government, from 1921 down to 1929, some forty percent of all the moneys spent were spent on highways, and sixty percent on local and main market roads of the province, whereas this Government has spent somewhere around sixteen percent on main market roads, and the balance on highways—sixteen percent after making allowance for all the roads and bridges that can be put into the main highways system.

Down in Estevan, where we had a debate on the matter, the Minister of Highways said: "It is all very well for Mr. Gardiner to criticize the Government for spending \$10,000,000 on highways. Had you put him back in power, he would have spent \$20,000,000!" And why did he say that? Because it had been announced that it was the policy of the Liberal Government in regard to highways to spend \$5,000,000 each year, over a four-year period. But we proposed to borrow \$1,500,000 of the money and no more in any one year, and to meet the remainder out of the revenue—and that over a four-year period, as I said. But this Government goes out and spends \$10,000,000 in one year out of borrowed monies which, they say, will be paid by future generations. If they keep on at the same rate for four years, Mr. Speaker, it will mean that we shall be paying out of revenue \$7,000,000 in interest alone, by the end of the four-year period, if this Government remains in power, and that is equal to half the total revenue of this province in the year 1928. We are told that we are going to get it out of the gasoline tax, and automobile licenses, in spite of the fact that the license fee on cars is cut down. Well, I would like to say that the gasoline tax amounted to just over \$2,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is allowing for the refunds, which were three times more than last year, and made more frequently.

Mr. Gardiner: Quite likely, I would like to see the gasoline tax figures without the refunds—and as to these being made more frequently—last Wednesday night I had a gentleman come to me from this city who told me that on two or three occasions he has written to the department for his refund and has got no action. But we shall be able to tell whether the gasoline tax is higher this year than last when all the refunds have been made. It should be higher, because of the open winter and because of my friend's policy in doing winter road work. He was running a snow plow along the Moose Jaw road last winter, and I would tell him that if he keeps on doing that he will have a canal instead of a road. Because of the open winter, you can burn gasoline on every road in Saskatchewan, and it is ridiculous for the minister to boast that it is because of his new highways, that the gasoline tax receipts are higher than in 1929

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My friend is seeking to show that the figures are higher because of the policy in keeping open the road. Again my honorable friend is trying to mislead the public. The figures given the public are as at the end of September, 1930, when there was no snow on the ground.

Mr. Gardiner: But the figures I saw were given last week.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: As at September 30, 1930.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, if I were the Minister of Highways, I would not be quoting figures of September 30 at this late date. Better get a new minister if he is so far behind as that.

Another thing—most of the gravelling he has done in this province has been done since September last. He has been . . .

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What about No. 1 Highway?

Mr. Gardiner: No. It was all built but sixteen miles by the Liberal Government.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We had to regrade the whole highway.

Mr. Gardiner: Yes. He had to regrade the whole highway in order to hand out contracts to his friends.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Like Jim Reid?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes. Like a lot of these gentlemen he calls our friends whom he had with him down in Estevan trying to get votes for his candidate. Our friends, when they were on the Opposition, criticized the old Government in season and out of season for letting contracts without tender. How many did they hand out? Out of the 1,100 miles of road gravelled by this Government 983 were done without tenders being called; the contracts were simply handed out to the contractors. I am told that they were the same gentlemen who got contracts from the old Government. Let me tell my honorable friends this: Any man who got a contract from the old Government tendered for it in the first instance.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, I do not think my honorable friends wants to mislead the public, but that statement is not correct.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, he should not have given it publicity. I have it from the campaign literature used by my honorable friends, and in these pamphlets I know it is said that these men got contracts without tender from the old Government. It is a fact that, in 1928, we had let contracts by tender down to the end of October for gravelling and, on November 1, seeing that it was an open season, we did let further contracts without tender, to the same men on the same basis as they had been working on tender. The total amount involved in these contracts let by the old Government without tender was \$278,000; but the amount the minister let without tender, in this his first year in power, ran into millions of dollars! These contracts were let all over the province of Saskatchewan, at a flat rate, without tender, and the only excuse given is that they were let at a lower rate than the Liberal Government had been doing the work. But that statement is not correct, Mr. Speaker. The statement is not correct that roads are being built and gravelling done cheaper by this Government than by the old Government.

The Minister of Highways has been stating that the average cost of hauling gravel under the old Government was 14½ cents a cubic yard mile, whereas he has been getting it done at a flat rate of 12 cents a cubic yard mile, and from that he argues that he has been gravelling the highways at a lower cost than the old Government. But the yard mile price has very little to do with the cost of gravelling. If the gravel is taken out of the pit right onto the road and strewn on until you get a mile, then two miles, and so on, you will be doing it at a very much lower cost even at a rate of 20 cents a yard mile than if you are paying a flat rate of 12 cents a mile and hauling your gravel a long distance from the pit. That is where the difference comes in; and the difference may amount to a few cents a yard or to four and even four and one-half dollars a yard of gravel. In giving the average cost under the old Government as 14½ cents a mile, my honorable friend, when he says that he is getting it done cheaper because he is doing it at the rate of 12 cents a yard mile, should explain that the ultimate cost depends on the distance you haul the gravel from the pit. It may well be that his average cost per mile at a 12-cent rate works out at considerably more than ours at 14½ cents per yard mile.

He has also been saying that we built the roads at costs as high as 22½ cents a yard of earth work in 1928 or at an average cost of 19 cents a yard and that he cut it down to 16 cents a yard flat. Well, we got work done in 1922 at 14 cents a yard but the man who did it at that price did not tender any more. As a matter of fact he moved out, in spite of the fact that he was one of the wealthiest contractors working in the province. He moved down to Manitoba simply because he could not afford to do it at that price.

Then the Minister of Highways says that it cost us \$10,000 a mile to build roads, and he takes us, in order to compare his costs with ours, to one job done north of Moosomin and south of Rocanville, on Highway No. 8. But, if my friend goes back

to the Journals of 1930, he will find there in one of his own answers to questions, that there were four jobs, done in four different years on the location in question. If he takes the trouble to investigate, he will find that it was a relief job—just the sort of relief job he has been taking credit to himself for. It was done by day labor. A foreman was put in charge and the men taken on the road who needed the relief. They did some work the first year. Some work was done the next year and some more the next. This was not one job. \$10,000 was spent upon a mile but a part of it only in each of four different years. Upon this single location he states that it cost more to move the dirt under the old Government. He does not tell you that, between times, the dirt moved wore away, blew away, or was washed away into the ditches and had to be moved a second or a third time, as often happens in doing that kind of work. Well, he has to take all that into consideration to find a case where the old Government's expenditures of money approached the expenditures of this Government.

Mr. Speaker, I think I will go a little more thoroughly into the expenditures of this Government than I was intending to. It is a very peculiar thing, but, when I was down in Estevan, I took the trouble to ascertain definitely where they were getting their hay for the relief camps down there. I enquired at Northgate where they got their hay, and I found that the hay was being shipped all the way from The Pas in Manitoba, billed by a man named Tipping. He was shipping it all the way down to the American boundary! It might be advisable to enquire, before this session is over, who this man Tipping is, and what is his relationship to some other men who have been selling hay to this Government during this same period. These enquiries will be made as the session goes along.

In conclusion, on the matter of highways, I want to say this: This Government, in the time it has been in power, has disregarded a great deal of the platform which they sponsored and adopted before they came into power. I am going to read just one section to prove what I have been saying with regard to the letting of contracts without tender. Section twenty-three of the Conservative Platform reads as follows:

“Public Contracts

Resolved that all contracts of \$500 or over for the construction of public works and all contracts for the purchase of public supplies or of government printing should be awarded only after fair public tender therefor, and that this principle should apply also to the Telephone Department.”

What can be clearer than that? Well, when I read this section of the platform down at Estevan, the Minister of Highways replied: “Why, that is the platform of the Conservatives, and that we have not carried it out is the best proof that we are not a Conservative Government but a Co-operative Government!” Well, I am going to say that it is not a “Co-operative Government” but a “Coalition Government”; and the history of coalition governments is that they are the most expensive kind of government to operate. That has been their history! And why is it so? It is largely because of the trouble they are put to to try to satisfy all those who are keeping them in power. I have some sympathy for them, and I shall give you one incident just as an example of the reason why I do sympathize with them. It has to do with the occasion when the member for Last Mountain (*Mr. Benson*) stated that the worst thing the Government had to contend with was the Conservative organization in Regina, and he said that with the Attorney General on the platform beside him. That it is one of the worst governments is the opinion of the President of the Conservative Association who lives in the city of Regina. I can understand these opinions in the view of the difficulty that they are having in satisfying their friends. Why, when you look around this city and see the number of beer agents, and liquor agents, and the number of individuals who have found places as directors of breweries and the influence they have had on the changing of decisions with regard to the price of beer, thus interfering with the normal selling price of beer, and the actions they have taken about the beer bottles our friend from Hanley (*Hon. Mr. Stipe*) used to talk about, I begin to wonder someone has not said before this that there is a certain element which is the greatest enemy this Government has. I would probably put a different interpretation on that statement than some. This Government is reaping the benefit, Mr. Speaker, of the kind of campaign they conducted in this province in 1929. At that time we warned them, and even during the short session we warned them. Not only did we warn them that they were calling into power, not a Conservative Government, not a Co-operative Government but a Coalition Government that would be striving for its existence, but we warned them of the influences that put them in power. Already they have been striving in such a way and to such an extent that when the last poll was counted in the constituency of Estevan,

what happened? That was the first perfect poll, probably, that was ever polled in the province of Saskatchewan. Every person who had a right to poll their vote turned up, every one of them got a ballot, every one of them marked a ballot and after they had marked their ballots, every poll official, both Conservative and Liberal, said that it was a perfect poll. The ballots were counted and they were put back into the box. But when they came out of the box, twelve of them were so spoiled that nobody would think they had been marked by an elector at all. Do you mean to tell me that the actions of a government that has got to remain in power . . .

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: The Leader of the Opposition is trying to make the speech now that he could not make this afternoon. He is entirely out of order, Mr. Speaker . . .

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order . . .

Premier Anderson: I have the floor on the point of order.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, I have the floor now. I am speaking to the point of order. I will leave it to you, Mr. Speaker, and await your ruling . . .

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You have it now. Go ahead!

Mr. Speaker: Proceed.

Mr. Gardiner: That is, I am to proceed with my speech. Well, Mr. Speaker . . .

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order: The point of order has been taken and I understood my friend from North Qu'Appelle was going to argue this point of order. I understood that he was taking the point of order that this matter was now before the House.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, if my honorable friends will give me time . . .

Premier Anderson: We will give him all the time he wants.

Mr. Agar: You will!

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Mr. Speaker, the matter now before the House . . .

Mr. Agar: Is that you stole the election!

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: The subject of the ballots—of the marking of the ballots, is now before the courts and cannot be brought before this Assembly.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, Mr. Speaker, the question of these ballots is not before the courts.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, the matter of the marking of the ballots is before the court.

Mr. Gardiner: It will not be before the courts until the protest of the election. What they were doing in the election is not before the court, and I can discuss the election to my heart's content.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The matter of the marking of the ballots, Mr. Speaker, or the incorrect marking of the ballots or the matter of changing the ballots is before the court. That is the issue before the court. The Leader of the Opposition wanted to raise the issue before when he raised or introduced it at the opening of today's sitting of the House, and he was ruled out of order. He is trying to do now indirectly what he was not allowed to do directly. May we have your ruling on that, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Davis: What are you afraid of?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We are not afraid of anything over there and never will be.

Mr. Davis: Why are you so interested in this?

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Speaker, your ruling on the point of order was that I did not have the right to move the adjournment of the House. It had nothing to do with the other question at all. The other question was never discussed on the motion to adjourn the House. The question now being discussed is the Estevan election, and surely our friends will not say we cannot discuss the Estevan election in this House!

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: No, Mr. Speaker, the only objection is that there is an appeal from the decisions of Judge Wylie, and those ballots are now before the courts and cannot be discussed. So far as the campaign is concerned there is no reason why he cannot discuss it, but the point of order has been raised that he cannot pursue anything that is now before the courts.

Mr. Davis: I understand that it is not before the court at this moment.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Well, it is before the courts.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: It is raised by affidavit.

(Interruptions by Opposition members.)

Mr. Davis: Every time the Estevan by-election is raised they all jump up! What's the matter over there?

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Mr. Gardiner: The fact of the matter is that we did have an election in Estevan. The further fact is that we won the election.

Opposition Member: On ballots in the box!

Mr. Davis: We do not know where the ballot boxes are now.

Mr. Gardiner: It is a very peculiar thing, that though they have a post office in the town of Estevan with a vault in it and there is a vault in

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on the point of order: The point of order having been raised, the honorable member is still trying to argue the matter. I would suggest before this session closes we will discuss the question of the ballots when it is raised and we will be very pleased to discuss it at length.

Mr. Davis: Yes, and not dispose of it?

Mr. Gardiner: There are two vaults in the town of Estevan

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, speaking to the point of order, we are not concerned about whether there are twenty vaults there

Mr. Davis: You should have been!

Mr. Speaker: I will reserve my decision upon this matter.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, Mr. Speaker, there are two vaults, one in the post office and the other in the court house, and these ballots could have been placed easily in either one of those places. But they were placed in the back office of a prominent Conservative in the town of Estevan, and further, I understand the gentleman in charge of the office went to the city of Winnipeg, and the boxes were left there, until the Saturday preceding the recount, when they were taken out and put where they should have been put in the first instance—in the vault of the court house. In the meantime this perfect poll I have been talking about became an imperfect poll and, as a result of the recount in that one poll, we have no Liberal member in this House today.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What about Estevan Centre?

Mr. Gardiner: What about that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You gained seven there, did you not?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes, and they should have been counted for Mr. McLeod in the first place. If there had not been a recount it would never have been known that, in addition to the ballot counted for Mr. McLeod not allowed by the returning officer, three McLeod ballots were placed in Mr. McKnight's envelope and counted for Mr. McKnight.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What was the scrutineer doing?

Mr. Gardiner: That is what happened in Estevan. They were counted in that box for Mr. McKnight, and my friend says, "What was the scrutineer doing?"

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, are we to understand that the honorable member is accusing the Deputy Returning Officer of doing this?

Mr. Gardiner: No! I want to read the affidavits from the Deputy Returning Officers saying they did not. And in order to show my honorable friend what the Returning Officers do say I want to read these affidavits. The first one is from Fannie McKersie—and a good Conservative lady too. My honorable friend, the Minister of Labor (*Hon. Mr. Merkley*) was at that poll on election day, and I think he was asked to leave the poll. This is what she says with regard to the poll:

“That the ballots, when counted, were put in two envelopes, one envelope for the ballots of each candidate; that both the said envelopes were placed in a large envelope which was sealed with red sealing wax and signed by myself and others present.

“That there were no rejected or spoiled ballots at the said poll.

“That there were no rejected ballots.

“That none of the ballots were signed other than with an ‘X’ excepting one that was not quite a full ‘X’ but showed that it was meant as such.”

And then, shown on the statement I have here is the manner in which that ballot was marked. Then going to the Cote poll, where some twelve ballots were found that were not properly marked at the end of the poll. Similar statements are made not only by the Deputy Returning Officer, but by the poll clerk and by the scrutineers who were there, and this is the effect of it:

“That the candidates at the said election were Norman McLeod, Liberal, and David McKnight, Conservative.

“That I was present at the close of the said poll when the ballots were counted for the candidates aforesaid and one hundred and ten (110) ballots were marked for the candidates respectively, ninety-four (94) for the said Norman McLeod and fifteen (15) for the said David McKnight and one (1) ballot rejected marked thus—”

with an “X” for both candidates—with two “X”’s on the ballot paper.

“and there were no other ballots cast other than those aforesaid.

“That there was only this one said ballot that was rejected, all the other ballots were properly marked, save that two ballots had a double cross for McLeod.”

And then they go on to show the ballots that were found in the box afterwards, and go on to state this, in these words:

“That after the counting of the ballots aforesaid the ballot box for this poll was in my possession and Glen Kendall was with me till I delivered the said ballot box to Returning Officer Logan and no one interfered with the said ballot box till I delivered it to the said Returning Officer Logan.

“That I delivered the ballot box with the ballots therein to the Returning Officer Logan at a room in the Empire Hotel at Estevan aforesaid.”

and Mr. Nicholas Tatley takes that affidavit.

Then in connection with the Steelman poll, the perfect poll I spoke of, where some twelve ballots came out spoiled, we have this:

“That I acted as Deputy Returning Officer”—

An officer chosen by this Co-operative Government, was there as their representative—

“That I was present at the said poll after the voting was completed and when the ballots were counted by the Deputy Returning Officer, John Ehry”

The one I happen to have in my hand is the affidavit by John Ehry—

“—and the agents of the candidates; that ninety ballots were cast and each ballot was perfectly marked by a cross in the proper voting compartment; that sixty-five (65) perfectly marked ballots were cast for

Norman McLeod and twenty-five (25) perfectly marked ballots were cast for David McKnight; that there were no spoiled or rejected ballots at the said poll nor were there any ballots cast which any voter had mutilated, destroyed or made exceptional by putting on any mark or marks other than the said required cross.

"That it was a matter of comment among us who were acting at the said poll after completing our counting that it was a perfect poll in this sense that there were ninety (90) voters on the list at this poll, ninety (90) ballots were cast and the ninety (90) ballots were perfectly marked ballots."

And still, Mr. Speaker, there came out of that ballot box twelve ballots out of one envelope, and you could tell from here to that table (indicating table in centre of Chamber) that they were spoiled. There was no chance of their being overlooked when first counted. Yet, everyone of these officials say that the poll was a perfect poll when the ballot boxes were first closed.

Then I have here an affidavit with respect to the Outram poll, and I have the declarations or the affidavits of the different parties who took part. I have here a sample of the markings and the same kind of declaration taken again. What is it?

"That all the ballots at the said poll were correctly marked except one ballot that was rejected by consent of all representatives of the two candidates as it had a cross on the back of it.

"That no question arose as to any other ballot as they were correctly marked.

"That both the Leonard Wright aforesaid and myself signed our name on the flap of the envelope containing the perfectly marked ballots."

And I understand, when that envelope came out of the box, there were no names on the flap at all, and the ballots contained therein—some considerable number of them—had been spoiled in the same way. That is the situation in the Estevan constituency in those four polls, and surely my honorable friend is not going to say that the Liberal party, who had no access to the ballot boxes, who had no reason for destroying Mr. McLeod's ballots, spoiled these ballots. Surely if they were going to destroy any they would not destroy those that were going to defeat Mr. McLeod in the election, and surely the Minister of Highways is not going to attempt to prove that to us! I am simply showing the facts as they came out before the judge himself, the facts which brought the judge himself to say he was going to refer the matter to the Attorney General's Department.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege: While my honorable friend has raised that question might I say that on Friday afternoon, I saw in the "Post" that the judge was supposed to have made the statement referred to by my honorable friend. I immediately got in touch with the judge. He was sitting that afternoon, and he was sitting again that evening, and when I did speak to him, what the judge told me was that he had not made that statement but that he had stated that certain allegations had been made during the time the ballots were being counted and that as a result he was going to bring the matter to the Attorney General's attention. This being the case I immediately got in touch with Mr. H. E. Sampson, agent of the Attorney General for the city of Regina, and a man in whom my honorable friend has every confidence, and I also got in touch with Superintendent Spalding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and now that the matter has been raised by the Leader of the Opposition I am going to read to this House, with your permission, my instructions to these gentlemen and the instructions of the Government in this regard.

Mr. Gardiner: I think the honorable gentleman should wait until I finish my speech.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: I have the floor on the point of privilege.

Mr. Gardiner: I have the floor.

Mr. Davis: Since the honorable member is not making the speech . . .

Mr. Speaker: The member for Regina will proceed.

Mr. Gardiner: Are you ruling that the member for Regina has the floor?

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: On a point of privilege.

Mr. Davis: There is no such thing as a point of privilege!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: There is.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: There is, as my honorable friend was referring to the constituency of Estevan and the by-election and the marking of certain ballots. He said that the judge was prompted to state that the matter was being referred to the Attorney General's Department and I am advising the House what I did.

Mr. Davis: All my honorable friend can do, if the statement is not correct, is to ask the member to withdraw it. He cannot make a speech.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You are making one now.

Mr. Davis: I may make another one.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: When you do we will hear you!

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Here is the letter I had delivered to Mr. Sampson, on the morning of Saturday, January 10th:

"Dear Mr. Sampson:—

I would confirm instructions given you verbally last night relative to your proceeding to Estevan and making a full and complete investigation on behalf of this department into the alleged irregularities which it is suggested occurred in the matter of the ballot boxes used in the recent by-election. In the press yesterday afternoon it was stated that Judge E. C. Wylie of the district court at Estevan, had stated that he was going to notify this department respecting suspicious circumstances surrounding the Cote poll. I had received no notification from Judge Wylie, but telephoned him last evening acquainting him with the press despatch. He stated to me that he had not commented in the words used in the press, but intimated that certain affidavits having been read he was going to advise this department that these allegations had been made. I advised him that I was taking immediate action and not waiting for his report.

I have communicated with Superintendent Spalding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and asked him to place at your disposal a fully qualified and experienced detective. In accordance with the instructions given verbally last evening, you will leave today for Estevan, where, in conjunction with officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, you will make as complete and searching an enquiry as you can possibly make. I am much concerned in seeing that these allegations are fully investigated, and if there is further assistance in any way that can be rendered by this department other than that already arranged by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, I will be glad if you will advise me. The allegations in the press are of a most serious nature, and in making this investigation I would ask you to use every effort to get at the real facts and report to me."

That was the one letter, and the other is to Superintendent Spalding of the same date:

"Dear Superintendent Spalding:—

Confirming my conversation with you last night, the press despatch of yesterday evening indicated that at the recount at Estevan the judge intended reporting to this department concerning suspicious circumstances surrounding a certain ballot box. Last night, having received no report from him, I telephoned him and found that while allegations had been made before him, he had not made comment in the terms of the press, but had indicated that he was willing to bring the allegations to the attention of this department. Under the circumstances, and the matter being of such a serious nature, I advised him that I was going to proceed to investigate at once. I have arranged with Mr. H. E. Sampson, K.C., agent of the Attorney General, to leave today for Estevan to make a full and complete enquiry.

In accordance with the arrangements with yourself, you will have, to assist him in his operations, a competent and experienced detective. I would be glad if you would get in touch with Mr. Sampson at once, and advise him as to where your officer will meet him.

The instructions of this department relative to this enquiry are of the widest possible nature. I am anxious that the facts be fully and completely investigated, and feel that we have the whole-hearted support of your force in so doing."

Mr. Davis: Very nice after it is done!

Mr. Gardiner: When the ballot boxes have been in the position I have described to you, and there for a certain length of time, and conditions arose such as have arisen, does the Attorney General think that the correct procedure is to send a company of Red Coats down to investigate after it is all done? Why, they could see these men coming all the way from Regina—and these things happened within ten or twelve miles of the boundary! Do you think the people who did this are going to wait? Any wrong-doer could be over that boundary in twenty minutes! If my friend is really anxious to find out about it, why does he not get Munnoch to go down and scout around there in the way they had him doing before last session.

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of privilege, as Leader of the Government in this House, I want to take exception to the reflection the Leader of the Opposition casts on the Mounted Police in the statements he has just made in the House. I take exception to that.

Mr. Gardiner: My statements were not a reflection, and the Mounted Police would be the first to say that the proper thing to do in a case of this kind is to go to work and hire a private detective from the best detective agency on the continent to go down there to investigate these things, and not a force so well-known as are the Mounted Police.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Have they not got detectives?

Mr. Gardiner: Probably they have.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And they are using them.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: If we had done what you suggest, you would have criticized us for that, too.

Mr. Uhrich: Hear! hear!

Mr. Gardiner: The Provincial Treasurer is

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Correct!

Mr. Gardiner: The Provincial Treasurer is quite a scout himself at this kind of thing, and, probably, if we wanted to review the whole record we could do some talking ourselves. These gentlemen have been talking so much, in recent months, about what they were doing that we are disposed to ask why is it that they are so careful in what they say with regard to what they are doing in Estevan. I suggest that the proper course is for them to spare no effort to clear these matters up. The sanctity of the ballot is one of the things the people of this province pride themselves upon.

Mr. Hanbidge: What about Happyland?

Mr. Gardiner: Probably one of the things which was counted against the old Government was the very thing my friend, the member for Kerrobert, has just spoken of—Happyland. In that connection I would say this: The gentleman against whom the allegations in the poll in question at Happyland were made, had been a Conservative. The members of the then Opposition were aware of the facts and could have taken action, so there is no necessity for bringing in Happyland—my friend apparently had not the right information about it.

Premier Anderson: The Leader of the Opposition has said that we were aware that somebody was guilty in Happyland. The first I knew of it, the time for action had expired.

Mr. Gardiner: Insofar as Happyland is concerned, the one thing that was claimed was in connection with Poll No. 28, and the only thing we know is that the Deputy Returning Officer at that poll was a certain gentleman, and his wife was there also as poll clerk. They took all the votes and if anyone had been guilty at that time, it was a man who had been a Conservative candidate at one time. They could have used the courts or anything else to see if all was not right at Happy-

land, but they went all over the province using it as one of the things for which the people should vote against the old Government. I want to tell them this, Mr. Speaker: We are going to see to it that everything possible is done to bring to justice the guilty parties in this particular case. We have sworn affidavits

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Sworn before whom?

Mr. Gardiner: No matter, my friend. These people would not take a false affidavit before anyone, not even the Minister of Public Works!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The Leader of the Opposition has read an affidavit which, at the last session, he stated could not properly be read—an affidavit which was improperly before the court, for an affidavit taken before the solicitor could not be taken into court and read there. That is the same position as was taken—a situation entirely different to an affidavit that was not before the court.

Mr. Gardiner: The ruling, last session, was that these affidavits could be read, and were read, although they reflected upon the character of individuals who had no opportunity of defending themselves

Hon. Mr. Bryant: In this House.

Mr. Gardiner: I have only read some of the affidavits I have. I could read fifteen more against people. But these I have read, I have read advisedly, because they have nothing in them damaging to the character of any person, not even to the persons swearing to them or the Returning Officer, because in the affidavits I read they stated that the boxes when they left them had proper ballots in them. That was the reason I read the affidavits. I submit I have not descended to the level the Minister of Public Works descended to, last year, although he would try to make out that I have. The objection taken last year was that persons not on the floor of the House were involved. Their names were being mentioned and things were being read about them to which, because they were not in the House, they could not reply in their own defence. In the present case, no names are involved, and the affidavits refer only to conditions in the ballot boxes, and I submit I am perfectly justified, not only in the interests of the Liberal candidate but of every member of this House who is directly interested in the proper conduct of elections of this House, in indicating that the Returning Officer appointed by the Conservative party turned over the boxes containing ballots properly marked and saying that, after turning them over, something happened. This Government should bestir itself. The sooner they find out and the sooner they turn over to justice the persons who did that something, the better it will be for the country, and for all concerned, Mr. Speaker.

We fought a good fight. The members of the Government put up a good fight. They exhausted everything they could think of to win the seat, and we, for our part, went the limit to which we could legitimately go, and we won the seat

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Too bad you had that puncture!

Mr. Gardiner: If we won with flat tires, I do not know what we would have done had they been blown up. The Government spent half a million dollars on roads in the constituency (we do not know what is in our constituencies, this year) and in spite of that we came out five votes up, and if allowance is made for the votes tampered with, which were revealed as the result of the recount, the count as it stands would have given us a majority of eleven, and my friend who should become our member for Estevan would be in his seat on this side. I think the best thing my honorable friends opposite can do is to put us back in the position we were in on this side, with as little expense and delay as possible. We shall judge as to their good faith in the matter when the record is fully written. Until then, I shall reserve judgment.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank you for your patience in bearing with me so long, with so few interruptions, and also for the opportunity of at last explaining the situation in Estevan. I shall oppose the motion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

THE HONORABLE J. T. M. ANDERSON
(Premier, Minister of Education and Minister of Natural Resources)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—Might I first of all endorse what has been said on both sides of the House regarding the sad bereavement experienced by the Royal Family and also that experienced by the French nation during the last year.

I should also like to extend my congratulations to the mover (*Mr. Warren*), and seconder (*Mr. Huston*), of the Address for the very creditable manner in which they delivered their addresses.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I should like to take exception to the manner in which the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Gardiner*), referred to the seconder of this motion. He went out of his way to try to cast some reflection on the Independent member for The Battlefords, who was elected by a majority vote in that constituency as an Independent member to this House, and I think it is going a little too far, especially for the Leader of the Liberal party in this House, to give expression to the insinuation that those people did not use good judgment in choosing the candidate they might send to this House.

He was also very much concerned with the opinions of Conservative executives. My answer to him, Mr. Speaker, is that he might well give attention to statements by executives of the Liberal party of this province. The Conservative executives will endeavor to look after themselves.

Attempts were made, during the last session (and apparently there will be attempts during this session) more especially on the part of the Leader of the Opposition and members of his former Government, to create unrest and dissension among members on this side, as there was a deliberate attempt made during the debate on the second reading of the Resources Bill, last year, to which I shall refer later, and those actions would indicate that, in the mind of my honorable friend, the members on this side of the House are not capable of forming their own conclusions and exercising their own good judgment. Let me tell him that, when the three groups represented on the Government side of this House decided to co-operate in the interests of the people of this province and in the interests of good government, there was a definite understanding, and one phase of that understanding was that each group and each member of each group would have complete freedom of action so far as Federal questions were concerned. We still have that arrangement and I, as Leader of this Government, have never approached any member on this side, whether Conservative, Progressive or Independent, to try to influence him on questions introduced by the Government—and I do not intend to do so. We enjoy absolute freedom of thought and action over here, and I doubt if the Leader of the Opposition can say that a similar state of things exists over on his side of the House. Let me assure him that one of the arrangements was that the Government would not accept the defeat of a government measure in this House as indicative of the defeat of the Administration and the only way he can defeat this Government is by bringing in a direct want-of-confidence motion and succeeding in having it passed in this House.

Mr. Davis: Might I ask my honorable friend a question?

Did not the honorable member say after the last session, that he would have gone to the country on the question of the Natural Resources Agreement if it had been defeated?

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, I am not concerned about what was said by newspapers as to what the intentions of this Government were.

Mr. Davis: This was said by you. Did you not make that statement in the public press?

Premier Anderson: Well, I am quite prepared to say that if the Natural Resources Bill had been defeated, we would have had a general election last year.

Mr. Davis: Is that not what you just said?

Premier Anderson: The honorable member from Prince Albert is finding that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. If he wants to defeat this Government in this House he will have to bring a want-of-confidence motion or show a lack of confidence in this Government, and then this Government is quite prepared to place its case before the people. Further, if the Leader of the Opposition is sincere in his statements that this Government has lost the confidence of the people of this province, I would invite him to show his sincerity by bringing in an amendment to this motion. It is just possible he did not have the temerity to do so himself, and has delegated it to somebody else. But perhaps he remembers the experience of the want-of-confidence motion he brought in against this Government last year, when he so utterly failed to embarrass any of its groups. I trust that the honorable members opposite will use, during this session, the same freedom of thought and action on business that is presented to this House by this Government for consideration, as will be exercised by members on this side of the House.

Now, there were several statements made by the Leader of the Opposition which I am going to repeat, and ask the members to bear these in mind during my address.

First of all he says that conditions at the present time—referring to economic conditions surrounding us—were brought about largely through world conditions.

Opposition Member: Hear, hear!

Premier Anderson: And I say, "Hear, hear", too.

(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order!

Premier Anderson: The honorable members seem to be getting excited already.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They cannot take their medicine.

Premier Anderson: They will have to keep the member for Saskatoon County (*Mr. Agar*) quiet for a little while.

Let me repeat that the Leader of the Opposition said:

"Conditions surrounding us brought about largely through world conditions!"

Then he went on to refer to the fact that the Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Stewart*) had something to do with the administration of relief. Let me tell him that the Minister of Highways was delegated by the Government to look after the matter of relief, and we have no apologies to offer for the work which he has done. The Minister of Highways seems to be a special target for the Leader of the Opposition, and I am told that, during a recent election campaign, in conversation with persons in a private house, he remarked that the honorable scars which the minister bears on his face were not obtained in the Great War. Let me say to the Leader of the Opposition if he wants proof regarding those scars, we are prepared to provide it in the form of documentary evidence. We deprecate the carrying on of campaigns such as that, and the one which was carried on similarly in the city of Saskatoon by Dr. Young during the recent Federal election. I hope the time has passed when such tactics are used in order to influence the electors.

He referred also to the Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) but for some strange reason he forgot to repeat some of those wild statements he made in the Estevan election regarding the Regina Albert Memorial Bridge. There was no mention whatever of that bridge here, but in the little school houses in the rural parts of that constituency he told his audiences that a great burden was being placed on the people of this province and the Provincial Treasury of the province because

of the erection of this bridge. He criticized it there, but he will not criticize it in the capital city. He knows the people of Regina, including even many supporters of his own party, appreciate the bridge and laud the purpose for which it was built.

Mr. Gardiner: Just by way of correction: The first time I criticized the bridge was during an address I made in Regina.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Before a group of women!

Mr. Gardiner: The women will look after you, next election.

Premier Anderson: Let me say to the people of this province that the cost to the province in connection with that bridge will be in the neighborhood of \$59,500, and let me say, further, that the cost of the former bridge erected under the Liberal administration at the same spot was \$65,000, or more than the cost of the present bridge.

Mr. Spence: It is not a bridge.

Premier Anderson: There were 1360 men employed in connection with the erection of this bridge, and the criticisms offered by my honorable friends opposite are an insult to the citizens of Regina, an insult to the province of Saskatchewan, an insult to the returned soldiers of the province, and an insult to the memory of the fallen. But the Minister of Public Works is quite capable of looking after himself, and he will do so in due course.

Here, let me say that the reforms in connection with the public institutions in this province are entirely due to his (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) conscientious and capable efforts, and honorable members have only to go to the Boys' Industrial School and compare conditions there today with what they were under the former administration (which were a disgrace to any civilized country) to see just one instance of his capable administration. This will be dealt with later on during the session.

Now, the honorable the Leader of the Opposition has tried at some length to define the difference between the two old parties on the Federal issue of protection and what he has said is only partly true. The answer is that both Liberals and Conservatives have endorsed the principle of protection. The only thing is that in this House they take an attitude on that side of the House which is entirely different from that taken when they get to the House of Commons, and there is no more striking instance of that than in the case of the former Premier of this province, Mr. Dunning—and I venture to say if the present Leader of the Opposition is ever fortunate enough to get into the House of Commons at Ottawa he will do exactly the same thing. Now, he has referred, very scathingly, to the matter of establishing a market for Canada's wheat in China. He had some comment to make that we were going to try to make the Chinese coolies eat wheat instead of rice. Mr. Speaker, this statement indicates that he has no grasp and no knowledge of the wheat situation so far as China is concerned. I want here just to refer him to what the honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) said in this House once before when his Government was over here, and when he emphasized the possibilities of establishing a market in the Orient for Canadian wheat. Here is what the honorable member for Kinistino said in the 1928 session, before the election, when they were setting forth their policies before the people of this province, when they were bidding for votes from the floor of the House—and I venture to say, furthermore, that the Leader of the Opposition, the leader of the great Liberal party in this province, will not dare to get up and say that the honorable member for Kinistino, who may be his successor in this House, by the way, did not know what he was talking about then—

Mr. Gardiner: You mean your successor!

Premier Anderson: Here is what the honorable member for Kinistino said:

"We will come to realize that our geographical position is not so unfavorable as we have sometimes thought"

And he might have added "as the Leader of the Liberal party thinks!"

"Trade with the Orient is developing. In 1926 Canada's exports to China totalled \$25,000,000, an amount greater than we exported to any European country except Great Britain and Germany. And trade with Japan, China and other Oriental countries is only in its infancy."

The honorable member for Kinistino should school him on the geography and economics of the Orient, as, in 1927 there were 6,261,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour exported to China from Canada. In 1928, 24,254,000 bushels; in 1929, 4,192,000 bushels; and during 1930, from the 1st of January up to November 30, 1930, 2,724,000 bushels. I have here a statement made by one of the officials of the Wheat Pool:

"Two years ago I went out to the Pacific Coast for the specific purpose of acquiring what information was available on this side regarding the prospects of increasing our shipments of wheat and flour to China and Japan. I visited several Pacific Coast cities in the United States, as well as Vancouver. As a result I could not help but feel that the business men of the American cities were much more aggressive in their methods of developing the Oriental business in wheat and flour than our men appeared to be"

And he might have added there, "especially the Leader of the Liberal Party"—

"This is borne out to some extent by a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Washington which showed that during the year ended June 30, 1930, the United States furnished more than two-fifths of all wheat imported into Japan. Total imports during the year were about nineteen million bushels of which eight million bushels were imported from the United States, six million from Canada and three million from Australia. During the preceding year Japan imported twenty-eight million bushels of which only four million bushels were from the United States, seventeen million bushels from Canada and five million bushels from Australia.

"It is generally conceded, even in the United States, that Canada is in a very favorable position to control this business.

"I sincerely hope that you will be successful in having steps taken looking towards the establishment of a permanent market for our wheat in the Orient.

"In view of the continually increasing carry-over of Canadian wheat during the past few years, and with the information I have been able to acquire, I have felt very strongly that our ability to increase our wheat acreage in this province will be subject to our being able to place an increased proportion of our surplus on the Oriental market."

Then the Leader of the Opposition refers to our attempt to influence the Chinese to eat wheat instead of rice. He does not know the extent to which wheat is grown in the Orient.

In China today there are about 150 modern mills with a total milling capacity of approximately 85,000 barrels per day. In Canada there are approximately 590 active flour mills with a total capacity of approximately 137,400 barrels per day, which work fifty per cent of the time, whereas, the Chinese mills work full time. In addition to that, there are in China many thousands of old-fashioned native stone mills, which are used extensively.

In Shanghai they have flour mills with a total daily capacity of 25,000 barrels per day, and then in Harbin, another Chinese milling centre, which is in northern Manchuria, they have modern flour mills with a total daily milling capacity of 13,180 barrels.

With regard to China's own wheat production, while it is difficult to secure accurate information, the best statistical information available indicates that China produces each year from 450,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels of wheat—and yet, Mr. Speaker, we are accused of trying to make the Chinese people eat wheat instead of rice! Now, I merely mention that to indicate the extensive lack of knowledge on the part of the Leader of the Opposition on the whole Oriental wheat situation.

Then he emphasizes strongly certain statements that Tory leaders have made in certain speeches on certain occasions in the East. Well, it is absolutely ridiculous for the Leader of the Opposition to quote statements such as those when he knows, or must know, of similar statements made by various Grit leaders in the east. Just here I am going to take a typical statement made by one of those Liberal leaders, one of the outstanding Liberals of Quebec, namely Senator Casgrain, who, talking

about western farmers, when speaking in the Stann's division on behalf of the Liberal candidate, Dr. Gurin, on July 18, 1930, is reported to have said:

"Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Senator and one of the Liberal chiefs in Quebec, paid his respects to Canadian farmers."

And here, in part, is what he said. And how he did it:

"Some people think the farmers are everyone. There are four people who eat butter to one who makes it. Is there anyone here who makes butter?" No one claimed that distinction and the speaker continued: "There are eighty per cent of the population who buy butter, but they don't make it. Do you think that farmers make butter themselves?" The senator said one of his sons had worked on a farm in the West and found that the farmers used condensed milk to save themselves the trouble of milking cows. "Those are the gentlemen in the West who want to run this country," said the senator. "They have made a mess of the Wheat Pool, and we are about fed up with them. Let Quebec and Ontario have a chance. If we get cheap butter it will not be the farmers in the West who will complain, because they use condensed milk. If children in Canada can go to bed after having good bread and butter, they should do down on their knees and thank Mackenzie King."

One of the Liberal leaders of the East! And he closes with this tribute to the Western farmer:

"There are fathers of families throughout the country who have to be thought of. I am glad you brought the matter up. I am a land surveyor and I know the west. I surveyed much of it. Those farmers out there hire others to do the work for them. They do not work themselves. They get the people to put the seed in for them in the spring and then loaf during the summer until the wheat is ripe, and then they get some one to cut the wheat for them."

These are the words of a Liberal leader in the east, and still the Leader of the Opposition in this House talks about statements by Tory leaders!

Mr. Gardiner: Who does he lead?

Mr. Davis: Too bad!

Premier Anderson: Yes, it is too bad! And my honorable friends will feel it is worse still, before we get through. He scoffs at the proposed schemes to assist western farmers by forming a big corporation by which \$5,000,000 will be made available. I think, too, with regard to his criticism, the farmers of this country will remember for a good many years the assistance that has been given to them in the way of road camps and other measures by which they have been assisted. He also made the statement:

"The Liberal party has a solution—always has had."

Now, does he mean to say that there has never been a condition of depression under Liberal rule, and does he mean to say that the Liberal party has a solution for present conditions?

Mr. Gardiner: Hear! hear!

Premier Anderson: Well, only members who do not understand the situation which we are expected to cure would say so, and before we get through with this session we shall expect to hear all about his solution.

He also, much to my surprise, indicated he was in sympathy with those who would like to have secession from the rest of Canada. I was surprised to hear him hint that he was in favor of secession. However, we know where he stands now.

Let me say, so far as we in this Government are concerned, we believe in a "Saskatchewan First" policy, and irrespective of any government outside of this province, we are prepared to see to it that everything that can be done will be done to carry out that policy in the interests, first, of our own people.

He criticizes also the building of power lines in this province and the extensive program that was carried out this past year. A few years ago, these gentlemen

got so wrought up about this thing that they appointed a Power Commission, and at the last session, they attacked this Government on the matter of public ownership, saying that this province or this Government was behind both Alberta and Manitoba in public ownership. Now the Leader of the Opposition gets up in his place and says we did not build the lines in the proper places. He did not tell the House what lines should not have been built, and what lines should have been built. He is not—

Mr. Gardiner: I do not want to be interrupting my honorable friend, but I did not say they did not build the lines in the proper place.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is the inference you made.

Mr. Gardiner: No!

Premier Anderson: Well, the people of the province will decide. He said these lines were not built in the proper place.

Mr. Gardiner: I did not say these lines were not built in the proper place.

Premier Anderson: You said, "In the right places."

Mr. Gardiner: No! I did not say "in the right places", either.

Premier Anderson: Well, Mr. Speaker, the members of this House will know what was said. The fact remains that the people of 104 towns have been served by our program of this last year, and of the people of these 104 towns, I venture to say that not one of them would endorse the criticism directed against this Government by the Leader of the Opposition in his speech yesterday. He made a general statement but he did not specify any particular line more than any other. Well, we do not want general statements in this House. We are prepared to defend every act during our term of office and we are prepared to defend the work done under the power commission. I am very glad to know that the member for Prince Albert would support this Government in connection with its Power policy.

Mr. Davis: I would not under any consideration support this Government.

Premier Anderson: I thought I would pay him that tribute while he was asleep. The Highways Department has been criticized, and, as the Leader of the Opposition knows, the Minister of Highways is quite prepared to defend himself. When we were discussing the estimates, last year, we stayed here until five o'clock in the morning giving the Leader of the Opposition all the information he wanted. Judging from what he said, yesterday, he would like to stay again and we will be prepared to accommodate him, if necessary. He knows, as well as every member of the House knows, that it was his privilege and within his rights to get up and move that the amount to be voted be reduced, and he did not do so. When the estimates calling for a \$10,000,000 expenditure were presented to the House, he could have moved it be reduced by four or five or six millions! Why didn't he? If there was any sincerity in his criticism he should have been prepared to do that, and the people of the province know that. He should remember that the former Minister of Highways in his government, the honorable member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) made this statement last year:

"I think he is justified in so far as the actual spending of the ten millions is concerned; that is, so far as the amount is concerned. I am not going to find very serious fault with that."

Here is the former Minister of Highways saying that he is satisfied with the amount, and the Leader of the Opposition getting up one year after the estimates were passed and saying *he* is not satisfied. Well, I admire the member for Maple Creek on his taking the stand that he did, but I cannot admire the tactics of the Leader of the Opposition when he goes about telling the people all over the province and in this House, that the Government were spending too much on highways when he did not get up in his place and move there be a reduction in the vote. There is only one reason he did not, and that is because it would not have been popular among members on his own side of the House.

Now, in answer to enquiries, the Leader of the Opposition mentioned that he had been having some queries about The Grain Marketing Act. Well, my suggestion to him is this, that if he gets any enquiries about such a thing, that he refer his correspondence to the Government. As he himself stated when I asked for his

co-operation in the matter of the Natural Resources Agreement; it was our responsibility. The Government of this province is quite prepared to assume all responsibility. We have tried our best to have him co-operate but we have met with no response. There is no desire on his part to co-operate—

Mr. Davis: Might I ask a question? What is the purpose of these Grain Marketing Bills to which you refer?

Premier Anderson: You will find it out in due course. The honorable the Leader of the Opposition referred to the by-election at Estevan, and he tried very hard to prevent the Attorney General from presenting before this House what action had been taken, after he had persisted in his efforts to have the matter discussed. Let me say in passing, if there has been any irregularity, the Government, through the Attorney General's Department, is determined to sift the matter to the bottom. Action was taken as outlined—

Mr. Gardiner: Is there any "if" about it?

Premier Anderson: And I might tell the Leader of the Opposition in contradiction to his treatment in regard to the Happyland election, we are going to do everything that is possible to be done in order to find out whether there have been irregularities and wrong-doing, and if anyone is discovered and proved guilty he will be punished. The Attorney General has told the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Sampson, to sift the matter and has asked the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to send their best man. He told him to go the limit and we may be assured that he will; and I may say the remarks of my honorable friend were a reflection upon the Mounted Police of this province.

Let me remind the House that he stated himself, last night, that from his seat to the table there was about the distance you could recognize that the ballots had been tampered with. Now, I have not the information he has, and I have not the information he presented, last night, in the affidavits which he read, and if these ballots were tampered with to the extent that you could from this distance say there had been tampering, then I am quite prepared to be very strongly suspicious that some people who are strongly opposed to this Government did the tampering, if it was done! But I want the people of this province to realize that this Government is prepared to go the limit in the matter of sifting this and to see that the escutcheon of this fair province is kept clean from such blots as the Happyland affair.

Mr. Gardiner: If I might ask the honorable gentleman a question: Is the honorable gentleman going to suggest that anyone associated with the Opposition candidate in Estevan would destroy twelve ballots marked against the Government candidate?

Premier Anderson: I would ask the honorable member to take his seat.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And take his medicine!

Mr. Agar: He is not getting any.

(Interruptions).

Premier Anderson: If the situation is as the Leader of the Opposition outlined to this House, last night, then I say I am strongly suspicious that it was done by enemies of this Government—and I know enough about Liberal political tactics in this province to suspect them of anything!

Now, let us turn to the subject of the Natural Resources, and I want to show to you, Mr. Speaker, to the members of this House, and to the people of this province, the changing attitude of the Leader of the Opposition and other gentlemen opposite in regard to this all-important question. There was one attitude in the years 1928 and 1929 to which I shall refer; and there was another attitude when the motion for second reading of the Resources Bill was being debated, last session; and still different lights were shed on the situation during the by-election in Estevan and during the address of my honorable friend, last night. But there is one thing that must stand out very clearly in the minds of all here, and that is that my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, has lost faith in our heritage, has lost faith in this great province and in its future, and I shall demonstrate that very clearly tonight using the very words from his own mouth. He says: "We got nothing that we did not have in the agreement of 1905". Well, Mr. Speaker, my answer to that is: Why did the Liberal Government, in every session for twenty years, debate for hours, session after session, and pass resolutions asking the Federal Government to "transfer forthwith"

the natural resources to the province, if the agreement of 1905 was satisfactory? Why was this done? These resolutions were introduced by members now sitting on the opposite side of the House, and these very resolutions and the debates they occasioned, indicate clearer than anything I could say the absurdity of the claim he now makes, that there is nothing in the agreement we now have that was not in the agreement of 1905.

He says, further, "Land is of little use to a government until we have people to place on it", meaning, that is, people to go on it. And in the next breath he says: "Land is of little use unless we put people on it", and when we advance a scheme to put people on it, he denounces the scheme, says it is impracticable, and indicates that he cannot see any virtue in anything, motive or legislation, of any party outside the Grit party. He spoke about this colonization scheme as a scheme for immigrants—"Immigration" was the word he used

Mr. Gardiner: I called it a settlement scheme.

Premier Anderson: "Immigration" was the word he used. I shall disclose the actual facts of the case for his edification before I am through. He says, further, that we secured the right to appeal to the Privy Council, and says that we had that right without putting it into the agreement. Well, Mr. Speaker, we did know that we had that right, and we did not ask for it. But we asked the Federal Government, in event of there being an appeal taken to the Privy Council to go with us. The position was taken by the Federal Government not the province, that it should go into the agreement, and they agreed to go with us to the Privy Council and to pay part of the expenses.

The Leader of the Opposition also, when discussing the matter of administration, said that there was no addition to the revenue we already had, and left the impression on the House which was later broadcast through the province by the newspapers, that the \$750,000 we received by way of subsidy at present, will be wiped out in administration. There again he knows not whereof he speaks, and I might tell him that, in the past twenty-three years, the Dominion Government has collected by way of revenue approximately \$3,000,000 more than the cost of administration, and the cost must necessarily be much smaller with the centre of administration so much nearer to where the resources are.

The revenues from October 1, 1930, to January 8, 1931, were:

General revenue, \$77,988.03 (and he says we are not going to get anything!)
Seed grain advances (on account to the Federal Government) \$19,936.03;
School lands revenue, \$44,702.95, or a total of \$142,627.01

Mr. Davis: Is that Capital or Revenue Account?

Premier Anderson: Capital and Revenue.

Opposition Member: We had that anyhow.

Premier Anderson: Yes, he says, we had it anyhow!

Mr. Gardiner: Most of the "general revenue" is from Island Falls.

Premier Anderson: The Leader of the Opposition then concludes with the remark that we went down to the Federal Government begging for aid.

Opposition Members: Hear! Hear!

Premier Anderson: May I also say, "Hear! Hear!" I suppose that they would go down to Ottawa and say "we do not want your assistance in the matter of old age pensions; we do not want your assistance with regard to agriculture, technical education, highways, relief or seed grain! We do not want these things! We are not going to assume the role of suppliants to beg for these things!" I can assure the honorable gentlemen opposite that we have no apologies to make in this connection. We are going to get all we possibly can for the province from the Federal Government.

Then he mentioned that the "poorer lands" only were left. The honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) must have blushed when he heard his leader pass that remark. He accused us of using the colonization scheme for political purposes during the Federal campaign of last year.

Opposition Member: "Hear! Hear!"

Premier Anderson: Only one "Hear! Hear!", this time. They are getting weaker. Well, Mr. Speaker, we have no apologies to make for that. That is the proper way to place policies before the people, and as a matter of fact a policy of aiding our own people to get on our lands was mentioned by me from all platforms throughout the last provincial election campaign, and is mentioned today, and, as I say, I have no apologies to make for placing our policy before the people. It is all right for them to say "you are using our natural resources for political purposes", but the next time they have to tell the people of this province what they are going to do, I advise them to come out plainly and take the people into their confidence and tell them what they are going to do. These statements they are making are absolutely absurd!

Going back to the question of natural resources, I want to read some of the statements made by honorable gentlemen opposite, more particularly the statements of the Leader of the Opposition, because I want them read into the records of this House.

In the 1928-29 session, the present Leader of the Opposition said in part as follows:

"We are hopeful that, in the very near future, the unalienated resources will be returned to this province for administration."

In this speech, referring to Mr. Dunning's attitude, he said:

"Then Mr. Dunning went on to argue that this province (this was before the Federal Government) was entitled to the subsidy and the return of the resources and to an accounting in connection with any alienations that had taken place previous to 1905 and following 1905."

Then in a speech delivered in this House on Tuesday, January 8, 1929, the present Leader of the Opposition said:

"The position taken by previous heads and the position taken by the Hon. C. A. Dunning and the position I have taken as Prime Minister have been, to all intents and purposes, practically one in connection with this very important question. We have always contended that to have no substitute for the alienated lands and resources would be detrimental to the province, and that we had claims which we could put forward to the Federal Government to the effect that not only should the unalienated lands but the subsidy and something in addition to the subsidy should be given to this province as a result of past transactions in connection with our lands and resources.

"Now there is a real reason why this Government or any other government in power at the present time, whether in Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan, should be more anxious to have the control of the lands and resources at this period than at previous times; and that is to be found in the fact that a development is taking place from one end of Canada to the other in connection with resources other than land resources, a development which has been given considerable impetus during the last twelve months. That development is not unique in the province of Saskatchewan. Nor is it a development that is unique in Manitoba or in Ontario, it has taken place in all the provinces of Canada. We are in a different position, because of this development, than we were five years ago in connection with this question

They were in a different position. Oh, yes! They were for it. A few months hence there was going to be an election!

What I ask you to remember are the words he uses in connection with minerals, and to contrast them with his remarks in connection with minerals during the discussion of minerals in connection with the Resources Bill of last year. You will find that he has turned a complete somersault in a few months, and I think you will agree with me that when he said there was no future for our mines, his attitude will recall to all of you that famous character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress", "Mr. Facing-both-Ways". Here is what he said with regard to minerals:

"The mineral resources of the Dominion are being administered in one province differently from another. The Federal Government has a duty to perform in connection with that development. Though they have a duty now in connection with all the provinces they must assume a

different attitude towards the development of the resources of Ontario, or Quebec than towards that of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, because of the difference in the control of the administration of the mines and resources of the different provinces. I submit that is not the position which will lead to the greatest effort, or the greatest amount of co-operation to be obtained from efforts to bring about a development more particularly of the mining resources of Canada. We in the province of Saskatchewan should be in the same position in connection with water powers, mineral resources, and unalienated lands or timber resources as are the provinces of Ontario or Quebec, in order that we might see to it, in common with all the other provinces of Canada, that there is a development, from one end to the other, that will redound to the benefit of all the people of Canada. It is the feeling in the province and, I think, the belief of the Federal Government that the natural development in connection with timber resources and mineral resources will begin from the Eastern part of the Laurentian shelf and move westward all along the ridge. The timber development more particularly in relation to the pulp industry will undoubtedly keep pace with the harnessing of water powers, which will, naturally, go hand in hand with the opening of the mines."

Now let us turn to my honorable friend the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) who, speaking to a resolution introduced by himself in connection with the Public Domain, on January 8, 1929, in the House, said:

"We think we should be entitled to a subsidy in lieu of lands in perpetuity, with adequate compensation for the lands already alienated, and the return to the province of the balance of our resources.

"I think the time has now arrived—I think the time has never been so propitious in view of the attitude taken at the 1927 Conference and the attitude of the Dominion Government to settlement in the case of Manitoba and Alberta—I think the time is ripe for the province to try to complete a settlement of this problem and with that end in view I am going to move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Latta:

"That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the province of the Public Domain within its limits, without further delay; and,

"That the Government arrange for a conference with the Dominion Government as soon as possible after prorogation to discuss the terms of the transfer."

To that motion, an amendment was introduced by myself, seconded by Mr. MacPherson calling for a reference to the Courts in the event of no satisfactory action being forthcoming. That amendment was:

"That the following be added to the motion:

'And, in the event of no immediate satisfactory action, that the said claims be referred to the Courts for a final decision upon the rights of the province with respect to said claims.'

On the vote, seven Opposition members voted for the amendment, as follows: Messrs. Whatley, Salkeld, Stipe, MacPherson, Anderson, McConnell, and Creighton.

Then a committee of the Cabinet went to Ottawa in connection with the matter as set forth in the resolution, in 1929, and here is what the King Government offered at that time, and this is the last offer on record made to the former Liberal Government. This was in February, 1929:

"The Federal Government offered to turn over to Saskatchewan its unalienated lands and natural resources immediately, including its school lands, together with the school lands fund, and agreed to pay the subsidy of \$750,000 annually in perpetuity, which is now earned by The Saskatchewan Act of 1905."

That was all that was offered by the Federal Government to the former Liberal Government of this province.

Mr. Gardiner: And we refused it.

Premier Anderson: Yes. They refused it, as was right and proper. But the point I want to make is that the Liberal Government at Ottawa, a Government of the same political complexion as themselves, offered them the terms I have just read, and they refused it. Well, now we will just read what they did ask for on that occasion, and these quotations are made from notes prepared by the former Leader of the Government and signed by him

Mr. Gardiner: And I presented them to you.

Premier Anderson: Yes! This was one of the few things left to us.

Mr. Gardiner: The notes were handed to him, Mr. Speaker, I brought them from my own house, and handed them to him, personally.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: They should have been here!

Premier Anderson: This, anyhow, is signed by the Leader of the Opposition. This is what they asked for, Mr. Speaker:

"1.—The Saskatchewan Government requested that the Federal Government turn over to Saskatchewan its unalienated lands and natural resources immediately, including the school lands, together with the school lands fund, and claimed that because of the fact that more land had been alienated in Saskatchewan for the benefit of Canada as a whole than in either of the other provinces, the subsidy in lieu of lands should go on to increase under section 20 of The Saskatchewan Act of 1905, until it reached the maximum amount of \$1,125,000 which should continue to be paid in perpetuity."

That is, Mr. Speaker, they asked that the subsidy with increases to the maximum of \$1,125,000 be granted. They asked for that, and we got that.

"2.—For the same reason the provincial Government suggested that an accounting should be made for the considerable area of lands sold as pre-emptions and purchased homesteads, the receipts for which went into the Treasury of Canada for the benefit of all Canada."

We have got that.

Mr. Davis: Oh no! You have not.

Premier Anderson: Yes. We are getting that.

Mr. Davis: No. You lost \$13,000,000 by it.

Premier Anderson: You will note the fervor(?) of their claims, now, Mr. Speaker. They were not over here long enough. They were here for twenty-three or twenty-four years and got nothing.

"3.—It was also stated that with regard to railway lands, military grants, South African scrip grants, half-breed scrip grants, railway exemptions from taxation and all other alienations, the province should receive equitable treatment."

The Commission will deal with that as from 1905.

"The Federal Government intimated that in view of the pending negotiations with the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, it would not be possible at the present time to consider further the representations made by the Saskatchewan Government and that it would be necessary to hold a further conference at a later date."

There is something strange about that. I would like to know what Alberta had to do with it, or Manitoba either! We did not wait for Alberta. When our Government was down there, the Alberta Government was there, and we discussed the matter with the Federal Government, and we came back, but Alberta stayed behind and signed an agreement. We had refused to sign, and we remember the tirade that greeted us upon our return but we went down later and got our agreement. And what did Alberta do? Alberta had signed an agreement, and were hurrying the Bill through the Legislature, but, when we got our agreement, proceedings in the Alberta House were held up and they went down to Ottawa and had their agreement made to comply with ours.

Now let us turn to the debate on the Natural Resources Bill of last year, and see the astounding change of front of the present Leader of the Opposition.

Speaking in the House on Thursday, April 3, 1930, with reference to the 1927 conference of provincial premiers, he is reported in part as follows:

"For these reasons we submit that all lands and resources as yet unalienated should be returned forthwith to the province and that the proposal that our subsidy should increase to \$1,125,000 when we reach a population of 1,200,000 should remain in effect. Meantime, the province of Saskatchewan should receive \$1,125,000 in perpetuity in lieu of lands alienated for homesteading purposes. We claim the amount realized from pre-emptions as a matter of right.

"If our right to the lands were admitted by the Federal authorities, it would be necessary to make certain financial adjustments arising from certain undertakings carried through in good faith which have been in the national interest. If our right is not admitted it may become necessary to establish that right by the proper course of procedure"

"By the proper course of procedure?"—that is, by the courts, and yet he is trying to get the people of this province to think that, if they had left him in power a little longer, they would have got all this from the Federal Government!

Mr. Agar: And then some!

Premier Anderson: After waiting for over twenty-three years and getting nothing, they say "wait a while longer". Listen to this:

"Well, now, it will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that everything that is contained I think in the present agreement, which has been negotiated by the present Government, was claimed by the old Government back in 1927, and in 1927, there had been under consideration, as between the Dominion Government and the province of Alberta, a new agreement. That agreement, it is true, had not reached the form in which the present agreement is, but a new proposal had been made to the province of Alberta, and that proposal was this: That the Federal Government was prepared at that time—towards the end of 1926 or early in 1927—was prepared to turn over the natural resources to the province of Alberta and to pay in perpetuity the present subsidy, which was somewhat less than ours. As far as I know, Mr. Speaker, and as far as I am informed, the province of Alberta would have been prepared to accept that offer if the province of Saskatchewan had been prepared to accept a similar offer. But we intimated at that time that we were not prepared to accept that offer."

That seems rather a strange offer, Mr. Speaker.

"It was further intimated that we would be prepared to accept the return of the natural resources of this province with the admission that we were entitled to the subsidy as arranged in 1905 in perpetuity. The opinion of the Government of that day was this: that the province of Saskatchewan would be better off in the end to wait for two or three, or possibly, five years or even, if necessity demanded, a few years longer than that, in order to be assured of the \$1,125,000 rather than to accept a lesser amount at the present time"

There is the statement, clearly set forth in the words of the Leader of the Opposition himself that it was the opinion of his Government, at that time, that the province could wait for a few years more, and yet my honorable friend from Prince Albert, a few months before, had stated that the time was most opportune, and never so ripe, for accepting back our natural resources!

There is one point that I would ask you to remember in the words of the present Leader of the Opposition in regard to the mineral resources of the province, when he said that it was necessary to have control of these resources so that the development which had started in Quebec, and more largely in Ontario, and which was following the Laurentian shield westward, should be started in Saskatchewan. Yet, in the debate on the second reading of the Resources Bill, last year, when he was trying to embarrass this Government, and trying more than anything else to play politics with this great question, here is what he had to say:

"But there is one point that should not be forgotten. The greatest development in the north today is the Flin Flon mining operation. Now, what was the arrangement the Flin Flon people entered into with the province of Manitoba, and also with the Federal Government at the instance of Manitoba before they established their plant up there and embarked on the heavy expenditure of several millions? Was it not that no royalties would be charged for a period of twenty years? That means, Mr. Speaker, that revenues are not going into the Manitoba treasury from that great mining development for a period of twenty years from the time that arrangements were entered into, which means to a large degree that, so far as the revenue from resources is concerned, very little indeed will ever go into the treasury of the province of Manitoba."

Then he goes on to say:

"If we are going to be confronted with the same kind of thing (and I do not doubt that we shall have to make some such concession if we are to assist in the development of an industry based on our mineral resources) then the revenues from this source will be negligible for the next five or ten years. That is one consideration in connection with this matter that should be given some attention."

In other words, in the debate on the second reading of the Resources Bill, he tells the members of this House they should proceed cautiously, should go slowly, before they give the stamp of their approval to the Bill, because of the little revenue he thought was to be derived from these resources. And yet, a few months previously, on the eve of the election, he tells us that it is our duty to get back these resources and encourage development in our northern areas as already had taken place in the province to the east of us. He goes on:

"But I would say this, that it has not been my desire since these negotiations started (and I think my friends opposite will admit it) and I do not believe it is the desire of our friends to make a political issue of this natural resources agreement."

Well, Mr. Speaker, to that I would answer that we are not prepared to admit that he has not tried to make a political issue of it. That is the joke of the whole story.

"It is true there is no opportunity in the committee stage of defeating the Bill, but there is the opportunity of changing certain sections of the Bill, if we so desire."

Then he goes on:

"If this offer is turned down in the Legislature of the province of Saskatchewan at this time, we shall have considerable difficulty in going down to that part of Canada east of the Great Lakes and convincing them that we did not have a very favorable offer from the Government of Canada in the draft embodied in this Bill. I would, therefore, urge that at this stage, we permit the Bill to go through second reading and so permit its being discussed further in Committee of the Whole. Then, when we come to third reading, if any member of the House (including myself) feels that we have not had sufficient reasons, that not sufficient information has been given to us that we think we should be in possession of, whether legal or otherwise, we shall have the opportunity of taking the same action as we have of right at second reading"

In other words, we can kill the Bill! Then he says something very strange. He warns his cohorts to get ready to attack the Bill on third reading!

"In that way, we shall avoid the interjection of anything political into discussion of this matter until the Bill has reached its third stage when, as I say, we can deal with it as effectively as at second reading."

There Mr. Speaker, I submit the Leader of the Opposition intended to leave the impression on the House that he proposed to stage a great battle against the Bill when it came to third reading. But what did he do? When you, Sir, as Speaker of this House, called for the "yeas" and "nays" on the question, there was absolute silence on that side of the House. Not a "nay"! And yet, the Leader of a great political party goes out, after that, and tries to tell the people of this province

that there is something wrong with this Bill. But listen to this—here are his own words:

“I doubt very much if in the next ten, fifteen or twenty years, we could get as favorable agreement from any Government at Ottawa, if we were to go so far tonight as to turn down this agreement.”

Why did he not tell the good people of Estevan about his stand then? Why not tell them about his bravery then? Why not . . .

Mr. Gardiner: Why not read my whole speech?

Premier Anderson: It would take too long to read the whole speech, but I propose to read some more:

“I do not believe the Imperial Parliament would pass a Bill of this kind, forwarded to it from any part of Canada or of the Empire, if they were convinced there was any great division of opinion in that part of the Dominion which was most affected. They would at least delay it.”

In other words, he says that if the Liberal members of the province of Saskatchewan were to leave the Privy Council to conclude that he and his supporters in this House were opposed to the Bill, the Privy Council would not pass judgment on it! That is a pretty tall order, Mr. Speaker, a pretty tall order! Then he says, in conclusion:

“I am going to suggest that we allow this Bill to go to committee, that it be considered properly in Committee (as it will) and that if any member desires to take action, it be taken under our rights at a later stage.”

Now, let us turn to the member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*), and I want to compliment him on the very fine address he made (as he always does) speaking on December 6, 1928, in moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This is what he had to say relative to natural resources:

“Now, Mr. Speaker, standing as we do on the threshold of an era of expansion and development it is our duty to know where and how it is to take place. Perhaps I may be permitted to express the opinion that no part of the province will enjoy a greater activity than what is known as northern Saskatchewan” . . .

And you can imagine him saying that, Mr. Speaker. I remember even his posture—and I agree with him.

“It is already well known for its wide belts of fertile wheat land and of these none is more famous than the Carrot River valley, within which a large part of the constituency of Kinistino is situated. I should remind the House that in northern Saskatchewan there is still a large area of unoccupied land available for settlement. The other day, in the Dominion Land Office in Prince Albert, I saw a crowd of men making application for homesteads. Upon inquiry, I learned that during the month of November more than 600 entries were made” . . .

For that “poorer land” to which the Leader of the Opposition referred!

“Indeed, since April 1, this year, 500,000 acres have been taken up and in that acreage 125,000 acres were second homesteads under the legislation passed at Ottawa last spring. It is worthy of mention that those settlers are mainly farmers and sons of farmers, who have been resident in this province for some time” . . .

The people we propose to help through our scheme, Mr. Speaker!

“The balance of the settlers come from other parts of Canada. Virtually none of them are new immigrants from Great Britain or the Continent.

“I have a word to say of our mineral wealth. It may not be generally known that much of the prosperity of Canada at the present time is due to the steady progress in the development of her mineral resources.

In 1907 the production of Canadian mines was valued at \$86,000,000 and for the year 1926, \$240,000,000. An appreciation of these facts cannot fail to impress us with the possibilities of the mineral areas of northern Saskatchewan. It is unnecessary for me at this time to describe the conformation of the country, but no one doubts the presence of large and precious ore bodies in that vast region"

He should communicate some of his enthusiasm to his own leader!

"I should also tell the House that in northern Saskatchewan there are about 2,500,000 acres surveyed and at present available for settlement. In the Battleford, Turtleford, Meadow Lake and Witchehan districts, there are 8,000 quarter sections; in the Canwood, Big River and Prince Albert districts there are 2,700 quarter sections; in the Nipawin, Tisdale and Hudson Bay Junction districts 2,500 quarter sections, and in the Wadena and Kelvington districts, 1,200 quarter sections. A large percentage of this land is park-like, but in some parts there is a heavy timber growth which will involve considerable work in clearing"

He is still referring to this "poorer land"!

"I may say, however, that within a generation I think we shall see development on a scale which, if it does not satisfy the most sanguine, will at least amaze the most doubtful. At the present time the pioneer of the industry, the prospector, is busy playing his part and I was informed recently that hundreds of claims have been staked this year.

"Let me sum up my remarks on these subjects by saying that, in the minds of all people enthused over the possibilities of our province"

He cannot include the Leader of the Opposition in that group

. . . . there will be genuine satisfaction that the Government is continuing its efforts to secure the return of our unalienated natural resources on terms fair to the province; and they will look forward to a successful termination of negotiations at an early date"

Well, now it is quite interesting to find this is the position of one of the supporters of my honorable friend. Let us now come to the remarks made by my honorable friend the Leader of the Opposition at the little village of Torquay. Here is what he said at Torquay, on December 14, 1930:

"Little, if any, revenue can be secured at least for ten or twenty years from natural resources."

This again indicates that he knew not whereof he spoke for, last year, our revenue was over \$1,000,000, and revenue during the last twenty-three years has amounted, as I have already stated, to \$25,220,002.27, as against expenditures of \$22,460,469.89, giving a surplus of revenues in these twenty-three years of nearly \$3,000,000.

Later on, he says:

"The Provincial Government have agreed to accept back the unalienated lands and resources without obtaining any additional consideration for the fact that they must immediately set up a very costly department to survey, open up and develop any resources existing in the north, if we are to have resources at any time"

"If we are to have resources at any time", Mr. Speaker. I wonder how the honorable gentleman can reconcile statements of that kind with the statements he made before the election of 1929, to which I have already referred!

Here again he says:

"The province has been overrun by homestead seekers for twenty-five years, picking up all the homesteads which are considered valuable, without initial payment"

That is incorrect because there was a fee of \$10.00.

"Dr. Anderson takes over the land left which land seekers considered of little value, which all told would probably amount to about 5,000,000 acres"

He is about 2,500,000 too high in his figures. There are about 2,500,000 acres at the present time.

"Upon this residue of left-over lands he is building a land settlement scheme."

Then he goes on to say:

"Dr. Anderson and his Tory friends by increasing the cost of production through tariff and increased taxation to meet their unprecedented expenditures"

Now, here is the unkindest cut of all:

"They have put the price of wheat at Winnipeg on Saturday last twenty-three cents below Chicago."

The Saskatchewan Government responsible, myself responsible, personally (for that is his statement) for putting the price of wheat twenty-three cents below Chicago! Well, of course, that is so absurd it cannot occasion anything but mirth. But let me remind my honorable friend that in September of 1930 the price was \$1.02 and a few weeks later it rose to \$1.72. Are you going to give us credit for that?

Opposition Member: If it is any comfort you can take it.

Premier Anderson: We are not foolish enough to ask for it. Well, these were the absurd statements before the people of the province. But let me go on to quote what he said further at that meeting:

"He finds himself in difficulties because he was so anxious to sign an agreement to be able to state that he was more successful in getting back the Natural Resources in six months than the Liberals were in twenty-four years that he"

meaning myself,

" overlooked protecting the financial rights of Saskatchewan."

Yet, here is the man who does not want to bring this into politics! Then he goes on to say that we "sacrificed our birthright for a mess of pottage"

Mr. Davis: Porridge!

Premier Anderson: Well, that would have been about as sensible! Let us see what we did get—this "pig-in-a-poke" referred to by my honorable friend from Prince Albert; this "mess of pottage" referred to by my honorable friend the Leader of the great Liberal party. We have resources of which we are very proud, and we feel that we have a wonderful future and we have faith in that future. Let us examine the situation: In the first place, we say that the resources we obtained may be divided into two groups; one, those physical properties which are the lands, mines, forests, waters, etc., which have not been alienated; two, those assets which are more or less in the shape of documents and accounts such as Sales, Leases, Licenses and Permit Agreements, and so on. Now, of the physical properties, what have we? According to the statement given to us by the Department of the Interior, as at January 1, 1930, the surveyed area of the province amounted to 79,317,890 acres. Of these 79,317,890 acres, the greater part has been alienated for purposes which I do not need enumerate, such as homesteads granted, pre-emptions, reclamation of lands sold, Indian reserves and so on. To this should be added an area of approximately 1,000,000 acres for the Prince Albert National Park. And to that, and constituting a property asset to the province, should be added the following: 2,945,000 acres, ordinary Dominion lands; grazing leases 3,492,827 acres; timber berths leased 559,974; forest reserves and proposed reserves 6,639,000 acres, and school lands unsold 1,834,640; or a total of 15,471,441 acres. Now, statistics issued by the Dominion Government show us that our province has a total area of 161,088,000 acres, of which 155,764,480 acres is land. This would leave an unsurveyed land area, as on January first, of 78,346,183 acres, so that the unsurveyed area that is

transferred to us is approximately 1,000,000 acres larger than the area which has already been surveyed. The geographical centre of the province is approximately twelve miles north of the north boundary of the Prince Albert National Park.

Now, it is true that a great deal of this land which lies in the north is not suitable for settlement, that area being largely of rock formation, where we expect mineral development in the years ahead. You will be interested to know the situation that exists with respect to contracts, leases, and so on. In the matter of school lands there are accounts outstanding numbering 8,043, and the total amount owing under these contracts is \$19,615,395.00, of which approximately \$7,500,000 is in arrears, and some are outstanding since the year 1909 with no payments at all.

Now, let me say to members on both sides of the House that there is a problem there that will have to receive the attention of the Government. Many of those school lands were sold at public auction and the amount of indebtedness against those parcels of land today is beyond all reason. A man was in my office not long ago. He had bought school lands for \$4,000 some years ago, and today the charges amount to \$12,000.

Mr. Davis: How long did the man have the land?

Premier Anderson: I could not tell you in this particular case. But some of these are in arrears since 1909, and the amount against them is large, and I personally believe this man has not the money to pay an amount out of all proportion to the obligations assumed. This Government is going to give them the opportunity to start on a fresh basis. The method has not been worked out yet, but I think members of this House will agree something like that should be done.

In the matter of land sales, including pre-emptions, purchased homesteads and fractional areas, these contracts number 3,800 with slightly over \$2,000,000 outstanding and practically the whole is in arrears: 8,000 grazing leases with a total acreage of slightly over 3,000,000, which brings in, at current rates, an annual rental of \$60,000.

Mining claims and leases number, altogether 2,853, of which only about 600 carry annual rentals. So far as we can tell, the amounts owing on these leases total approximately \$150,000. The greater part of this is made up in arrears, due on petroleum and natural gas leases.

In the matter of timber, timber sale accounts number, roughly, 400. We have not the exact figure there. In the matter of amounts owing for seed grain the figure is something over \$3,000,000, still owing. We are going to ask the Federal Government to have that wiped out. It is my personal feeling that it should be.

To sum up, we have received in these outstanding accounts of the various classes, contracts carrying arrears of indebtedness of upwards of \$10,000,000.

Now, in connection with the mines, you will be interested to know something of the number of leases that have been granted. Leases comprising alkali leases, coal, quarrying, quartz, petroleum, natural gas and placer claims, total 2,853. Petroleum and natural gas rights are the most valuable on account of the annual lease rentals which they carry. At the same time, an increasing amount of revenue is being derived from the expansion of the coal industry within the province. In connection with petroleum and natural gas rights, many of these are in arrears and something will have to be done in order to encourage their payment, and, afterwards, development along that line.

Forestry: In connection with timber berths, in past years a large number of licensed timber berths on Crown Lands were sold by the Dominion Government. Those which are still outstanding embrace an area of 585 square miles. The preliminary estimates, at the time the timber was cruised, modified by such check cruising as has been done since, would indicate that these licensed timber berths which have been sold contain still some 1,500,000,000 feet, board measure. If this is so, there is outstanding, and will be payable eventually royalty dues on this timber, when it is manufactured, of \$1,500,000 in addition to annual ground rental of \$10.00 per square mile.

There are also a number of portable saw-mill berths, aggregating thirty-two square miles which contain an estimated stand of saw timber of 5,000,000 feet, board measure. The estimated stumpage on this timber as manufactured, is \$15,000, while

the portable saw-mill berth holders must pay into the Provincial Treasury annually \$3,200 as ground rental.

Now, in the matter of railway ties, I have some very interesting information for you. It would appear that railway ties have been sold without sufficient revenue in the past. To give you an illustration: In the fiscal year 1927-28 these amounted to 315,000 ties; in 1928-29 they amounted to 231,000 and in 1929-30 to 370,000 ties. The great bulk of these, in each year, were sold as fire-killed berths at five cents per tie. The highest price received in any sale in these three years was ten cents per tie. Now, since October 1, under the present Government through the Natural Resources Department, we have sold approximately 100,000 ties. The average price on 54,000 ties sold in the Prince Albert district was 19½ cents. The average price on 30,000 ties sold in the Meadow Lake and Spruce Lake districts was 25¾ cents per tie, and the average price received in the Hudson Bay Junction district was twelve cents per tie. The total revenue received from the sale of 370,000 ties by the Federal Government in the year 1929-30 was approximately \$19,000, and we received the same amount for the sale of 100,000 ties, indicating that under provincial control, we are receiving almost four times as much revenue in this matter as has been the case in the past.

The total revenue from Crown timber berths and forestry timber sales in 1925-26 was \$153,941; in 1926-27 it was \$213,064; in 1927-28 \$236,612; 1928-29 \$154,005; and in 1929-30 \$117,214. In the current year, 1930-31, the revenue will be probably less than \$100,000. The shrinkage is not due to any timber shrinkage but rather to decline in operations owing to general economic conditions.

Now, in connection with fisheries: Under Federal administration, the costs have run to approximately \$38,000, the revenue from licenses issued being about \$8,000, so there is an administrative loss of about \$30,000 per year. Now, obviously, we should endeavor to cut that down as much as possible. The fishing industry is largely a protective service on the part of the Government, but we do feel we should try to have revenue cover expenditure as nearly as possible.

The authorized fishing capacity of the larger lakes of this province is very considerable. For instance, Lake Athabasca is 2,500,000 pounds, Lac La Ronge 1,000,000 pounds, Peter Pond Lake 800,000 pounds, Churchill Lake 500,000 pounds and so on. It appears that the eastern boundary lakes have been administered from Manitoba and we have not been able to ascertain the exact amount of the authorized fishing capacity there. There are numerous smaller lakes with an authorized capacity under 100,000 pounds. Taken altogether, our Saskatchewan lakes have an authorized annual capacity of close to 10,000,000 pounds for commercial fishing purposes.

Very considerable revenue has been derived in Alberta from the issue of angling licenses and it appears to me that, if we are going to increase our revenue in this province, we should give attention to the matter of the issuing of angling licenses.

In the matter of water powers: As you know, there are great possibilities in connection with water power development, more especially in the northern part of our province. The cost of administration in the province is estimated by the Federal Government to amount to \$98,000 for the year 1928-29. There has been no compensating revenue under the Dominion administration. Under the administration of this province, our water power and water service administrative expense, generally, is not likely to exceed \$10,000 per annum, and this will be more than covered by the revenue derived from the Island Falls development. As to the agreement with the Churchill River Power Company, according to the statements submitted by the Water Powers Branch of the Dominion Government, the yearly rental charge will not be less than \$19,500 from the company responsible for that project. There should be a revenue of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 before very long from this one power development. It is not clear, according to our information, from the agreement as to when the payment of the rental becomes due as it is based on the date at which all works have been completed. Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition can give us something definite on that. The rental payments must start, however, by 1933.

Now, in connection with the general revenue and expenditure situation, we might say that we are endeavoring to get the Federal Government to assume the full cost of air service for forest protection during this year. That may be "begging at the door" of the Federal Government again, but we are asking for it and endeavoring to get it. The time will come when we shall have to build or organize a provincial air service. It is very expensive, we have found, and we feel we can do better than has been done in that respect.

Mr. Davis: It won't be discontinued?

Premier Anderson: No!

Mr. Spence: Will the minister tell us what has been done about our aerial surveys?

Premier Anderson: I cannot give the honorable member this information but I shall be glad to get it for him. There are certain survey services to be carried on throughout the north country to the Churchill River, particulars of which I can give to any members of the House.

The land administration has been curtailed materially, and with a purchased homestead policy and a re-organization of other land administration there should be a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to \$200,000 per annum. As you will see when the estimates are brought down, we believe we shall have a total surplus in the neighborhood of \$120,000 to \$150,000.

Let us consider for a moment the future outlook of our province in this connection: In so far as the land is concerned a great deal has been alienated. Some 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 acres is available for settlement in the north, all of which is exceptionally good land. In the unsurveyed areas of the north we have many stretches of fertile land lying in the river valleys and lake valleys and on elevations between the lakes. It is our intention to ask the Legislature to sanction the surveying of them, using a different method from that adopted in the past.

Mr. Spence: What is the idea?

Premier Anderson: The idea will be made very clear shortly. As I have said, great areas of this land lie in the river and lake valleys, and the intention is to encourage settlement; and we shall have control over them in future. There are many soldier settlers and squatters in that north country at the present time and they will, of course, be given an opportunity to take up land under our scheme, that is, those who went in there after October 1.

The interlocking of fishing, forestry and mining, along with limited mixed farming work, offers in our north country a scope of possibility that is most attractive in outlook. There is abundant opportunity for fishing activity in these areas, forestry areas are near at hand offering part-time employment in this industry, while undeveloped mineral activity is almost certain to offer a still further scope for off-season employment.

The forestry situation at the present time is not attractive, largely on account of the depression in the lumber market. It is difficult to dispose of pulpwood owing to existing prices, while improvident methods of cutting have depleted very seriously our forest reserves, as also have destructive fires.

The heaviest end of Saskatchewan's timber is being manufactured in another province, Manitoba. Twenty-five years ago, you will know, the saw-mill industry was a big factor in the life of Prince Albert. In the whole administrative history of the resources of Saskatchewan there is no more regrettable fact than that very valuable timber areas, which should have been reproducing a fresh crop of timber every five or ten years, had scientific and selective methods of cutting been adopted, are now little better than waste lands. The result is that the large timber industry which should have been maintained and even further developed, has for all practical purposes been transferred to another province. We believe it is not yet too late. We believe that, in the adoption of scientific methods in connection with the administration of our forest and timber resources, something can be done to redeem the situation. For instance, in the timber berths north of Nipawin, according to the information we have, there are some 100,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber. We see no reason why that timber should not be manufactured in Nipawin rather than in our neighboring province. Then, outside of these berths, in some of the nearby areas, there are additional quantities. Now, one of the problems of the future is to ensure, if possible, the manufacture of this timber at Nipawin, and the same situation applies both northeast and northwest of Prince Albert. Every consideration must be given in the endeavor to ensure the re-establishment of the timber industry in this central-northern area, either at Prince Albert or some other northern point tributary to Prince Albert.

Mr. Gardiner: How would you get it up the river?

Premier Anderson: To a lesser degree, some consideration must be given to the forested areas north and northwest of Meadow Lake.

Mr. Gardiner: Will my honorable friend tell us how he is going to do that?

Premier Anderson: Well, suppose we leave that to be worked out later. The manner in which the Leader of the Opposition has discussed this matter of natural resources to date has not been helpful, and I am not going to stop in the middle of my address to answer any of his hypothetical questions!

In connection with the mining industry of this province, this industry has grown and is growing rapidly. The development of the coal industry has been referred to, of late, and this Government has no apologies for what it has done in the way of assisting our great coal industry. They have encouraged it in the face of ridicule directed against them by many of our political opponents. I have extracts of speeches delivered by some of our friends from some of their political platforms, when they argued it was not possible to transport this coal great distances because it contained such a high percentage of water. That was during the last provincial general election and similar statements were made in the Arm River by-election, and every word seemed to indicate their lack of faith. If we have not been diverted from our efforts, we have not been helped by criticisms such as that, and we have endeavored to increase the output in the southern part of the province, by encouraging the use of Saskatchewan coal, more especially in the southeastern and southern parts of the province, with the result our people are using it domestically in larger quantities than heretofore. I believe the prices of Alberta coals have decreased sixty cents per ton, and, as a result, large quantities of our coal supplies in western Saskatchewan are still coming from our sister province. We have, however, splendid seams of coal, quite as good as anything produced in southeastern Saskatchewan, in the south-central area, at Willows, Verwood, Willow Bunch, and other places, extending on the west as far as Shaunavon. The province will have full control of our coal mining industry. The mining rights have been retained by the Crown and consequently belong to the province. The development of these areas affords the best opportunity for encouraging the coal industry. Our settlers in the southwest are not able, owing to the long freight haul, to utilize Saskatchewan coal mined in the southeastern coal fields at the present time, much as they would wish to do so.

There are other problems in connection with the resources of our province, but I am not going to weary you further with them. I have great hope for the future of the province, I have great faith in the north country, and, in closing my remarks on this question, I am going to say that we should take advantage of our great opportunities, that we should maintain our confidence in the great northland. In this connection, I have just one word for the Leader of the Opposition: the member for Cumberland should take him on a trip into the great northland and give him an education as regards the possibilities there, an education which he apparently lacks at the present time.

Now, let us go to another subject that has given great concern to my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition. He seems to be out with a club after what he sometimes calls the "Big Interests" of the east. He seems to think that we are in league with some people there, who are increasing the cost of living for us, when he and some of his supporters were carrying socks and overalls along with them in Estevan and trying to leave the impression that we were trying to increase the price of these articles. I have not yet learned where the socks were made, but I strongly suspect that they were Japanese socks because you can buy Japanese socks at seven pairs for fifty cents! They do not guarantee how long you will wear them or how long they will wear for you, but you can get cheap Japanese cotton socks manufactured by Japanese workers who get paid thirty sen, or fifteen cents a day. Now, if my honorable friend wants to wear Japanese socks made by Japanese labor working for fifteen cents a day in preference to good, Canadian-made socks, that is his own affair—but he will not find many people following his example.

Mr. Davis: How are these Japs going to buy our wheat if they get only fifteen cents a day?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We will get more socks per bushel, eh?

Premier Anderson: Now, when the honorable, the Leader of the Opposition talks about "big interests" and "bloated plutocrats" in the East, he should remember

what he said some years ago. Speaking at Portage La Prairie, on March 9, 1926, as reported in the *Morning Leader* of March 10, 1926, he said:

"The most harmful slogan ever introduced into the consideration of western public matters was the cry 'Down with eastern vested interests', which has developed into an attempt to organize the West against the East."

And I can imagine his attitude when he said this, with his hand on his heart:

"Members of the party to which I belonged in the past were responsible for the introduction of that cry, and I pledged myself as a leader of that party to put forth every effort to remove from the appeals of the organization to which I belong any such unworthy sentiment."

I think he should frame that and put it over his desk and read it every morning and evening.

Now, during the Estevan by-election, considerable was said about the prices of overalls and socks and also the price of farm implements, and an attempt was made to leave the impression in the minds of the people that the prices of goods in the province, especially in the farm communities, were higher than they were a year ago. When my honorable friends were carrying on their campaign, one gentleman displayed these articles with the price tags on them, but he did not explain who put these tags on. From the information I have, however, it is obvious that one of them must have been put on before September 30, that is, before the tariff changes became effective, and the other after that date. Now let me tell my honorable friends that if the overalls sell for more than they did a year ago, that is a matter that should be condemned, and none will be stronger in condemnation than I if the prices of these articles are more than they were a year ago. If these prices are more, then someone is taking advantage of the consumers, for I am going to show you what the wholesale prices of today are as compared with a year ago.

Let us look first at the list of groceries. Now I may tell my honorable friends that this list was obtained from Mr. Burton, a prominent wholesale merchant of this city, and they may go to him and check up on the accuracy of these statements if they so desire. He will show them the price lists he is sending out to the retailers in the Red and White Stores:

	January First week 1930	January First week 1931	Percentage Reduction
Flour, 98's	\$4.35	\$2.95	32%
Rolled Oats, 80	3.20	2.45	23%
Sugar Gross (100 lbs.)	6.09	5.36	10%
Red & White Tea, 1 .....	.54	.44	18%
Blue Ribbon Tea, 1 .....	.58	.45	22%
Red & White Coffee .....	.54	.45	16%
Nabob Coffee .....	.54	.46	14%
Choice Tomatoes	3.55 case	2.95	16%
Choice Corn	3.30 case	2.80	15%
Choice Peas	3.60 case	2.40	33%
Potatoes (per bushel)	2.16	.65	69%
Pink Salmon	8.05	5.30	34%
Sockeye Salmon, 1's	20.00	17.60	12%
Standard Evaporated Peaches, 25 .....	.20 lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	43%
Standard Evaporated Apricots, 25 .....	.22	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	37%
Seedless Raisins, 25	2.75 case	2.55	7%
Prunes, 60-70	2.88 case	2.20	23%
Choice Canned Peaches, 2	5.70 case	4.95	15%
Choice Canned Pears, 2	6.24 case	5.50	11%
White Beans, 100-lb. sack	6.80	5.00	26%
Southern Rice, 100-lb. sack	6.60	6.30	4.5%
Pure Lard, 12-5s	10.95	9.45	13%
P. & G. White Naptha Soap	3.90 case	3.50	10%
Pearl Naphtha Soap	3.80 case	3.50	8%

This, Mr. Speaker, gives an average reduction of something around 17½ per cent. in the prices of these articles

Mr. Gardiner: But the majority of these are farm products.

Premier Anderson: Well, let us go to something which is not a farm product. Let us go to overalls and Japanese socks with which my honorable friend is so familiar. The prices I am now going to quote were obtained from the manager of Greenshields, Limited, here in Regina, and in the covering letter he says this:

"The manufacturers tell us that the reason why greater reductions have not been made in Canada is that Canadian labor is still being paid, in almost every instance, their former wages, and that if labor would take a lower price that much further reductions could be made than have taken place to date. In every instance we can supply you with the name of the manufacturers from which the information is supplied."

If my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, does not wish to take my word for it, I should be glad to take him over to Greenshields so that he may check up these prices for himself.

Mr. Gardiner: I will take your word for it.

Premier Anderson: Now we will come to overalls, shirts

Mr. Davis: Better keep them on.

Premier Anderson: And other textiles. Let us take first leading lines, manufactured by the Dominion Textile Company. I am informed that with all floor coverings there is no change, notwithstanding the fact that flax and cork were very high for a period last fall.

Table Oilcloth: The old duty was thirty-five percent; the new duty is thirty-five plus four cents a yard extra. And the prices were: July, 1930, 4.02; January, 1931, 3.75, a reduction of 6½ percent.

All Wool Grey Blankets: The old duty was thirty-five percent; the new duty thirty-five percent plus thirty cents a yard extra. The prices were: July, 1930, forty-eight cents a pound; January, 1931, forty-three cents a pound, or a reduction of eleven percent.

These blankets are made in Canada at St. George's Woolen Mills, Montreal. You will remember that my friend Mr. Young (Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Weyburn) went to the people during the Estevan by-election and told them that the Federal Government had put a duty on blankets that charged you so much a pound extra, and it was heart-rending the statements he made as to what that was going to do with the prices to the consumer.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): But the extra charge did add to the duty.

Premier Anderson: That is not the point. The point is that these men who misrepresented the situation down in Estevan during the by-election were arguing with the intention of leaving the impression that because of that the prices had been increased. The point made at the time and the point I am making now is that the prices are lower than they were a year ago. That is the case, and anything otherwise was and is a misrepresentation of the facts, as these figures I have just quoted prove.

Now, let us look at the leading lines of the Butterfly Hosiery Company, of Drummondville, Quebec:

Full Fashioned Hose: The old duty was thirty-five percent; the new duty is thirty-five percent plus \$1.50 a dozen extra.

The price in July, 1930, for variety 5059, was \$12.25 a dozen, whereas the same variety in 1931, sells at \$8.75 a dozen, or a reduction of 28½ percent.

The price in July, 1930, for variety 555, was \$9.75 per dozen; a reduction of 26½ percent.

Children's cotton hose manufactured by the Chipman Holton Company, of Hamilton, sold in July, 1930, at \$1.64, and in January, 1931, at \$1.45, a reduction of 13 percent.

Let us come now to the leading lines manufactured by Forbes & Company, Hespeler, Ontario:

Fingering Wool:—The price in July, 1930, was \$1.05, in January, 1931, 90 cents, a reduction of 14 percent.

Men's Underwear:—

Penman's Balbriggan Combinations, old price \$7.20 a dozen, now \$6.80 per dozen, a reduction of 6 percent;

Penman's Merino Combinations, July, 1930, price \$16.25; January, 1931, price \$14.75, a reduction of 10 percent.

Now we come to the kind the honorable member for Prince Albert likely wears.

Graver Silk Combinations, old price \$7.50, new price \$5.75, a reduction of 20 percent.

Mr. Davis: If the Leader of the Government likes to come out afterwards, I'll show him the kind I wear!

Premier Anderson: Mr. Speaker, I should be pleased indeed to see living testimony of the truth of my statements. I will accept the honorable gentleman's invitation.

Men's Socks:—Penman's Wool and Cotton—these are made at Paris, Ontario, and the old price, in July, 1930, was \$2.40 a dozen, the new price is \$2.25 a dozen, a reduction of 7 percent;

Penman's Merino, the price in July, 1930, was \$2.20; in January, 1931, \$2.00, a reduction of ten percent;

Chipman Holton Cotton, made at Hamilton, Ontario, old price \$1.45, new price \$1.40, a reduction of three percent. No change in the price of Lisle made by these people.

We come now to Men's Shirts—and I am sorry the Leader of the Opposition has gone out.

Empire Shirting Company, Khaki Drill, old price \$6.65 a dozen; new price, \$5.75, a reduction of fifteen percent; Fancy Drill, \$12.00 as compared with \$10.40 now, a reduction of fifteen percent.

Men's Overalls—

The old duty on men's overalls was thirty percent, the new duty is thirty-five percent plus four cents a pound, and the price in July, 1930, was \$17.25 a dozen, whereas the price in January, 1931, is \$15.80, a reduction of nine percent. These overalls are made by the Western Shirt and Overall Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and are listed as Men's Red Back Blue Denim Overalls, and the head of the manufacturing company is Mr. Haid, one of the leading Liberals of Winnipeg, and, I am told, a member of the Liberal Executive there.

Men's Leather Gloves: Made by the Gold Glove Company of Winnipeg;

Peccary Split sold last July at \$3.10, are selling today at \$2.75, a reduction of two percent;

Horse Faced, on July last, sold at \$6.00, and in January, 1931, at \$5.25, a reduction of 12½ percent.

Going back to other articles manufactured by the Dominion Textile Company, we find:

	Price, July 1930	Price, January 1931	Percent Reduction
Pillow Cotton: V.P.....	27¾c per yard	23¾c	14
Sheeting			
S. A.	26¾c	22¾c	21½
S. S. H.	37½c	31½c	17
Grey S. G. 7.....	27¼c	23¾c	15
White Cotton:			
Cosmopolitan	10½c	9c	11
S. S. 18	13¼c	11¾c	11
Grey W. C. T. U.	12c	9¾c	23
Standard Prints:			
125 A	20½c	17¾c	15
BBB-A	17¼c	15c	15
Sail and Tent Duck.....	19¾c	15c	24
Sateen, manufactured by the Montreal Cotton Co., at Valleyfield, Quebec....	18c	16½c	

Then we have the leading lines manufactured by the Canadian Cotton Company, at Cornwall, Ontario:

Flannelette:

S. 45	10¾c	9½c	12½
S. 52	13½c	12c	12½
Denim (for overalls).....	25¾c	20c	20

Then there is the following notation to the lists I have just quoted:

“Cotton piece goods in Canada are largely manufactured by Dominion Textile Company, Montreal Cotton Company, Canadian Cotton Company, Empire Cotton Company, and Wabassa Cotton Company.

“Similar reductions as to specified lines above mentioned have been made in all lines manufactured by the above Canadian companies and in no instance has there been any advance in prices since last July.

“Cotton piece goods have not dropped as much in foreign countries as the reductions made by Canadian mills in Canada. Standard Eighty Square Prints in U.S.A. in July, 1930, were 16¾ cents; in January, 1931, 14¾ cents, making a reduction of 12½ percent.”

This, Mr. Speaker, was as opposed to the fifteen percent reduction for Standard Prints manufactured by Canadian companies in Canada, and yet we had the member for Weyburn in the Federal House going from house to house in the Estevan constituency, canvassing on behalf of the Liberal candidate, and exhibiting articles of clothing and dry goods with two price tags attached, and one of these tags, presumably, showing a price put on before the change in the tariff came into effect, and one after, showing an increase in price of about thirty percent on the cheaper grade of goods and only a slight increase in the better grades, and pointing out to the people that Dr. Anderson, if not the instigator of this, at least approved of it. This is deliberate misrepresentation and falsehood, and let me tell the Federal member for Weyburn that he is not going to get away with that sort of campaign tactics.

Another thing, Mr. Speaker, I have here a price card, which the Leader of the Opposition will recognize, and which was circulated surreptitiously by the Liberals during the by-election down in Estevan. It reads here:

“WINNIPEG CASH CLOSE

	1930—July 26	Dec. 1
Wheat, No. 1 Nor.....	96.2	57.7
Oats, 2 C.W.....	45.6	26.1
Barley, No. 3.....	43.2	25.6
Flax, 1 N.W.C.....	183.4	102.4
Rye, 2 C.W.....	57.7	29.
Wheat down 38.5 cents		
Oats down 19.5 "		
Barley down 17.6 "		
Flax down 81. "		
Rye down 28.7 "		
Total	\$1.855	

WHEAT FUTURES

1930	Winnipeg	Chicago
Jan.-July (inclusive)	115.2	111.4
August	95.7	95.
September	81.3	85.3
October	74.	78.7
November	63.5	74.3
Dec. to 6th.....	59.	76.2

NOTE.—In the period January-July, inclusive, under Liberal administration, Winnipeg prices averaged 3¾ cents per bushel over Chicago. With Conservatives in power in August, prices even up; following the Bennett budget in September, Winnipeg prices averaged four cents under Chicago; the position has steadily got worse until now Winnipeg prices average 17.2 under Chicago.”

Now, my honorable friend knows quite well why the Chicago prices are higher, but he thought that the farmers did not know. And the card finishes with this:

"Figure out Y-O-U-R Loss
Figure out the loss
to Saskatchewan."

And then in brackets, the card says L: "(See other side)".

"TARIFF DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

	Under Liberals July 26, 1930	Under Conservatives Dec. 1, 1930
Mowers, binders, reapers, combines.....	6%	25%
Cultivators, harrows, seed-drills, etc.....	7½%	25%
Ploughs, soil packers, farm and field rollers.....	10%	25%
Hay loaders, tedders, grain crushers, post hole diggers, etc.	10%	25%
Incubators, brooders	10%	25%
Threshing machine separators.....	10%	25%
Farm wagons, sleds.....	10%	25%
Traction engines for farm purpose, value not more than \$1400.....	Free	Provision made to impose a duty of 25%
Portable engines with boilers in combination, horsepowers, and traction engines, value over \$1400	10%	25%

And again it reads:

"Figure out Y-O-U-R Loss
Figure out the loss
to Saskatchewan."

They try to make out that there was a loss because of the increase of the tariff, and then try to blame this Government and the Conservative Association of Estevan for causing that loss.

Now, I grant you there would be a loss if the prices of these implements and commodities were higher, but the Leader of the Opposition knows, and everyone else knows that, from the letter sent out by the manufacturers of these various implements, there was to be no increase in prices. Here, for example, is the letter sent out to Cockshutt dealers, by the management of the Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited:

"Please advise your customers that there will be no increase in the selling price of Cockshutt farm implements as a result of changes, just announced in the tariff on implements. Cockshutt prices will continue to be based solely on the production and distribution costs of quality implements."

Mr. Davis: If there was no tariff, would the prices come down?

Premier Anderson: That is not the question at this time. The card circulated by my friends opposite, then goes on to say:

"The Anderson Government and the Estevan Conservative Association have endorsed the imposition of these losses upon the farmers of Saskatchewan."

What these losses are, they cannot tell. They do not attempt to substantiate a single claim here set forth that the old prices were lower than the new. It is gross and deliberate misrepresentation, and more will be heard of it, later on.

Mr. Gardiner: It must be going to be a long session.

Premier Anderson: Here is another thing: The Federal member for Weyburn, addressing a Liberal meeting at Estevan, on December 11, is reported in the *Leader-Post* as follows:

"The member for Weyburn related too, how the duties on silk, glass, farm machinery, clothing, etc., had been raised to such an extent as to work a hardship on the consumer The tariff on clothing, he said, was raised so much per pound hitting the poorer citizens of Canada who wore clothing of coarser and heavier materials than the wealthy."

The member for Weyburn carried these overalls and socks around with him, leaving the impression that the prices of these articles had been raised at the expense of the poorer people of Canada by the tariff changes. The interesting feature about that is, however, that, when these men are cornered up and faced with these charges, they could not meet them. At one meeting, at which the Minister of Highways was speaking, the member for Weyburn rushed in, in the course of the address, putting his hand in his pocket evidently for the inspiration he would get from touching the socks he was carrying, but he did not have nerve enough to get up when the Minister of Highways concluded his speech and defend the charges he had been making throughout the constituency.

Here is another thing, to which I might allude: I have here a general comparative statement of the index of cost of living services, taking the basis of 1926 as 100:

	November, 1929	November, 1930
Food Index	104.3	92.6
Fuel Index	97.1	96.4
Clothing Index	96.5	91.6

Now let us look at certain commodities rating the cost basis of 1916 as equal to 100:—These price figures are from reports, Department of Trade and Commerce, issued December 11, 1930:

	Price Index November, 1929	Price Index November, 1930
Vegetable products (124 items).....	93.5	63.0
Fruits (fresh foreign).....	100.5	85.0
Fruits (dried)	96.7	76.0
Canned	101.0	93.7
Flour and millers' products.....	99.2	64.4
Vegetable oils	96.9	76.2
Rubber and products.....	65.1	61.5
Sugar and its products and glucose.....	90.1	79.2
Tea, coffee, cocoa, spices.....	95.1	74.0
22 miscellaneous food items.....	90.0	80.7
Fishery products	109.8	92.0
Furs	143.4	99.0
Leather, manufactured	109.8	92.5
Boots and shoes.....	100.7	98.7
Milk and its products.....	109.8	92.5
Fibres and textiles.....	89.8	77.5
Cotton, raw	100.2	62.6
Cotton yarn and thread.....	99.0	88.9
Cotton fabrics	91.1	84.5
Knit goods	94.4	92.2
Flax, hemp, and jute products.....	83.4	70.2
Silk, raw	75.2	40.7
Silk, thread and yarn.....	82.0	72.8
Silk, hosiery	94.1	75.8
Silk, fabrics	75.2	50.9
Wool, raw	77.6	49.0
Wool, yarn	93.7	75.9
Wool hosiery and knit goods.....	112.9	94.1
Wool blankets	107.1	93.9
Wool cloth	91.9	78.0
Lumber and timber (27 items).....	100.1	82.9
Brass and copper products.....	126.2	82.6
Pottery	92.0	81.2
Glass and products.....	77.6	71.6
Paint materials	92.5	79.3
Clothing and household equipment (88 items)	90.3	84.6
Tools, light, heat and power equipment (351 items)	95.1	73.4
Construction material, lumber, paints, etc. (329 items).....	95.2	71.4

Mr. Gardiner: What date in 1930 was that?

Premier Anderson: November, 1930.

Mr. Davis: Is my friend arguing against high protection now?

Premier Anderson: I am arguing against deliberate misrepresentations as was practised by Liberal speakers during the by-election throughout the constituency of Estevan. The honorable member for Prince Albert is trying to throw up another smoke screen now, but I am simply trying to show that my friends opposite have been deliberately misrepresenting the facts and the position of this Government, and we are simply trying to defend ourselves. In doing that, we are trying to place the facts before the House and before the people of this province in their true light, and any time similar tactics are followed, no matter how agitated our friends may get, we shall take steps to defend ourselves because we stand on solid ground.

Mr. Davis: Are you in favor of the tariff changes?

Premier Anderson: The member for Prince Albert is trying to inject

Mr. Davis: Answer my question:

Premier Anderson: I refuse to answer a question of that kind.

Mr. Gardiner: Will the honorable gentleman permit me to read what I actually did say in Estevan?

Premier Anderson: I have not the time at present to give him the floor, Mr. Speaker. If he reads all of that he will not get through until tomorrow morning.

During the last session of this House, Mr. Speaker, there was considerable discussion with regard to the improvement of education in the province. Certain action was taken which had as its object the getting rid of sectarianism in the public schools—to make the public schools of the province non-sectarian. The previous Government claimed they were not guilty in connection with this matter of sectarianism in the public schools, but this is not the time to take issue with that, or dwell on the sins of the previous Government. It would take too long! But we did take the stand, that in the public schools in which our children are being educated, schools attended by children of different faiths, and of different race, there should be no religious elements which would interfere with the education of the children, particularly those who happened to be of a different religious faith to the minority or majority. In other words, we took the stand that there should be no teachers wearing the garb of a religious order while teaching in the public schools, and that no religious emblems should be displayed on the walls of these schools. This law came into force on July 1, 1930, and it is gratifying to know that the desire to co-operate, to comply with and carry out the law has been widespread even in the case of schools which were affected by the change. I know it has been said that one or two schools have not tried to conform, but I have information as to the exact conditions in regard to all schools. If I have not got information with regard to all the schools, I can get it before the end of the session and will be glad to give the information to any member of the House desiring it. It is true that, in no public school building owned by a school district, is there any emblem of a religious faith displayed. But it is true that, with regard to the teaching in religious garb, there was some difficulty, but it is quite obvious that the legislation was not directed against the teachers. The law was not passed to cancel teaching certificates. If they come within the law, they are not interfered with at all. In seven school districts, however, the teachers, for various reasons, did not come within the law with respect to the wearing of religious garb, and they were dismissed or resigned and the trustees secured other teachers.

There is some criticism that some are still breaking the law. I have checked up this very closely, but have been unable to find any foundation for the criticism, but, if anyone knows of any instance in which the law is being broken in this respect, and if he will advise me, I shall take immediate action.

The Leader of the Opposition has said that some schools which are not conducted in public school buildings are breaking the law. Let me tell him that, to the best of my knowledge, there is not one instance where the law is being broken. He should remember that the Act came into effect on January 1, 1931, and therefore these

school districts have all this year to come within the law or provide other accommodation, so there is no infraction there.

Now, there are two instances where schools are held in church buildings, and where, it is true, emblems may be seen, and there are reasons for that. At Willow Bunch and also at Bellegarde, the church building in which the school is held is owned by a religious order in France and they take the stand that the emblems displayed on the walls are part of the permanent fixtures in the room, and consequently should not be removed. If the emblems are not removed, the school must go elsewhere, but there is no place in Willow Bunch where the school can be held. In the meantime, there was only one reasonable thing to do: I sent my deputy down there to look into conditions, and we are satisfied that there is some justice in the claims of the church authorities. Now the teachers there are lay teachers, but it has been said that they were teaching in the garb. That is wrong. There happens to be a private school conducted in the same building, and I suppose some one saw teachers from the private school who wear a religious garb, and came in with a complaint to my friends. Probably it was one of the discoveries of this secret committee my friends have going about the province and this complaint is merely a product of their spy system.

Now, in the case of Holdfast and Quinton, where we have mixed communities, two separate schools were organized because of the sectarianism in the public school, and we are taking the stand that they should get together. It may be necessary in the case of Quinton to appoint an official trustee, because of the conditions existing there, but we hope to avoid that. In Tramping Lake, the trouble was of a different nature. There it was because of the flag; a certain element taking the stand that the flag should be removed.

There has been criticism in regard to other places. Prelate for example. They have built an addition to the school at Prelate. A debenture issue of \$10,000 was sought, but the vote was adverse, and, in face of this adverse vote, the Government, in the power it has under The School Act, stepped in, and the new school was opened this month. They have four lay teachers. At Gravelbourg there are no emblems, and the teachers have complied with the Act in respect to garb. The teachers at Marcelin have changed their garb, but further action may be necessary in order to get complete compliance with the provisions of the Act. At Vester, they have two rooms in the convent and two outside. There are no emblems, and the teachers have changed their garb. We are taking the stand that they must erect two more rooms.

In Montmartre, it is true that they had emblems on the walls of the school house until the fall. I saw one of the trustees from Montmartre. He came to my office and explained that there was no intention on the part of the trustees to break the law, and tendered an apology, which I accepted. I could go all down the list, Mr. Speaker. At St. Louis, St. Thomas, Wauchope, St. Edmund, Bolton, Stony Hollow, the Inspector reports:

"Religious emblems displayed previous to July 1, 1930, removed July 1, 1930. Of the twenty-eight school districts which had teachers teaching in religious garb before July 1, 1930, seven have since engaged lay teachers and in all other cases, the teachers themselves have changed their garb."

If any of my friends opposite feel that there are cases in which the law is not being complied with, I shall see to it that the complaint is investigated and proper action taken.

Mr. Davis: Did my honorable friend himself see nothing wrong with the condition at Duck Lake when he was there? Did he make an exception there, and, if so, what?

Premier Anderson: You must have had the spy system at work the day I was there. They treated me with courtesy and hospitality and all kindness, and the teachers there had changed the form of their garb, and, in my opinion, they were within the law.

Mr. Davis: What was the nature of the change in their garb?

Premier Anderson: Well, now, I did not take sufficient notice of it at the time to be ready to satisfy my honorable friend's inquisitive nature. I have never yet attempted to tell any teacher in our public schools what he or she should wear.

Mr. Davis: You did that by your law!

Premier Anderson: No. We told them what they should not wear! If my honorable friend is not satisfied with "garb" and has any suggestion to offer, we shall hear him.

Mr. Davis: Will my honorable friend tell us what was the difference between the garb they now wear and the old garb?

Premier Anderson: Well, now, I might advise the honorable member for Prince Albert, it was not the garb of a religious order.

Mr. Davis: Just tell us what the difference was.

Premier Anderson: We are not going into any discussion of that question at the present time. The point I want to emphasize is that, to the best of my knowledge and the knowledge of this Government, there is not a public school, outside of the exceptions I have just mentioned, where they have no public school building, where the law is being broken. There is no public school now conducted in a building owned and controlled by the school district where this law is being broken. If there is, I want to know it!

Mr. Gardiner: Well, Mr. Speaker, I hope the Leader of the Government is not misinterpreting the remarks I made yesterday. What I said then was that if sectarianism had been removed from our schools either by the law of which he speaks or anything else he has done in the meantime, it was not a very serious thing which he set out to remedy.

Premier Anderson: That shows the grasp my honorable friend has of this great problem. If there was only one case, I would say we were justified in passing this legislation, because, as happens

Mr. Gardiner: (rising)

Premier Anderson: I will ask my honorable friend to remain seated. He has failed and failed miserably in dealing with the public questions that affect the life of this country. Failed miserably! And the people of the province know it, and it is one reason the people of this province will leave him where he is. They will say, "you opposed this legislation. If you are placed in power again by us, naturally you are going to wipe off the statute books the legislation placed there by the present Government."

Mr. Davis: That is what they said in Estevan, was it?

Premier Anderson: I do not expect to convince these gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, especially the honorable member from Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*).

Mr. Davis: I am convinced now.

Premier Anderson: In connection with the normal schools, some criticism has been directed against us for the reforms introduced there, and I am amazed to find that the Leader of the Opposition, who has been a school master in rural areas and continuation schools, took the stand that he did. I cannot think that, in his quiet moments, he is really in agreement with his political utterances in this connection, because, after all, he could not have uttered statements such as he did unless it be for the reason that he does not want to give this Government credit for anything done in connection with education. In connection with the normal schools, the number of students admitted were fewer during the past year than in the previous year, and there will be fewer admitted this next year, because, with several hundred of our teachers out of employment, obviously it is not good business to be training several hundred more student teachers than we require.

We instituted a scheme whereby we had a medical examination made of students, who were suspected of having some disease, by the nurse in charge. I shall not take the time to give particulars of what was found, but sufficient was discovered to warrant us taking the steps we did take.

We also had X-Ray plates taken of every normal student in the three normal schools. We did this in co-operation with the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Now, it is

gratifying to find that of the 1238 students examined, only thirteen were found to have evidence of previous or present tuberculosis and that of these, only seven would require treatment. In the remainder there was no particular consideration required.

Now, in connection with the students examined at Saskatoon two of them had to withdraw from the normal school. They were suffering from toxic goitre. Some thirty-five students required treatment of various kinds.

In connection with rural practice teaching, we were told, yesterday, by the Leader of the Opposition, that it was a waste of money on the part of someone, or it was entailing a loss by somebody, to have these teachers teaching and observing in rural school districts, and he made a rather wild statement saying that 85 percent of the normal students had received all their training or education in rural schools.

Mr. Gardiner: Not all!

Premier Anderson: That is wrong. Some 42 percent of the students in Regina Normal School were never in a rural school, and in Saskatoon 45 percent (plus) were never in attendance at a rural school. Now, let me say, first of all, that this has not cost the province one single cent! Any additional cost is borne by the student. They pay to the farmer in the rural community rather than to the boarding-house keeper in the city. In the Regina Normal School, the average cost is thirty cents per pupil less than if they had stayed in Regina.

In Saskatoon the situation was slightly different. Perhaps I have the figures here. In Saskatoon, with 88 students out of 374, it cost less than \$5 more than if they had stayed in Saskatoon, 75 of them between \$5 and \$10 more, 52 between \$10 and \$15 more, 22 between \$15 and \$20 and 5 of them between \$20 and \$25. The instances where the cost of going was greater than the cost of remaining numbered 242, and the cases where the cost of going was less than the cost of remaining numbered 108, and there was no difference at all in 24 cases.

Now in connection with this, if it were not good business we should not be doing it. It is endorsed by the principals of the normal schools, men who are expert in their profession and who were once students themselves, as scientific pedagogic practice. It is followed in the province of Alberta and in the province of Ontario, I believe, and it has been followed by some of the largest colleges on the continent. The Teachers' College of Columbia utilizes the rural schools for this work—and the argument by my honorable friend that it is unnecessary and an extravagance because 85 percent of our normal students came from rural schools (even if it were true and it is not) is unsound.

Of the Saskatoon Normal, the school principal says:

“ . . . our students have received four weeks of very important and beneficial practice teaching, two weeks in rural schools and two weeks in the city schools.

“During the two weeks in the rural school each student taught on an average of thirty individual lessons in addition to having complete charge of the school on an average of two and a quarter (2¼) whole days.”

And he says further that the staff was doing effective work, and

“I am confident that this, in itself, has been of the greatest benefit to our students . . . While not minimizing in any way the value to the student of gaining skill through the practice of actual teaching, it was felt that a great need of the normal student was to become, by actual contact, acquainted with the rural school situation, the difficulties of school management, in a one-room school with many grades, the necessity for great care in providing extensive seat work, an understanding of such important matters as health, water, heat, etc., and by no means the least important, a sympathetic understanding of and participation in the varied kinds of community activities.”

And so on. This is concurred in by the principal of the Regina Normal School. The Saskatoon principal goes on to say:

“She (the teacher) would thus understand better the meaning and significance of the work being done in the normal school, and thus become a more efficient teacher when she stood alone in her own school. To the

normal school student from the city and town school this experience was vital. To the normal school student from the rural home it was essential that she see these problems from a new angle, viz: from the teacher's standpoint rather than from the standpoint of the elementary school child."

So if "Nellie" went back in her capacity of normal school student and practice teacher, I do not think there is anything seriously wrong about that, and it does not detract at all from the proof of the value of this course.

Now, let us read a few reports from teachers in these schools. Let us see just whether these three or four hundred reports bear out what I have said as to the opinions of the principals of the normal schools:

Here is one:

"She has expressed new ideas which may be applied to this school."

Here is another:

"Shows up some of the weaknesses in my own teaching. Brought to my attention some of the essentials of a good teacher. She has enlightened me as to new methods of teaching, and her manner of teaching has helped me to improve mine."

Here is another:

"I am sure the department has initiated a very helpful scheme for giving the person who is to be a teacher a chance to look into the workshop of a country school, which is so vastly different from a city or town school."

Here is another:

"A city girl, she seemed unable to adapt herself readily to rural life. Rather unwilling to believe that rural community life may be interesting and profitable in many ways. Knows very little of rural life. She got the pupils and myself interested in making history charts."

Here is another:

"I have gained some helpful ideas regarding methods of teaching. I enjoyed the period she spent here."

"She" meaning the normal student.

Here is another one:

"I think your experiment of teachers-in-training in the rural school splendid and just what is needed."

Here is another:

"She brought us into contact with the latest methods in teaching."

And so on. I have probably fifty of them here that you might like to look at. Here is one—and, by the way, there was only one adverse criticism among all those which the teachers were asked to send in—to Saskatoon, and here it is:

"The two weeks' training in the rural school is not enough to get any results. Two months would be of a great deal more value to them and something could be accomplished in that time."

And let me tell my honorable friend I am seriously considering a longer period. If we were to try it for six months before she actually started to teach, I think we would have even more favorable opinions on it than we have at the present time.

There is another phase of education, the voluntary supervisory areas. The cry has been heard in this province for years that we should have more supervision and less inspection. With a view to encouraging this idea, we have two good supervisory schemes under way: One is in complete operation in the vicinity of Kindersley and possibly the member for Kindersley may be able to give us some first-hand information on that when he addresses the House. I want to place the duties of the super-

visor before you: The area will consist of thirty or thirty-five rooms, largely rural. There might be the odd town school in the area. And a supervisor will be engaged whose duty will be to concentrate on the weak schools and help raise them to a higher standard of efficiency. Here are some of the duties of the supervisor:

- “(a) To direct the work of teaching in the schools included in the area;
- (b) To outline and plan the work to be done in each grade;
- (c) To hold conference with groups of teachers at regular intervals for discussion of difficulties and to work out details of plans to be followed;
- (d) To visit all teachers in their schools regularly and as frequently as possible and to give them practical advice and help;
- (e) To give particular attention to assisting newly appointed and inexperienced teachers”;

and so on.

Now, here are some of the remarks made by those who have come into contact with this scheme. I shall not mention the names, but shall provide them if required.

One school inspector says:

“The teachers appear enthusiastic over the visits of the supervisor and speak of the helpful suggestions they have received.”

And one lady writes:

“I find it very satisfactory.”

These are from trustees and teachers. Here is another one:

“The supervisor has been very helpful in planning work and has splendid suggestions for handwork. Her energy and enthusiasm are inspiring.”

And another:

“I am sure I never could have got along this fall without Miss Grant’s suggestions.”

And another:

“We have a young teacher with her first school and I know from personal knowledge that Miss Grant gave her new ideas. I might also add the latter lady appears to be the right person in the right place as she seems very keen and diligent in her work.”

Here are what the trustees of another school district say:

“We believe the system will prove satisfactory and helpful to both teachers and district.”

And here is another trustee:

“I think the supervisor a great deal of more advantage than the school inspector.”

Another:

“The board felt that they received a better knowledge of the standing of the pupils from Miss Grant’s report than they did from the inspector’s reports.”

And another, a secretary:

“The scheme is satisfactory. We have no criticism to offer.”

Another, a chairman:

“I feel that the district is benefitting tremendously. We are all quite sure the teacher has improved 100 percent, in fact it appears now that supervision has changed her from a very indifferent teacher to a moderately good one.”

The High School Correspondence Courses were referred to by the honorable the Leader of the Opposition, who claimed credit for this work.

Mr. Gardiner: No, it was to my predecessor!

Premier Anderson: His predecessor? Well, that is getting worse. That is going further back in ancient history. It is true we had what were known as "Outpost Correspondence Courses" established in this province in 1925, and the number enrolled, when this Government took office, was approximately 190, that is, in the public school courses. We have 410 enrolled in these courses today. But no provision had been made for High School Courses. During the time, from February, 1925, down to 1929, one instructor and one stenographer attempted to do the work, assistance being given by normal students, some of whose work was unsatisfactory. Due to a number of complaints received as to the manner in which the work was conducted, we decided to add another instructor to this branch with more stenographic and clerical assistance.

The High School Correspondence Courses have been received by our people with a great deal of acceptance. We have, at the present time, a total enrolment of 4,739 in these courses, doing Grades IX, X and XI work, over 3,000 being in Grades IX and X. We send out these lessons regularly and the examining is done by the teacher of the school. Some 745 are sent directly to pupils who are not in attendance at any school. Sometimes middle-aged people are taking these courses. In connection with these 745, their answer papers are sent in to the department and we have a staff of University graduates (numbering ten or twelve, at this time) who look after the examination of these papers. I notice my honorable friends have said nothing against this scheme so I presume they are in favor of it.

Now, I do not intend to go beyond the hour of adjournment and I shall draw my remarks to a close. In connection with the new curriculum in the elementary and secondary schools, it is hoped this will be prepared for use by the coming fall. It is our intention to call together a representative body of our citizens (as promised during our election campaign) to get as much uniformity of opinion as possible with regard to this curriculum, before it is authorized. We are open to suggestions and we want to get a unanimous opinion on this problem, so that when this curriculum is prepared, we shall feel that it has the sympathy and support of the vast majority of the people of the province, and that we can start out without the criticism usually current in matters of this kind. The Text Book Bureau will not be opened until the fall of 1932; we are waiting on the curriculum.

In connection with our School for the Deaf, it is not yet completed, but is nearly so. The Public Service Commission is advertising for a staff for the school, and it is our intention to equip it properly and to give to the afflicted children the best that can be given.

There is another situation I would like to mention, and that is the financial conditions of many of our school districts. Whenever any report comes in of difficulties of financing a school, we have taken action immediately to have our inspector call together the municipal council and the trustees of the schools, and, up to the end of the year, there were some schools closed in this province, but not an alarming or abnormal number. In fact, the number (names of which I have here) was sixteen, out of nearly 5,000 schools and the majority of these (ten as a matter of fact) had been in operation, during 1930, 170 days or over; one school was open 166 days, one 120 days, one 125 days, one 140 days, and one had only four children in the district; one 166, one 173, one 177, so that the situation so far has not become acute. There may be certain municipalities where the difficulties may become critical, and we have to watch for that, so if any of the members on either side of the House have any knowledge of such situations, and will communicate with us directly regarding the conditions in the dried-out or other areas, we are prepared to give it attention, and do what we can to keep these schools in operation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me say that I trust that, during the deliberations of this session, we shall all bear in mind that conditions are not what they should be in the province. We should be prepared, as a Legislature, to take into consideration measures that might tend to the alleviation of the conditions that obtain. Some of these measures will be placed before the House, and I trust that they will be discussed without the bitterness that usually accompanies such legislation and that otherwise might be indulged in. I trust we shall all remember we have to face a peculiar situation, a situation which is difficult and in some measure distressing, and which will require the best consideration and thought of members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to support the motion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

THE HONORABLE JAS. F. BRYANT
(Minister of Public Works and Telephones)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—In rising to support the motion, might I be permitted in the first instance, to call your attention to the banner constituency of Lumsden and to the great honor that has come to the district of Edenwold in that constituency during the past summer.

Lumsden is the leading rural constituency in the province of Saskatchewan. It has within its boundaries the largest and most progressive city in the province, in the Capital City of Regina. It has within its boundaries the largest lake port in the province in the town of Regina Beach. It has, as well, many of the most beautiful and thriving villages in the province, and its farm lands are unsurpassed even by those of the constituency of Prince Albert.

From a scenic standpoint, its valleys and woodlands are among the most beautiful in the province and as a scenic highway the road from Valleyview School on Albert Street through Craven to Lumsden has few if any equals in the province of Saskatchewan.

The electors are intelligent, contented and, for the most part, prosperous. Fond of reading, they are one of the most enlightened and best informed electorates in the province of Saskatchewan.

This year, the village of Edenwold, and the farming community surrounding the village, peopled chiefly by persons of German stock, have had the distinguished honor of winning the first prize in Saskatchewan for the community of non-English extraction that has made the greatest progress from the viewpoint of agriculture, community spirit and good citizenship.

I take this opportunity of publicly informing the members of this Legislature of the honor that has come to Edenwold and the constituency of Lumsden and, from my place in this Legislature, as member for Lumsden constituency and as a member of the Government, I desire to congratulate the good people of Edenwold on the marked progress which they have made, for the spirit of enthusiasm which they have shown, on their good judgment in picking such a beautiful location for their settlement, and on the success which has come to them and their children in their new homeland. I am proud indeed to be the chosen representative of such a community.

In proceeding to speak on the debate, I desire, in the first place, to join with those who congratulated the mover and seconder of the Address. They discharged their duties in a very able manner. I desire also to express my satisfaction at seeing here today the honorable member for Moose Jaw City (*Mr. Smith*) and the honorable member for Vonda (*Mr. Hogan*) both of whom have passed through a serious illness since we met together at last session. It is a matter of congratulation to the House that they both have recovered and are back again in their usual health and strength.

The speeches of the members from this side of the House have been uniformly good. Of the speeches of members on the opposite side, I think I can say that some have been more outstanding than others. The first I would refer to was the address of the honorable member for Vonda (*Mr. Hogan*). I was very pleased indeed to see the marked improvement in his address of this year as compared with that of last year. His address, this year, was distinguished by a sweet reasonableness. The Irish are coming into their own in the province of Saskatchewan now, and I trust that none rejoices more than the honorable member for Vonda—may his shadow never grow less!

I desire also to congratulate the honorable member for Happyland (*Mr. Strath*) on the marked improvement his address showed too, over that of last year. Last year, he had to sit down in the middle of his speech, smothered with his own emotion, overcome by his own laughter. He thought he saw a joke coming and anticipated it before giving it to the Legislature, and he laughed so heartily that he could not finish.

Mr. Strath: Mr. Speaker, the explanation was that I looked over at the Minister of Public Works and could not finish.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: If he did, Mr. Speaker, then the laugh was on him. This year, the honorable member for Happyland spoke under more happy circumstances. He must have had some pull, or drag or something, because I noticed when he got up to speak a large part of Happyland blew into the Regina district and covered all the snow with dust.

He referred to the co-operative sow which he had, and to the litter born on July the 12th. And I would say, what better co-operation could he wish than that? A litter born in the summer, on a feast day, with their eyes open, ready to root for a living and ready to make hogs of themselves! This year, however, he did not tell us of the little colt, and we were all looking forward to see how the colt got on. Last year, he said it had eaten an overload of ballots, with the result that it was going round with its tail in the air and feeling its oats like a Liberal M.L.A.

The member for Happyland has chastised me for not calling on him when I was out in his district. I must apologize to him and in explanation let me say that I left Wilkie in the morning, where I had inspected the public buildings, under my department. I then inspected the public buildings in Kerrobert and Kindersley, and had to push on to Leader in order to avoid the rain, intending to go on to Maple Creek that evening. I regret very much that I passed by his farm, but I promise that, on another occasion, I shall call on him, not to have a drink of Highland Cream, but a drink of Happyland buttermilk.

I congratulate also the honorable member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parker*) for the splendid constructive suggestions contained in his address. With his reasoning and with his position in economic matters I cannot, of course, agree, but I would like to say this of him: "He has all the zeal of a new convert." Speaking of his Leader, he said: "And still he gazed and still his wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew." About the same time, the Opposition Leader's hired man "Friday" had this to say in the *Moose Jaw Evening Times*:

"James G. Gardiner, ex-Premier and Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Saskatchewan, is, if measured from his chin up easily the biggest man in the Legislative Assembly of the province."

The honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) also repeated what he said in the "Little Red Book". But the member for Kinistino had not the deft touch of the member for Pelly. He put the gravy on too thick, and it spilled all over the applesauce.

The member for Pelly compared his leader to the village "Schoolmaster" in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village". The allusion is very apt, because the present Leader of the Opposition is a schoolmaster in more ways than one. When he speaks to the members of the Opposition, he assumes the attitude of the master to the ordinary school pupils who are much inferior to him in the point of intelligence. Comparing the Leader of the Opposition to the schoolmaster is an apt comparison, though somewhat flattering to the honorable gentleman, but when he speaks of the "Deserted Village," it is rather hard on Lemberg. Lemberg is by no means deserted—but Lemberg will desert him. He will be deserted instead of the village. When he says in his pride "I'll be here (meaning in the Opposition) long after the member for Yorkton is gone", he is taking in too much territory. Yorkton and North Qu'Appelle have something to say in the matter.

With one statement of the member for Pelly I can take issue. He referred to a family of children in his constituency one-half of whom remained in bed while the other half used the clothing and went to school, the suggestion being that those going to school wore the same size of clothing as those who had to stay in bed, a statement which is absurd in itself and is pure political propaganda. I think we can doubt the suggestion, or the family could not have been a large family

Mr. Gardiner: You do not know much about that.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I have seen a few. If the family was in the municipality of which he is reeve, the member for Pelly was remiss in his duty if he did not take the steps available to him to correct the situation. Further, the Red Cross is looking after cases of this kind all over Saskatchewan and the Government has assisted them in this work to the extent of \$45,000 or so already. Up until a short time ago, the Wheat Pool and the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section) had undertaken to look after cases in Northern Saskatchewan, but lately they have handed over this duty to the Red Cross, and if the member for Pelly would just give to the Government the names and addresses of those families whose children have to stay in bed for want of clothing, the matter will be attended to immediately, and the quicker he does that, the sooner the children will get out of bed and go back to school.

Mr. Parker: Mr. Speaker, I might tell the honorable minister that the condition was corrected at once.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I did not gather that from his remarks, Mr. Speaker. He stated it as something against the Government, and in the way of political propaganda—and he was reeve of the municipality.

One of the members attempted to show that the Liberals still possess and enjoy the confidence of the people of Saskatchewan, and cited the vote in the last provincial election to prove it. There has been a very uneven distribution of the seats in the matter of population under the Liberal rule. Prior to the last provincial election, the Gardiner Government had fifty-five percent of the votes and fifty-three members of the Legislature. The Opposition had forty-five percent of the votes and only had ten members.

In the Federal election in 1926, the Conservatives in Canada polled 1,476,000 votes and elected ninety-one representatives. The Liberals polled 1,361,000 votes and elected 115 members although they had nearly 115,000 votes less than the Conservative candidates. In the three western provinces, in 1926, the Conservatives polled 200,000 votes and elected one member. The Liberals polled 400,000 odd votes and elected fifty-three representatives. The member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) in his prophetic role even referred to the next election, and stated that it would be necessary for us to send for an undertaker in order to bury the remnant left. I may say that in that prophetic vein he read the fates in the same way as on his last attempt

The Liberals are pointing with a certain degree of pride to the Estevan by-election and claiming a moral victory. If that principle is applied, and if the Government makes the same gain in percentage in all the Liberal seats at the next provincial election, there would be only around ten members of the Liberal party left. A new census is taking place this year, and after that, there no doubt will be a redistribution of the provincial seats on a fair basis, and then the Liberals will be fortunate if enough of them are returned here in the next election to make a Corporal's Guard.

The Leader of the Opposition and other Liberal speakers went through the Estevan constituency making statements in the rural schools, to the effect that the Progressives and Independents were going shortly to desert the Co-operative Government and restore the Leader of the Opposition to the premiership. Premier Anderson might reply to that remark as King Charles II, the "Merry Monarch", replied to his brother James, Duke of York, when James warned him of the danger of walking alone in St. James Park: "James, there is nothing to fear. They would never kill me in order to make you King."

The people of Saskatchewan turned down the Leader of the Opposition because he was not big enough or strong enough to stand at the helm and guide the ship of state. He did not have the back-bone. He was driven by the winds and tossed. The people chose the Leader of the Government because he had a back-bone and a strong right arm, because he was big enough to stand at the helm and steer the ship between the political rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, between racial and religious strife, on the one hand, and secession and repudiation of our just debts, both public and private, on the other. The Leader of the Opposition is standing on the sea shore, today, and puffing out his cheeks and trying in vain to blow up a gale that will wreck the ship of state.

"But the skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he."

And from Nelson's ship, the "Victory", in the corner of this Chamber, there came a cry to this little Napoleon on his St. Helena's Isle, "Seven bells, and all is well! Seven bells and all is well!"

The honorable member for Redberry (*Mr. Cockburn*) delivered his usual type of speech. Speaking of his attitude on agriculture he reminds me of that quotation from Shakespeare:

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pond,
And do a wilful stillness entertain,
With purpose to be dress'd in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
As who would say: 'I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips"

Mr. Davis: Nothing comes out!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: ". . . let no dog bark!"

Opens his mouth, and nothing comes out! Well, Mr. Speaker, I am glad I do not live in Prince Albert

The honorable member for Redberry said that, speaking at Radisson, the Minister of Public Works has referred to "mixed cows". I never used the term. I am not surprised that the honorable member did not get what I said. He was "lost in idle admiration of himself". The statement made with reference to mixed cows is only "a creature of his brain that wanders naked in December's snow".

Then he endeavored to leave the impression that my speech was all politics and grape jam. Now, I might say to the honorable gentleman that I was up there under invitation of the Agricultural Society and was speaking to them on agricultural matters and did not try to deliver a political address as the honorable member did, and as the honorable member for the Federal House did at Battleford. I dealt with Agriculture. I knew something about it in spite of what some of the honorable members of the Opposition think. So far as fruit growing in this province is concerned, might I advise the honorable member that I am a life member of the Minnesota Horticultural Society and have read all their records since 1882, showing what had taken place in that state, and showing what fruits can be grown and those that could not be grown. I have also read the records of the state of North Dakota. I was a member for some years of the Manitoba Horticultural Society and I have read the records of the Experimental Farm. I am an honorary member of the Saskatchewan Horticultural Society, and I might say without too much vanity that we have won the first prize for several years in the city of Regina for the best collection of fruits, having raised it ourselves. So that when I spoke up there and dealt with the question I knew what I was talking about as one who had tried it and read about it in the province of Saskatchewan. So then the honorable gentlemen seemed to take a great deal of pleasure out of that, including the honorable member for Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*). What I actually said, Sir, was—and I take this opportunity to repeat it—that the farmers of this country could raise all the fruit they needed; that if they would put a hedge around the garden and plant apple trees grafted on Siberian Crab roots they could raise as good apples as British Columbia. I have seen the apples in this province raised by Dr. Hunt that were as large as any apples that came into the province. I said, Sir, that they could raise crab apples that were as large as any that came into the province. I said, Sir, further, that they could raise plums and make our plum jelly celebrated. And I went on to say that they had also been raising grapes. I want to say to the honorable member for Redberry (*Mr. Cockburn*) that in the province of Manitoba grapes grow—even in the northern part of Manitoba; and if the vines will grow there they will grow and flourish in Saskatchewan, and if there was any place in the world they could be raised it was up in Redberry!

Mr. Davis: Vines, and not the jam?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Then the honorable member from Redberry made a touching reference to Mr. Bennett's speech at Regina: "I think it was the worst speech ever given here." It was "very unsatisfactory"

Mr. Cockburn: Mr. Speaker, if I might correct the honorable gentleman: I think the assertion I made was that it was the most disappointing speech that was ever made in the province.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Are you referring to your speech or Mr. Bennett's?

Mr. Davis: Your speech!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Well, that was the opinion of the honorable member from Redberry. But those who know appreciated Mr. Bennett's address. The leading papers of Eastern Canada and Western Canada spoke in terms of praise of it, both the Liberal and Conservative papers. *The Saskatoon Star*, that twinkles so brightly in the north, and which has a very splendid and brainy editor and very brainy reporters, had this to say:

"Mr. Bennett's farm relief program, as exposed to the country in his Regina speech, last night, may be synopsisized thus:

"No price fixing.

"The creation of a private corporation, with banks, railways, industries, insurance companies and mortgage companies as shareholders, to lend money to farmers from a revolving fund.

"Co-operating with the provinces in providing direct relief, including a supply of seed, to distressed farmers.

"The extension of credit to prevent the forced liquidation of the 1930 crop, by which Mr. Bennett apparently means the guaranteeing of Wheat Pool bank loans.

"Provision of credit facilities to China to permit that country to buy Canadian wheat."

"This is an impressive array of proposals in which few citizens of the west will wish to pick holes. This paper finds itself in substantial agreement with the program as stated and ready to give credit to Mr. Bennett for having faced the emergency boldly, sifted the numerous proposals put before him and stated his conclusions without hedging."

I think the people of this province would prefer to take the opinion, even of a Liberal editor—will take the opinion of the editor of the *Saskatoon Star*—rather than the opinion of the honorable member from Redberry.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the member for Pelly made an address with reference to the price of oil and gas, and I asked him the question: "What did the Liberals do with reference to that when they were in power?" because under their rule it was notorious that monopolies were able to thrive. The Liberals were the friends of, and were backed by, the big interests. In fact, the Imperial Oil was not supporting in the last provincial election, any candidate but a Liberal candidate, and I speak from personal knowledge, because I was told by one of my friends that their employees were told, "Don't vote against the Government, or we don't sell the oil for the roads."

Now, prior to the last provincial election the members on this side were advocating or were discussing the question of the high price of gasoline, the difference in the price of this gasoline in the different provinces of Canada, and we were urging that the matter be taken up at once, and ever since we got on this side of the House the matter has been receiving very serious consideration, and we hope good results will come from it.

Now, we come to the honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) who criticizes the Federal Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Robert Weir. His criticism is no doubt engendered by the fact that Mr. Weir's popularity, in his personality and campaign, recorded great gains for the Conservatives in the provincial seat of the honorable member for Kinistino. He was so impressed by the Conservative gains, I might tell you, Mr. Speaker, that he closed his real estate office and returned to his "MacIntosh Reds". As a returned man, he protests against using the memories of the soldiers who died in France to cover up criticism, and stated that it is time that this practice should stop. He refers, no doubt, to the Albert Memorial Bridge.

There was no criticism worthy of the name before professional jealousy attacked the engineers of the bridge. Certain criticism was raised at the civic election when

the mayor of the city was sick in the hospital, and the "slander squad" of the Liberal headquarters, in a desire to steady wavering support in the Estevan election campaign, spread the propaganda. They cannot point to one serious matter of criticism and I ask any member over there who has a criticism to get up during this session and to point to any single matter of criticism that is worthy of the name criticism, in connection with the construction of the bridge.

Mr. Agar: What about water?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The bridge was dedicated—I will tell you about water before I am through. The bridge was dedicated at the request of the returned men. When that bridge was proposed, and when the plans were drawn, the matter was discussed and it was decided that it should be a bridge of this kind. The pylons were placed there in order that there should be a distinctive memorial feature to the bridge, with the intention that there should be placed thereon bronze tablets containing the names of all from Saskatchewan—both men and women—who fell in the Great War. Provision was also made in the construction of the bridge for the placing of the flags of the different regiments under which they would put the crest, with the divisional colors under which they served, and the regimental colors. Provision was to be made for that. And it was dedicated jointly by the province and the city of Regina, to the memory of the soldiers who died in France, at the request of the returned men, and at the request of the President of the Regina Branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, and I would like, Mr. Speaker, to read this letter to the Premier of this province, dated October 27, 1930:

"My dear Dr.—

"I understand that you are to open Albert Street Bridge on Armistice Day. As President of the British Empire Service League, Regina Branch, permit me to suggest to you that you announce a new name for that bridge. The name I suggest is Albert Memorial Bridge. Albert, in this case, I understand, has royal significance, and Memorial carries with it all the significance of sacrifice. Such a name, I am sure, would appeal to the public and particularly to the many thousands of ex-service men in the city.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. D. COWAN,
President B.E.S.L., Regina Branch."

and signed by the president of the ex-service men, W. D. Cowan, before the bridge was completed. Then when the bridge was dedicated there were assembled nearly 10,000 people on the bridge, every one of the units, all the different units in the army and the navy were represented, the officers of the organizations, the senior military officers in the city of Regina, the members of the City Council, members of the Saskatchewan Government, clergy, and the Lieutenant Governor.

One of the finest memorial services that had ever taken place in the province took place on that occasion. The bridge was not, as the honorable member for Rosthern stated "the glorified highway of James Fraser Bryant", but was glorified because it was dedicated to the memories of Saskatchewan's immortal dead:

"They left a way that was broad and straight
And safe for the sons of men."

After the service took place the Premier received a letter sent by Lt. Col. A. C. Garner, past president of the Canadian Legion and chairman of the committee appointed by the returned men themselves, which I will read:

"Dear Dr. Anderson,—

"In connection with the Albert Memorial Bridge, the opening and dedication thereof, and at which ceremony the Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works, stated that a place will be made for each unit, by way of plaque or tablet, to commemorate the same, before proceeding further may I state that, at a regular general meeting of the Regina Branch, British Empire Service League, your action and that of your Cabinet, as also the co-operation of the city authorities, as to the naming of the bridge, the opening and the dedication thereof as a Memorial to Saskatchewan men and women who gave up their lives during the Great War, was not only highly commented upon, but was also very greatly and sincerely appreciated, and this attitude and sentiment, I feel sure, has been communicated to you through the proper channels."

Mr. Patterson: (Pipestone): What is the date of that letter?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: November 15, 1930, and signed by A. C. Garner. The bridge is an unique memorial, for in the future the names are to be placed on the tablet with the crests of the regiments, and the regimental flag is to be put on the bridge at the points selected over that crest, and by them, the soldiers will be standing on guard for the regiment in which they fought. That is a matter which will be dealt with by the heads of the returned men in this province.

The members who are criticizing this bridge were members of a government in this province that had done nothing to commemorate those from Saskatchewan who fell in the War, although they promised to do it. They had done nothing in the matter. They made the city of Regina the capital of the province and then forgot it was the capital, and for a period of approximately eighteen years did absolutely nothing to improve it. They put a bridge at the same spot and forgot all about it!

After hallowing the bridge to the memory of the fallen soldiers, no person with any sense of what is fitting and right should try to besmirch that monument in a baseless effort to obtain political advantage—least of all a returned man.

Mr. Gardiner: Not very loud applause!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) who glories in his reputation as a prophet and a seer, returned with eager gusto to his first prophecy, which failed of fulfilment, and which was made, in the first instance, as a bid for Cabinet honors. He said he did not mean the last election, he meant the next election. He thought if he did not have first sight he should mend his reputation with second sight. He reminded me of a certain religious body who predicted the end of the world, and, in the religious zeal got ready for a certain day on which the world was going to come to an end. They got into their robes, hoping to be transported into heaven. When the great day came, and went, without the end of the world coming, they were not a bit abashed by the failure of the prophecy, and went ahead and appointed another day with the same religious zeal.

The member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) seems to me to be in that position and he fixes another day for the decease of the Anderson Administration, "but of that day and hour no man knoweth"—much less the member for Kinistino.

As a prophet, the honorable member for Kinistino is without honor even in his own land, and I might suggest he ponder over these words of Scripture: "Hope deferred maketh the heart sad." So much for his reference to the future. Let us look at the past. He said with regard to the visit of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable Mr. Bennett, that he was induced to come to Saskatchewan to help out in the Estevan election. The Estevan election was on the 23rd of December. Mr. Bennett was in Regina on December 30. How would that help out? The member's hind-sight is no better than his foresight.

Posing as an amateur financier by reason of his banking experience, he proceeded to rake the Minister of Finance fore and aft. His suggestion that the Saskatchewan Government, in co-operation with the Federal Government, probe the cost of gas and oil is an excellent suggestion and is one that is already under way. His suggestion that the price of flour be lowered is not so good. The farmer who sells his wheat at a low price for cash and buys his flour for a high price, has some reason to complain. But the farmer who takes his own wheat to the mill and gets his flour made out of his own grain shows much better judgment and has not to pay out any cash. In addition to his flour he gets

Mr. McIntosh: Would my honorable friend tell me how many grist mills are operating today?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We will bring down an answer from the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Davis: He does not know.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The member for Prince Albert might know, and also as to shorts and bran! What we need is more flour mills all over the province of Saskatchewan. And I trust that, if the farmers adopt the policy which they did in the old days, if they adopt the policy which the farmers of Ontario adopted, flour mills will be established in all parts of the province.

The member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) referred to the so-called "red agitation" and said it was of the right kind.

Mr. McIntosh: No such thing.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I took down his words, "that the agitation was of the right kind".

Mr. McIntosh: I made no such statement. I would ask my honorable friend to withdraw.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I do not wish, Mr. Speaker, to misrepresent the honorable gentleman, but I will endeavor to get the record by tomorrow to see whether I took the thing down correctly or not. But in the meantime I accept the statement of the honorable gentleman. All reasonable suggestions are considered by the Government! We are alive to the conditions throughout the province, and to the economic needs of our people. The honorable member from Kinistino was prolific with his suggestions, which are easy to make in Opposition where there is no responsibility in finding the funds to carry them out. Many of his suggestions were of little service but can do no harm. But there are suggestions such as secession and repudiation of debts that can do no good.

Mr. McIntosh: Might I ask my honorable friend a question: Are you suggesting that I advocated secession?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: No, but you approved of the agitation of those who made the suggestion among their other suggestions.

The money, Mr. Speaker, used by the loan companies and by the banks, represents the accumulated savings of many people, the life savings of the aged and the fortunes of many widows and orphans. It is essential that this money should be invested where it is safe, and it is essential that the loan companies and the banks should lend the money where their depositors will receive a fair return on their money, because this is the only source of income which many of them have. We have complaints now in this province, that credit is shut off, that the banks will not advance money, and that the loan companies will not lend without the utmost in security.

Money, like water, flows along the channel of least resistance. Talk of secession and moratoriums and the refusal to pay interest or taxes with the attendant result of repudiation of school and telephone levies, simply impair credit and freeze up the source of supply.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this point to move the adjournment of the debate.

Continuing at 4 o'clock p.m., on Friday, January 23, 1931, the Hon. Mr. Bryant said:

Mr. Speaker, before continuing the thread of my address, I desire, on behalf of the members of the Government, to express our thanks to the headquarters of the Liberal Association for Saskatchewan, for the very inspiring and very entertaining program which they put on last night over the radio.

As this was the first time that they had come up to take the air since the Estevan election, we are pleased to know that they were able to say, with Pyrrhus of old, "One more such victory and we are undone."

Referring to the fact that Estevan was to be their fore-runner of what would happen when the Co-operators made up their several minds to go to the country, the honorable member for Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) having in mind the Estevan election said: "Never before did a Government lose so much, or an Opposition gain so much, in so short a period of time in office."

Well, Mr. Speaker, if the Conservatives' gain in the number of votes actually cast is any criterion, and if the Liberals go down proportionately in the votes in all their seats, then they had better take what comfort they can, out of the result, because, in this case, for them anticipation is better than realization. In order to stir up the dying spirit and the demeanor of their little following of Twentieth Century boys, and to try and kindle a spark of fire in the sluggish breasts of the Liberal shock troops throughout the country, the headquarters staff ordered the band to

strike up, over the radio, that well-known battle song, "We are going to fight the foe and try and lay our rivals low, Away! Away! Away!"

And to further encourage their hungry followers they sang of an early date when the Tory reign would be over, the Conservatives defeated and out of power, and dangled their old-time patronage plums before the eager eyes of their followers, closing their program with this song: "Get nearer to the microphone and raise a big noise, we're not contracting for the gravel but will give it to our boys." The solo parts, Mr. Speaker, being taken by the former Liberal Minister of Highways. I listened with pleasure to the entertainment and heard the speech of the honorable member for Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) with a great deal of pleasure, as I hear all his speeches so. Just before he rose to speak, in order that he might be in proper form, they put on the program that Liberal hymn of hate, "You're driving me crazy, what can I do?"

In winding up his eloquent appeal, the member for Rosthern called upon all those who loved good government to organize, organize, organize! Might I inform the honorable gentleman that that is just what the Co-operators have made up their several minds to do. They love good government, and they are following his advice.

The honorable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) referred to the Conservatives of Saskatchewan as "weeds". He remarked in his usual serious manner, that they were not indigenous to the soil of Saskatchewan, and because they were springing up here and there, throughout the province the Liberals should take steps to eradicate them at the next election. The honorable members of the House from some of the rural ridings, especially the honorable member for Happyland, know that weeds multiply very rapidly in Saskatchewan, and if their success in cutting down Conservative weeds in Saskatchewan is commensurate with their success in cutting down the other weeds in the twenty-four years of Liberal reign, by the end of four years the Conservative weed menace will be entirely out of their control. And if they ever succeed in overtaking the Conservative weed menace, it will be like their radio program, a long distance affair by remote control.

Mr. Cockburn: Tell us about the dam!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The dam is in the river up at Prince Albert.

Last night, when this House rose I was dealing with the question of some of the matters referred to by the honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) and the so-called "red" meetings. I was endeavoring to point out, Sir, that these meetings often might have a serious effect. I pointed out that money flowed along the line of least resistance, and proceeded to say that the threats of secession and moratorium are dangerous. The refusal to pay interest and taxes with the attendant results of repudiation of school and telephone debentures simply impair credit and freeze up the sources of financing it. For years the farmers of Saskatchewan paid eight percent on their loans while Manitoba paid seven percent, and the province of Ontario paid six percent, because, in Ontario, the conditions were more stable and the contract was as sacred as it was in England. Unwise legislation by Liberal Governments in Saskatchewan resulted in the creation of charges taking priority over registered encumbrances. This cost the province of Saskatchewan millions of dollars in interest on farm loans, for example, The Noxious Weeds Act, or The Telephone Act which imposes a tax which is a prior charge on the real estate whether there is a telephone or not. Hail insurance and the hospital tax took priority over the registered mortgage which the lender believed, at the time he advanced the money, was a first lien on the property. This created a feeling of insecurity on the part of the lender and money became less easy to borrow, and the loan companies preferred to do business elsewhere. Many years ago, I cut this clipping out of the *Toronto Saturday Night* because it referred to matters in question:

"But when the Government embarks on paternalistic ventures, such as are embodied in the Seed Grain and Relief Acts, it should not try to secure itself against loss by stealing security away from every outstanding loan made by a lender in good faith under laws that seemed to give him ample security. The ability to borrow money is the very breath of life in a pioneer province, and able and virile farmers, who have youth and strength on their side, but no money, will find themselves hobbled and maimed in their efforts to make a success, if they cannot borrow sufficiently to finance adequate operations. Yet such men are now finding a sudden stringency in the money market, an unwillingness on the part

of lending institutions to take a chance with them, not because of any moral hazard in themselves, but because of past and possible pending legislation inimical to the lender."

In times such as this capital is frightened by publicity given to meetings such as the so-called "red" meetings. It is never safe to play to the galleries on economic questions in the way in which the member for Kinistino has done. He referred to conditions being created by the present Government and says, in effect, "Look what they have done to us, and they don't know how to get us out." The member for Kinistino does not reflect the sober judgment of the people of Saskatchewan.

From all sides, and from all classes, and from every shade of politics, we have the assurance that the efforts of the present Administration to solve our financial problems, are receiving their recognition, approval and whole-hearted support. The member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) states there is far too much Couéism in the minds of the Government, as to the condition of the country. We, as a Government, can truly say, "Every day in every way we are getting better and better." The Liberals do not practise Couéism, because they cannot persuade themselves, much less the public, that every day in every way they are getting better and better.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal for a few minutes with the address of the honorable Leader of the Opposition. In his address in this debate, the Leader of the Opposition referring to His Honor the Administrator, Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, pointed with irony to the fact that the man who had been responsible for placing the constitution of Saskatchewan on the statute books of the province was now forced to say, through the medium of the Speech from the Throne, that our public schools are now non-sectarian.

The honorable member, on other occasions, tried to leave the impression that His Honor the Administrator was the father of the separate school system, and the separate school legislation in this province. The statement was incorrect. The member for Moose Jaw City (*Dr. Smith*) has dealt with the matter in this debate, in an admirable way, and I just wish to add, Mr. Speaker, two or three remarks and quotations for the sake of the record.

Mr. Haultain was bound by the restrictions of the Dominion Act of 1875. He did not draft The Saskatchewan Act, and both The School Act and The School Assessment Act have been amended since his day. I want to refer first to the statement made, because I think it is important, of Professor Goldwin Smith, one of the ablest Canadians of his time, when I was a boy in the province of Ontario.

Writing to a friend in Barrie on February 25, 1905, he said:

"It should be borne in mind that the term 'separate' in this connection practically means Roman Catholic, and that what is proposed is, that the new provinces shall be bound forever to recognize, maintain and propagate the Roman Catholic religion. The assumption that a provisional arrangement made with a territory in tutelage to the Dominion Government, must be carried to a province invested with legislative powers on the subject, seems to be manifestly untenable. That anyone can be entitled to insist on a continuance of that arrangement or bound to submit to it—surely it is impossible to contend."

I wish also, Sir, in order that we might understand the attitude which Mr. Haultain took at that date, to refer to a speech made by him in the city of Moose Jaw on December 7, 1905. I am familiar with these facts, because I was one of the parties who was endeavoring to support Mr. Haultain, and the Provincial Rights party on that occasion. Mr. Haultain referred to the Honorable Walter Scott, then Premier of Saskatchewan, as a "traitor to the West". He described him as having an arrangement with Ottawa, as Archbishop Langevin had with the Papal Delegate, for the perpetuation of separate schools in the new provinces. The result of this "conspiracy" would be future regulations strengthening the Roman Catholic position and the separate schools themselves. He appealed for a rigid national school system with the absolute separation of Church and State. I am reading now from page 252 of the Canadian Annual Review. "He appealed for a rigid national school system with the absolute separation of Church and State."

In order that there may be no further doubt on the subject, I want to read to you the interview given by no less a personage than His Grace Archbishop Langevin himself to the *Regina Leader* on December 19, 1905, when he had this to say:

"Furthermore, Mr. Haultain, from the time of the introduction of the autonomy legislation, took a stand against guaranteeing in the constitution, those minority rights and privileges which are ours by virtue of the Confederation compact."

Further in that interview he said:

"To the extent only, that Mr. Scott favored maintaining the privileges enjoyed by us under the present school law, whereas Mr. Haultain would deprive us of even that, I was prepared to favor Mr. Scott, but in view of his boastings and his opposition to a Test Case on the ground that it might restore to us what we had lost, I could go no further."

A little further on in that interview, he stated:

"Apart altogether from Mr. Haultain's failure to redeem his pledges, and in the absence of any compact or understanding with Mr. Scott, there was in the very nature of the campaign, waged by Mr. Haultain in London and Oxford and by his supporters in Saskatchewan, sufficient reason to cause Catholics to oppose him."

I quote from the *Regina Leader* in order that this quotation might continue on record for the benefit of the historians of the future.

Now, referring to the matter of relief, as mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Gardiner*) stated:

"No government could take special credit for instituting relief measures in times like these. That was the duty of any government in any Christian country."

That is the quotation which I take from the newspaper.

Might I refer to the fact, Mr. Speaker, that on April 3, 1930, the Right Honorable Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, was urged by the Labor member for Winnipeg, Mr. Woodsworth, and also urged by the Honorable Hugh Guthrie to grant assistance to unemployment, and particularly in Western Canada, on a non-partisan basis. This is the attitude, and this is the statement of the Federal Liberal policy as enunciated by the Leader of the Federal Liberal party on the said date as reported at page 1281 of unrevised Hansard:

"*Mr. Mackenzie King*: 'May I conclude what I have to say? So far as giving money from this Federal Treasury to Provincial Governments is concerned, in relation to this question of unemployment as it exists today, I might be prepared to go a certain length possibly in meeting one or two of the western provinces that have Progressive premiers at the head of their governments'

Some Hon. Members: 'Oh!'

Mr. Mackenzie King: '—but I would not give a single cent to any Tory Government.'

Mr. Bennett: 'Shame.'

Mr. Stevens: 'Shame!'

Mr. Mackenzie King: 'Do my honorable friends say 'shame'?

Mr. Bennett: 'Yes, shame.'

Mr. Mackenzie King: 'What is there to be ashamed of?'

Mr. Stevens: 'You ought to be ashamed of that.'

Mr. Mackenzie King: 'My honorable friend is getting very indignant. Something evidently has got under his skin. May I repeat what I have said? With respect to giving moneys out of the Federal Treasury to any Tory Government in this country for these alleged unemployment purposes, with these governments situated as they are today, with policies diametrically opposed to those of this government, I would not give them a five-cent piece.'

Mr. King refused to give them a five-cent piece, and yet his Minister of Immigration wanted us to consent to his bringing (and the Leader of the Opposition criticized us for not consenting) 5,000 destitute farmers and Russian refugees into this province. Mr. Mackenzie King denied that there was any unemployment; he refused the relief and did not give any to the province of Saskatchewan. He refused to follow the policy that has been adopted by Senator Robertson when the present Administration at Ottawa came into power, and when it was necessary to give relief in this western country. He read out of his relief scheme the province of Saskatchewan, because it had a Tory leader. He wanted the unemployed of this country to bow down and worship at the altar of Liberalism in order that they might receive some sustenance for their starving wives and children. And yet, as the Leader of the Opposition states, "This is a Christian country." One shudders to think of what would happen in the matter of relief if Mr. Mackenzie King had been elected instead of Mr. Bennett! Reference was made by some of the speakers over there

Mr. Gardiner: He did not refuse.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: He did refuse and I heard him do so in Ottawa.

Reference was made to the fact that the Conservatives were always in power when the relief situation was most pressing, that they always were in power under those circumstances, and an honorable member over there quoted the member for The Battlefords (*Mr. Huston*) as his authority, when he was seconding the motion in this debate. His remark, as I understood it, was that as the result of Liberal lack of policy there was no relief and the Conservatives were called into power at Ottawa.

Mr. Davis: No!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: That was the inference. And that, I think is what he intended to say.

Speaking of sectarianism in the public schools, the member for North Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Gardiner*) alleged in this House, and again last night, when speaking over the radio, that little more would be heard of it now, because the members for Regina City and Long Lake had seats in the Federal House, and the Premier of the province, and the member for Lumsden had seats in the Saskatchewan Legislature. Again he is wrong. The reason why sectarianism will no longer be heard of, in connection with our schools and with our political life, is that the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle no longer leads the Government, and the honorable member for Rosthern is no longer his chief lieutenant. The second reason is that the laws and regulations are being enforced under the Anderson régime without fear and without favor.

In his very able address, the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Gardiner*) referred to the fact that no one in the Department of Education had been "fired" and that the officials, Sir, in that department were still the same, that the regulations were still the same, that the schools were still held in the same school-houses, the teachers were still the same, but what I want to add, Sir, is that he did *not* say the regulations and laws are being enforced in the same way, under this administration, as under his administration. They are being enforced at present without fear and without favor, whereas, under the Gardiner régime, expediency governed in all educational matters.

The third reason is, that those who are now in charge of the administration of affairs will no longer permit the Church to be used as the left wing of a political party.

The honorable member for Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) and the honorable member for South Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Huck*) were violating The One Day's Rest in Seven Act down in the constituency of Estevan, and were holding political meetings, in German, in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday. The uproar caused by their political meeting at the Landau Church on Sunday, December 21, in the Estevan constituency, according to the daily press, was responsible for this telegram being sent by the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Regina, Monseigneur Janssen:

"It has been reported to me that political meetings are being held in some of our churches in the Estevan constituency. I positively forbid such things, as well as any political activity by our clergy and anything that may look like it."

These two supporters of the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle sought to inject religion into the campaign by holding Sunday meetings in Roman Catholic churches and in a vicious canvass among adherents of that religion, on racial and religious lines. It is very gratifying to see the prompt action taken by the responsible authorities of the Archdiocese to stop political interference in the Church, or in the name of the Church, by those, who, for selfish reasons, have unscrupulously used for their own interests, the Church loyalty of the people, by falsely alleging that their religious liberties were in danger, and the freedom of their conscience was at stake.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with reference to secession talk: After the defeat of the Laurier Government in 1911, the Liberals in the Saskatchewan Legislature were strong advocates of reciprocity with the United States

Mr. Cockburn: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I think the honorable member is reading his speech.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, I have a few notes arrayed in order. If the honorable member for Redberry thinks I am reading my speech, he is mistaken. I have one eye on my notes and the other on the honorable member. If he wants me to look at him with both eyes, I will do so.

After the defeat of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911, the Liberals in the Saskatchewan Legislature were strong advocates of reciprocity with the United States, and the Legislature is on record as endorsing it. Today, under similar circumstances, when the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie King is defeated, the Leader of the Liberal party in the Saskatchewan Legislature, speaking of the secessionist movement, which is being engineered by his political friends as a means of creating unrest and embarrassing the Federal Government and the Provincial Government, states that there is more to be said in favor of secession than there is of the man whose adherence to protectionist policies destroyed the British market for western farmers. It is necessary for me at this time to read the quotation in order that I may do no injustice to the honorable member from North Qu'Appelle. I have taken this from the paper:

"There is more to be said in favor of secession than there is of the man whose adherence to protectionist policies destroyed the British market for western farmers."

Out of power from 1912 to 1921, the Liberals fought every Saskatchewan election on the tariff and reciprocity. Their motto was "Divide and Rule." They did everything in their power to endanger Confederation by setting the West against the East. I read with pleasure, Sir, in the papers some time ago, the remarks made by the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle (*Mr. Gardiner*) when speaking to the United Farmers at Portage La Prairie on March 9, 1926. According to the press reports at that time, the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle is alleged to have said:

"The most harmful slogan ever introduced into the consideration of western public matters, was the cry 'Down with the eastern vested interests', which had developed into an attempt to set the East against the West, and the West against the East. Members of the party to which I belong, in the past were responsible for the introduction of that cry, and I pledge myself as leader of that party, to put forth every effort to remove from the appeals of the organization to which I belong, any such unworthy sentiment."

That statement was worthy of the member for North Qu'Appelle, and I, with many others, rejoiced to see him take the stand he did on that occasion. Yet is this the same honorable gentleman, who, as member for North Qu'Appelle and Leader of the Opposition in this Legislature, speaking in this House on this debate, said:

"We have more in common with our national customers in Britain, than with this group of bloated plutocrats in Toronto and Montreal, who fatten on our labor. I am far more concerned with keeping the Empire together than in the relations between Regina and Montreal!"

It is, Mr. Speaker! I was surprised to hear the Leader of the Opposition make that statement. For he had many good friends down in Montreal, and along the St. Lawrence River. I have been wondering where they got all the finances to keep

their headquarters in Regina running so smoothly and so well. Where did they get all the funds to live the life of idle ease, and the money to organize the Liberal party? Where do the funds come from? No one in Saskatchewan who knows anything about the Liberal party will say that they do not know. No one in Saskatchewan, that I know of, will back them. The eastern interests are trying to get into power again. I would not be surprised if the funds to assist in re-organizing the Liberal forces in Saskatchewan, are coming from those Montreal interests who got the hundred-million-rake-off from the Beauharnois Power scheme. The Liberals are trying to stir up unrest by egging on those who are hard up and in debt. They are trying to breed discontent. The Saskatchewan Government is not responsible either for the weather conditions or for the price of wheat. Neither, might I add, is the Bennett Government.

The farmers have been up against it before, and have won through by their own efforts. To those desiring to make a new start, the Saskatchewan Government gives a second chance on its homestead policy. No one will starve, and no one need despair.

In contrast with the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition and his pessimistic friends, I would like to quote and endorse the New Year's message to the people of Saskatchewan, given by the Administrator, Sir Frederick Haultain, given by one who was himself a pioneer in this western country, and who best knows western conditions. These are his words:

"The only word I can think of in the way of a message is courage! Not the courage of despair, but the courage of hope, the unwavering faith and unflinching optimism which carried the old timers of this country through times just as bad as we have today. If I have a message it will be well expressed in the words of an old ballad, quoted by Sir James Barrie in his address delivered at St. Andrews University in Scotland:

'Fight on, my men,' says Sir Andrew Barton,
I am hurt but I am not slain;
I'll lay me down and bleed awhile,
And then I'll rise and fight again."

That, Mr. Speaker, is the Tory doctrine. Courage, Faith, Action: "Fight on! Fight on!" Don't stop and cry, "I yield, I yield!"

(Interruption by Opposition Members).

Hon. Mr. Bryant: What is the remark of the honorable gentleman? I did not quite hear his euphemism.

The people of Saskatchewan are brave and loyal. The vast majority of them are contented with Saskatchewan and the opportunity it affords to earn an honest living. Opportunities here and conditions are as good as in nearly any part of the civilized world.

If a farmer produces nearly everything he needs on his farm, as they did in Ontario, and the older provinces of Canada, in the early days, he has nothing to fear from a hard year. If, on the other hand, he buys everything he uses, including butter, eggs, flour, bacon, meat, fruits, vegetables, machinery and gasoline to run it, instead of raising his horses and fodder on the farm, if he buys expensive machinery and automobiles and land on time when he has not the cash and depends on the crops to pay for them, in the event of crop failure or a slump in prices, he is in financial difficulties, tariff or no tariff. These are the people who are now uneasy and who are blaming the Government for their own mistakes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition in speaking of the action of the Attorney General in sending the Crown Prosecutor and the Mounted Police from the city of Regina down to Estevan to investigate and report, held it was not a proper action, and that it would have been much better to have sent down a private detective to conduct the investigation. I desire to read to you an editorial which appeared in the *Prince Albert Herald* on January 12, 1931:

"Prompt action of Attorney General MacPherson in ordering an investigation of alleged irregularities in the Estevan riding is appreciated by all, regardless of party, interested in preservation of the sanctity of the ballot. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and H. E. Sampson, K.C.,

agent of the Attorney General, will conduct the probe and we may take assurance it will be thorough, leaving no possible loophole for escape of the guilty person or persons if the ballot boxes and ballots were tampered with as suspicions indicate.

"Probably some over-zealous party supporter has stepped beyond the bounds set by law and perpetrated this dastardly outrage. This is generally what happens. Eagerness to have his party's candidate win stampedes better judgment. We do not believe for a moment official sanction of party leaders is given to ballot tampering, in this day and generation at least. If suspicions with regard to Estevan are discovered to be well-founded, the law must take its course; and the punishment meted out to the offenders will serve as a warning to others to beware of similar actions."

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the editor of the *Prince Albert Herald*. I wish to state (though I am not speaking with authority at all) that perhaps the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) is interested in this paper, and I want to say that it is one of the finest papers in Saskatchewan. I may say I read it every day, and I have found the news items appearing in it uniformly well written. I was going to commend the *Prince Albert Herald* to the editor of the *Moose Jaw Times*, and if it is not on his exchange list already, I advise the member for Prince Albert to send it down to him. I do not wish to enlarge on this theme, but I just wish to call your attention to the words that appear at the top of the editorial columns of the *Moose Jaw Times*. There you will find these words of Byron:

"And what is writ is writ;
Would it were worthier!"

I join in the prayer, and think the majority of the good people of Moose Jaw also pray "would it were worthier" of the daily press of Saskatchewan. We are proud of the daily press of Saskatchewan. Under the new management, the local Liberal press is very difficult from the old order, and the *Moose Jaw Times* is the sole survivor of that old order. Would it were worthier of the city of Moose Jaw! Would it were worthier of the man formerly connected with it, Walter Scott; if he is associated with it now, would it were worthier of him. I have known the editor from the early days, and knew his family, and all I would ask the editor of the *Moose Jaw Times* is that he read again his Shakespeare:

"A good man in his darkest day
Is ever conscious of the better way."

Now, Mr. Speaker, although the question of the tariff is not one in which this House is much interested, in view of the key-note speech of the Leader of the Opposition in this debate (which was merely a re-hash of his campaign speeches down in Estevan in the interests of Mr. McLeod, and which contained the usual Liberal platitudes, threadbare from frequent use, that are contradicted on every page of their history) I wish to deal briefly with the record of the Liberal party in regard to the tariff. I intend only to deal with basic matters. Going back to the resolutions of the Liberal convention held at Ottawa in June, 1893, when the resolution on the tariff was moved by Laurier and seconded by William Patterson.

They declared:

"The existing tariff was based on an unsound principle The highest interests of Canada demanded a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress."

They also declared:

"That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

And this, Mr. Speaker, is what Sir Wilfred Laurier said in moving that resolution before the Convention:

"Their ideal is protection. Our ideal is Free Trade."

And it sounds very much like the remarks of my honorable friend from North Qu'Appelle.

"Their ideal is protection. Our ideal is free trade. Their immediate object is protection, ours a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage battle from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desist until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

Those were the words of Sir Wilfred Laurier in introducing the resolution. Then, speaking in Winnipeg, later on in the campaign, according to the *Manitoba Free Press* of September 3, 1894, Sir Wilfred said:

"We stand for freedom. I denounce the policy of protection as bondage; and I refer to bondage in the same manner in which American slavery was bondage."

And now I wish to read a quotation which, I am sure, will be of interest to everybody in Western Canada, particularly to our Progressive friends. This was taken from the speech made by Clifford Sifton (afterwards Sir Clifford) one of the ablest Liberals, and one of the ablest Federal Cabinet Ministers that ever came out of Western Canada. He was a member of Laurier's Cabinet, and, speaking at Deloraine, Manitoba, in the same election, according to *The Winnipeg Tribune*, Mr. Sifton said:

"We will at once and forever wipe off the Statute Book the villainous protection policy which has stunted the prosperity of the whole country and taken the heart's blood of the people of Manitoba."

I call the attention of the honorable member for Kinistino and the honorable member for Pelly to the next part:

"Free coal, free oil, free clothing and free implements, you shall have if the Liberal party are returned to power!"

That was in the year of grace, 1894. Nearly forty years have passed since that date, and we have none of the things he promised we would have. The Liberal platform of 1893 became a mere scrap of paper in a very short time and the promises of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright were made only to be broken.

The Hon. William Patterson (and I am referring to a real statesman who lived in Eastern Canada, not to the honorable member for Pipestone) seconded the motion moved by Sir Wilfrid at the Ottawa convention, yet, speaking to the farmers at Chatham, Ontario, in November, 1905, Hon. Mr. Patterson had this to say:

"No administration is justified in taking the risk of sweeping changes in the tariff, of facing the danger of dislocating trade and industry and perhaps of throwing thousands of men and women out of employment."

These are the parties who moved and seconded the resolution at the Ottawa convention, and this is the statement of the seconder made within ten years after the resolution was passed.

The Liberals under Laurier made practically no changes at all in the tariff unless to raise it. They followed the scheme they always used when in power. By propaganda originating in Ottawa and pushed by all the Government papers, they tried to persuade the people that they were under a fiscal system which was much less burdensome than under Conservative rule.

In the fourteen years that intervened between the election of the Liberal Government under Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, and the year 1910, when Sir Wilfrid came to Western Canada, I think for the first time (and I speak subject to correction) to find out what all the farmers were complaining about at that time, every cause and every principle advocated at the national Liberal convention had been repudiated or quietly abandoned by the Liberal party. When the Grain Growers' Association got after him at Ottawa, he came west to get the western viewpoint after years of neglect. When delegation after delegation of Grain Growers during his western trip, read from his former speeches, and pointed out plainly and bluntly to his face that he had not carried out his promises, he returned in consternation to Ottawa, and in a vain effort to stem the tide of indignation that was rolling against the Liberal party, he proposed the abortive Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, in 1911, and the Liberal party went down to defeat.

Again the Liberals were out of power from 1911 to 1921, and again they tried to stir up the west against the east and preached annexation, reciprocity and free trade, just as they are doing secession today. From 1921 to 1929, the Liberals were in power at Ottawa. Although the tariff was the same, the Saskatchewan Liberals no longer made it a provincial issue, as they did when out of power. The Liberals owned the daily press of Saskatchewan for most of this period, or it was owned by their friends, and that press kept using words to this effect: "Mackenzie King rules at Ottawa. All is well! All is well! All is well!"

History again repeats itself. After sleeping on the tariff for nearly nine years, in an effort to stave off the defeat that was staring them in the face, the Dunning tariff was drawn up and the people of Canada again turned the Liberal party out of power. The Liberals in Western Canada in the early days were clamoring for free binder twine. This request was granted, and the result was that they put all the binder twine factories in Canada out of business, except one at Brantford, Ontario, and the cost immediately went up. Today, all our binder twine with the exception of that which comes from Brantford, Ontario, comes in from Plymouth in the United States and from Holland. The cost of binder twine is higher, today, than it was when Canadian factories were producing it, protected by the tariff—a loss in price and a loss in market for their produce.

Let us take machinery as another example! The tariff duty on agricultural implements from 1879 to 1894 ranged from 17½ to 33 percent. From 1894 to 1896, still under a Conservative Government, it was twenty percent. Nothing was done by the Laurier Government for eleven years to ease the burden of duty on agricultural implements. The Government then lowered the duty by two and a half percent, and in order that their friend Massey, of the Massey-Harris Company, and their other Liberal manufacturers should not suffer, by a system of rebates they made the raw material for the manufacture of these implements practically free and the machinery men were protected the same as before.

The honorable member for North Qu'Appelle referred to the days of his youth when a binder could be bought for \$140. I want to refer him to the prices for which an eight-foot binder with bundle carrier and tongue could be purchased in 1922, under the Liberal regime:

Cockshutt	\$270
John Deere	272
McCormick	266

Yet in 1925, under the same Liberal administration, the cost of the same binders was as follows:

Cockshutt	\$282.50
John Deere	285.00
McCormick	283.00

That shows, Mr. Speaker, that the prices of binders went up while the Liberals were still in power at Ottawa. What did they do about it in that time? Evidently, they were not quite so interested in lowering the burdens under which the agriculturist of Western Canada is suffering as they are when out of power.

Under the Conservative Administration, Mr. Bennett has protected Canadian machinery, but at the same time he has protected the farmer against an increase in price.

Mr. Parker (Pelly): How has he done that?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: By obtaining from the manufacturers a written statement which was published in the eastern papers, that they would not increase the prices. The prices did not rise, and will not rise; and probably they will come down this year.

Mr. Strath: The price of wheat is coming down!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The honorable member for Happyland says the price of wheat is coming down. I was just coming to wheat. Let us take wheat as the next example:

The honorable member for North Qu'Appelle, both in Estevan and in an interview following Mr. Bennett's address, and again in the House in the course of this debate, used words to this effect:

"Having effectively closed the Hudson Bay port by ruining British trade", he (Mr. Bennett) says, "the freight rates will now be low. His 'Canada First' policy having destroyed the British market, he asks us to get into diversified farming until his trade agents have induced the Chinese coolie to eat wheat instead of rice. Can the Chinese coolie pay a better price than the Englishman?"

The honorable member for North Qu'Appelle, and his supporters (if he did not) have been blaming the Bennett Government for the price of wheat, and while I was up in Redberry recently, speaking at Radisson, I understand that some of the Liberal agents in the back townships were blaming the Bennett Government for the fact that the American price was higher than on the Winnipeg Exchange. Now, Mr. Speaker, why have we lost our wheat market? I would again refer honorable members to the Liberal policy on the wheat market as indicated in the statement of Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on March 14, 1929, as recorded in Hansard, in answer to my friends opposite when they wonder what was the cause of the lower price of wheat. The honorable Mr. Malcolm had this to say:

"The Department of Trade and Commerce is not exercised with the sale of such commodities as wheat because these commodities find their own markets, but they are interested in the sale of manufactured products."

The Liberals made a trade treaty with France. While that treaty is in operation, the duty on Canadian wheat entering France was raised from 35 cents to 85.6 per bushel. Since our trade treaty with Italy, that country has raised its duty on Canadian wheat from 39 cents to 86.7 cents per bushel, so that it is only too true that, while our Minister of Trade and Commerce was interested in the sale of manufactured products, he was not at all interested in the price of wheat.

When the King Government went into power, Canada was trading in wheat with forty-six countries according to the official records. When the King Government went down to defeat, Great Britain was practically the only wheat market that Canada had left, according to the statement of our friend from North Qu'Appelle, the other day. Under the King Administration, within a year, wheat prices dropped eighty cents. The Bennett Administration could not, at first, stop the slide that the King Government had started, and prices fell another forty cents.

Now, what I want to refer to is this: The "Declaration of Faith" of Mr. Bennett made in his Winnipeg speech. I want to read it again to the honorable member from Redberry (*Mr. Cockburn*) so that he may understand it:

"1. We pledge ourselves to a policy of protection for Canadians in the development of our natural resources, our agricultural and industrial life, and our consumers from exploitation.

"2. We pledge ourselves to foster and develop our agriculture and the live stock and dairy industries, now so sadly neglected.

"3. We pledge ourselves to the stabilization of economic conditions, and to continuity of trade and freedom from the manipulation of home and foreign tariffs.

"4. We pledge ourselves to the development of inter-provincial trade, and of a Canadian fuel policy and development of a foreign market.

"5. We pledge ourselves to the improvement of the whole scheme of Canadian transportation northward, by the completion of the Hudson Bay Route, and the construction of such branches as may be necessary to render it most readily available to every part of Canada; to the Pacific slope by a Peace River outlet, and east and west by the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway, and we pledge ourselves to aid existing traffic channels and to increase port facilities on the Great Lakes, the Hudson Bay and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to the establishment of a national highway system.

"6. We pledge ourselves to foster and support a plan for greater Empire trade based on mutual advantage.

"7. We pledge ourselves to a national old age pension scheme.

"8. We pledge ourselves to such compensating adjustments as will insure the benefit of the above policies to every part of Canada."

Mr. Bennett did not lose the market as alleged by speakers on the other side of the House in the course of this debate. I refer now to the grain market. He did not lose it. He increased it as a result of his policy and the action he took.

In November, 1929, wheat sales, while Mr. King was in power, amounted to 22,444,596 bushels. In November, 1930, wheat sales under Mr. Bennett amounted to 31,217,624 bushels, an increase of forty percent. In the four months ending November, 1929, wheat sales under the King Government amounted to 60,732,824 bushels. In the four months ending November, 1930, wheat sales under the present regime were 106,458,180 bushels, or an increase of 75.3 percent—and yet the Leader of the Opposition and those who supported him and his candidate throughout the Estevan constituency went through the country preaching that, as a result of the Bennett policy, the British market had been destroyed for western farmers. The member for North Qu'Appelle intended to infer that the gentleman who had done that was Mr. Bennett. It was Mr. King who lost the British market for western farmers.

Mr. Strath: What did the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas say?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I have not his speech by me, but if you will ask for it in the usual way, we will endeavor to get it for you. But I have here a circular sent out by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture—sent out at the time when Mr. Motherwell was Minister of Agriculture, and another, a former Premier of this province, was Minister of Finance, which shows the loss of the British market under the Liberal régime. Here is what Mr. Grisdale says in the letter sent out:

“Now, as a matter of fact, Canada seems unfortunately to be losing ground in this connection. For instance, we no longer export any eggs or butter. We send abroad very little dressed poultry or lambs; our exports of beef cattle are dwindling, our shipments of beef are decreasing, our exports of bacon, which, a few years ago, were very large, have almost disappeared, and our shipments of cheese are rapidly falling off.”

There is the statement of their own Deputy Minister of Agriculture. It was not Mr. Bennett or his policy or anything he did that lost the British market. It was the actions of the federal supporters of the honorable gentlemen which he so eloquently expounded in his address.

In 1920, Canadian exports of pork to England amounted to 220,000,000 pounds. During the nine months ending March, 1930, Canada exported 21,000,000 pounds of pork, but imported for home consumption 13,500,000 pounds. In 1920, Canada supplied twenty-six percent of England's demand for pork products (that was when the Tory Government was in power at Ottawa); in 1929, under the Liberal Administration, that has done so much for the farmers of Western Canada, Canada supplied only two and a half percent of that demand. In 1921, Canada exported to England 1,250,000 pounds of mutton and lamb. In 1929, these exports disappeared, and, under the fostering policy of the Liberal régime, we have imported 4,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb, because our farmers did not produce enough to take care of our own supplies. Of the 500,000,000 pounds of beef and mutton imported by Great Britain annually, New Zealand supplied fifty percent, the Argentine twenty-seven percent, and Australia ten percent and Canada could not even supply her own market!

In 1920, Canada sold Britain meat to the value of \$77,000,000. That was under a Tory régime, and under Tory protection of the farmers of this western country. In 1929, under the fostering care of the Liberal Administration, and after all they had done for the farmers of this country, all they could get amounted to only \$7,500,000. In 1921, the export of eggs to Great Britain, under Tory rule, when the hens laid as well in the winter as in the summer, amounted to 6,226,000 dozen. But in 1929, under Liberal rule, the amount exported was 782,000 dozen. The same story has to be told in regard to dairy products. In 1921, exports of dairy products amounted to \$50,000,000. In 1929, they had dropped to \$15,000,000.

In 1929, also under the Liberal Administration, our railway earnings had dropped by millions of dollars. There was a slump of five billion dollars in the value of Canadian stocks. During all the years of the Liberal régime, the index of the cost of living fluctuated between 156 and 160 as compared with a normal 100 for pre-war times. During all this period, when did the honorable members for North Qu'Appelle and Pelly ever raise their voices in complaint against the Liberal federal policy?

Now I want to make a few remarks with reference to the Estevan by-election, and first of all I want to refer to the finest speaker they had down there, and if any-one questions that reference to this speaker, I refer him to the *Leader-Post* of December 10, where he says:

"Also to make his bow in the present campaign will be one of the outstanding orators on either side of the House, Dr. J. M. Uhrich, M.L.A. for Rosthern, former Minister of Health and Public Works."

Mr. Speaker, we took the precaution in the Estevan by-election to take stenographic notes of the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) and they are now in the archives of the Co-operative Government of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Davis: Where did you get the money for that?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: It was done voluntarily on behalf of the Co-operative Government. The honorable gentleman made his speech in the town hall at Estevan and I hold in my hand what purports to be a verbatim copy of the speech he made on that occasion. He starts off by telling the electors to think of the wonderful man they had in the constituency, and then he says:

"Think of the wonderful men we had in the Department of Agriculture! Motherwell, the first minister, the father of co-operation, the father of the Grain Growers' movement, the man who counts that day lost which has seen no contribution by him to agriculture."

Mr. Motherwell lost so many days that he forgot the count. Then he goes on:

"A few weeks ago the Hon. James Fraser Bryant, K. C., M. L. A., addressed a farmers' banquet. He took one hour and a half to tell the farmers how to farm. He said that wheat conditions are poor. To urge with all the eloquence at his command, that the farmers change their way of farming, leave their wheat and grow grapes. 'They are not very good for eating, ladies and gentlemen, but they make good jam.'"

If I did nothing else, Mr. Speaker, in addressing the agricultural people at Radisson, I have given the Liberal orators something, at least, to talk about! I notice also in looking over this transcript of the honorable gentleman's speech, that he threw the darts of his wit and eloquence many times in my direction throughout the course of his remarks. I was "butchered to make a Roman holiday!" I have come to the conclusion that the honorable gentleman has still hay on his horns. Then he refers to the Bronfman trial in these words:

"They subjected him to three trials. Of twelve good men and true. They used \$100,000 of your money and mine."

That is what he told them down there!

"Why didn't they take the opinion of men who knew?" says the honorable member for Rosthern.

There is the statement alleging that this Government spent \$100,000 to prosecute Harry Bronfman and I quote it subject to the honorable gentleman's correction, because it was taken down by a stenographer not hired by the department or by the Government: "They spent \$100,000 on the Bronfman trials." Perhaps the honorable the Attorney General of this province will give you the facts, Mr. Speaker, in his address. Then I go further down and find this:

"There is one roadway into Regina. It is your duty as citizens to see the bridge. It is the bridge which the Hon. James Fraser Bryant, K.C., M.L.A., built on Albert Street."

Perhaps I should go further back. Here is where he starts:

"The present Government has added millions to our public debt. Where will they get the money? They can't get it out of gooseberry bushes, it must come out of your pocket and mine."

And he added:

"I want to be fair, ladies and gentlemen. I must mention everything."

And then he started in to mention everything!

"There is one roadway into Regina. It is your duty as citizens to see the bridge. It is the bridge which the Hon. James Fraser Bryant, K.C., M.L.A., built on Albert Street."

And this was one of the live issues of the Estevan by-election campaign in which the honorable gentlemen won one of their "moral victories".

"It is your duty as citizens to see the bridge. Why? Because you are part owners of this architectural monstrosity."

And then he goes on to say—the honorable gentleman, the member for Rosthern, goes on to electrify the electorate in the town hall of the thriving city of Estevan in these words:

"But they tore it down and built a new one, eight hundred and fifty-five feet long, fifty feet of that is where the water goes through, eight hundred feet is over dry land as level as that prairie of yours."

But, Mr. Speaker, when he had thus described the bridge did he tell them that it ran the same distance and was in the same place and over the same water as a bridge built by the late administration, the former Liberal Administration. Then he goes on to say:

"It is built on Egyptian style. It reminds you of King Tut. It looks just as flamboyant as the Minister of Public Works himself."

And I take it that the honorable gentleman meant it as a compliment, and we will take it as true, that I am as good looking as the bridge!

"Think of it: \$247,000 for a bridge on dry land. But I am not through. It has sixteen cracks in it now."

I would be very pleased, Mr. Speaker, and I feel the members of this House would be pleased, if members on the other side will agree, to have the House adjourn to the bridge and have the honorable member from Rosthern show us these sixteen cracks.

And then he says:

"After they had spent all this money they decided to spend another half million to get the water to run under the bridge, with its fifty feet of water."

This is the statement, Mr. Speaker, and the statement is not true. We have not decided to spend another half million. All we did was simply, at the request of the city of Regina, to send out an engineer to see if the creek was worth a dam!

Then again the honorable member harked back to the brick episode. He says:

"Hark back to the brick episode, when the Hon. James Fraser Bryant, K.C., M.L.A., stood in the House and held up the brick made in U.S.A. as a terrible disgrace."

The honorable member is a little mixed there, because I never stood in the House and held up the brick.

Mr. Uhrich: I think your stenographer was a little mixed.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Perhaps the point of the honorable gentleman is well taken. But considering the speech, the stenographer did her best.

"Ask the Honorable James Fraser Bryant, K.C., M.L.A., when he stands on this platform next, how much money went to the United States."

Might I say to the honorable gentleman that they did not need to ask him, for I told the people of Estevan that it is the policy of this Administration to buy Saskat-

chewan-made products first, as it was in connection with the material used on the bridge, and we bought all the material necessary in Saskatchewan if at all possible. And if we could not get the material in Saskatchewan, we bought Canadian-made material, and, if not, British material. So far as the terra cotta in this bridge is concerned the first thing we did was to give the Estevan Clay Products the opportunity to make the terra cotta balustrades, and when they said they could not do it, we gave a firm in the city of Regina an opportunity. But they said they could not do it, so we had to send either to Great Britain, or over to the United States. We had to do the work before the frost came on, and because we could not get the materials in Great Britain in time, we sent the order to the United States.

Opposition Member: What did it cost?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: It cost \$16,000 originally and from that we got a rebate of some \$1,400. The duty originally charged was thirty-five percent and we got it reduced

Mr. Davis: Why did you get it reduced?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: It came in originally as "contractor's material".

Mr. Parker (Touchwood): Would the honorable gentleman tell us: Was it necessary for the purposes of that bridge to use terra cotta?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The terra cotta was used for decorative purposes on the cement balustrades and was to give an appearance of permanency and finish to the bridge. It will last as long as the bridge—for five hundred years and more; and we thought, by getting this type of terra cotta it would look the same after that period of time, and as good as it does today. Now, I will not take the trouble to go further with the statements made by the honorable gentleman. What I wanted to say was, that I see that the honorable member for Rosthern is sharpening his knife. I understand that he is going to perform a major operation or operations in a short time in this Legislature, which we might term the theatre of his operation. I think, perhaps, he will be operating on the Minister of Health for cancer and perhaps he will be demanding of the Minister of Public Works his pound of flesh, as Shylock did, to cut off from him

Mr. Davis: He will be tapping you for gas!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Might I ask the honorable gentleman to repeat his statement?

Mr. Davis: I said he might be tapping you for gas.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: That is quite true, Mr. Speaker, he might find some gas; but if he taps the honorable gentleman from Prince Albert, he will find wind on his stomach! The Minister of Public Works trembles as he hears the member for Rosthern sharpening his knife to get his pound of flesh, as Shylock did, saying, "This is the man and I will have it." The Minister of Public Works very gently replies, "Thou makest thy knife keen, but no metal can, no, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness of thy sharp envy."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal briefly with the question of the Albert Street Bridge. The statement has been made that the bridge cost more than it should have. The statement has been made that there was something wrong with the bridge, that there was something improper, that it reflected discredit on members of the Government, or, I should say, on the Minister of Public Works and those who were associated with the building of the bridge.

The bridge was built by the city of Regina and by the Government jointly. The reason for the increased cost over the original price was the change of plans, the change in the piling. I will not take time to go into the change of plan but I would like to say that one of the reasons for the cost of the bridge was the fact that it was built as a relief measure. It was built in order that those who were out of work in the city of Regina might find work, and the workmen who got the work were placed on the job by the relief authorities of the city of Regina, and they were a body of men who were without experience in this kind of work. They worked there until they had earned a certain sum, and a new body of unskilled men came on and did the work and so on until some 1,362 men had worked on the bridge. That might have added something to the cost of the bridge, and, Mr. Speaker, I think

that those who have been there, and have seen the bridge, will feel that we have built a bridge which we can be proud of, a bridge which will last through the years, a bridge that is not only a thing of utility, but is unique to the city of Regina and something of which we can well be proud.

Now, among the other changes on the bridge were the seats along the side of the bridge which may be described by paraphrasing Goldsmith, as "Seats beside the grade for tottering age and whispering lover's made."

Mr. Davis: They do not waste their time by stopping on the bridge.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: At the waterfall! But in case the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) did not hear what I was saying, the words I have quoted were from Goldsmith, and in case he charges us with Irish domination in Saskatchewan because we quote from the Irish poets, I would forestall him and say that, from now on, I am prepared to co-operate with the honorable member from Vonda (*Mr. Hogan*) and that, from now on, in Saskatchewan, "nothing is too good for the Irish". Last night, according to the press, the Leader of the Opposition wound up the evening's proceedings by dancing the sailor's hornpipe. That is the first I realized that the Leader of the Opposition had come down from the bridge to the quarter-deck of the ship, and into the fore-castle, and was dancing the hornpipe. That is the first evidence I have seen of "meet, fit for repentance" in the Leader of the Opposition. He had better keep up his dancing exercises so that he won't be left behind, for when the piper calls the tune he will have to dance to the Irish jig.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to add just a few words more about the criticism of the bridge. There has been some objection, or some statements have been made that we have not got the money from the salvage, and this is the last criticism against us in connection with the bridge. The salvage that was left from the bridge was advertised by tender, and the total amount of the appraisal of the salvage was \$952.05. The highest tender was \$575 and the purchaser paid \$275 for hauling it away, or it cost him \$850 by tender, for salvage that was estimated to be worth \$952.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before taking my seat I want to refer to the question of coal. The province of Saskatchewan is the third province in Canada in the matter of production, as also in coal resources. As has been stated, it has been ascertained that we have fifty-nine billion tons of coal in Saskatchewan, which, at the rate of production under the Liberals, it is estimated would last 119,624 years. The late Liberal Administration, in common with Manitoba and the Federal Government, gave assistance in connection with the production, but they did not give any satisfactory assistance in connection with the marketing of raw coal, and the honorable member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) who was formerly Minister of Labor, and who should have been the party, above all others, to give assistance in connection with the marketing of the coal, made this statement, according to the *Public Service Monthly*, at a meeting of The Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association:

"Unfortunately, our coal is all lignite, which is a low grade of coal and difficult of utilization, containing as much as 30 percent moisture. When mined and exposed to the air and sunlight, the evaporation of water causes the coal to disintegrate and slack very rapidly. It also fires quickly from spontaneous combustion, making it impossible to ship long distances or to store for any great length of time in the raw state."

Mr. Spence: Read the whole thing!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I have not the full text here. I am quite sure he gave the briquetting his whole-hearted support. I will not deny that, but I am referring to the fact that nothing was done to assist the burning of raw lignite coal in Saskatchewan and to develop the by-products of that coal. Now, the present Administration is endeavoring to assist the coal industry by using the coal themselves, by giving publicity to the advantage of burning the coal, by appointing a publicity expert and by paying one-half the freight, and by research into the best methods and types of furnaces for burning coal in private houses as well as in larger buildings. They are also encouraging research in the by-products of coal, also in connection with the creosoting of the poles being used by the Telephone Department and by the Power Commission in the province of Saskatchewan. We have installed suitable equipment in sixteen public buildings in the province of Saskatchewan, including the Mental Hospital at Weyburn, and we were so pleased with the results in the Mental Hospital at Weyburn, that we have given instructions for the installation of equipment to

burn the coal in the plant at the back of the Parliament Buildings here in Regina. The cost up to date in the Weyburn Mental Hospital is \$14,105.95 as against an estimated cost of \$25,000 made under the late Administration, and as against a proposed cost of \$70,000 in connection with our power plant back of the buildings here, we are installing the proper equipment in connection with this building at the cost of \$33,225.

At Weyburn, the late Administration burned briquettes at \$9.80 per ton. The estimated wastage was \$7,800. They burned Alberta coal laid down at \$5.40 per ton. We burned Saskatchewan lignite at \$2.80 laid down. The saving in the month of October, by the burning of Saskatchewan lignite—for October, 1930—was \$1,837.67. The saving in the month of October, 1930, as against the month of October, 1929, burning western coal, was \$1,919.67, or \$61.92 per day. In November, 1930, the saving was \$1,949 as against November in the previous year.

Mr. Spence: There is no comparison.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I might reply that the figures on the cost at the Weyburn Mental Hospital are comparative. And that is what I am advised by the engineer, that the changes in the weather do not increase or change to any extent the cost of burning, because the water used in the hospital has to be heated in any event. That is a saving of \$64.96 a day. I may say further that the present Administration is working in the closest co-operation with the coal men of Saskatchewan themselves. They have appointed as a technician in the burning of Saskatchewan coal, Professor Sutherland, former professor in the University of North Dakota in connection with the burning of their lignite coal, and in close co-operation with him, we have had a survey made in which we are enquiring into all phases of the burning of Saskatchewan coal. With respect to the best grates to use in burning this coal we have found that the type of grate best suited to burn the coal is manufactured by the Vulcan Iron Works at Winnipeg. One of the stipulations we made was that the grates, which we were going to buy, would have to be made in Canada, and I am further advised that as soon as the business warrants it, they will establish a plant at Estevan in the province of Saskatchewan for making this type of grate. We expect that the grates will pay for themselves, in the saving on the cost of the coal, within a period of three years, and we have also an undertaking in writing on the part of the contractor, that, if any grate does not give entire satisfaction and does not come up to the warranty, he will take it back and give us back our money. We have had a survey made with a view to installing them in the Land Titles Buildings in Moose Jaw, Regina, and Saskatoon, and the Court House in Saskatoon and the Court House in Arcola, the Government House, Regina, the Home for Infirm, Wolseley, the Normal School, Saskatoon, the Land Titles Buildings at Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, the Court Houses at Assiniboia and Prince Albert, and also the Court House and Land Titles buildings at Shaunavon and Kerrobert, the Court House at Regina, and the Prince Albert Gaol and Provincial Office Building at Regina; in short, in all public buildings where suitable. The total cost of installing the proper equipment in all these buildings is \$20,342.10. We have had a survey made of the telephone buildings at Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Yorkton, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg Street, Regina, and at Battleford and Weyburn.

Mr. Davis: What is the freight on coal from Estevan to Regina?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I am coming to that. The total cost of installing this equipment to burn Saskatchewan coal in some thirty-two public buildings—in all the buildings in which we can put it, with steam plants, that is—we are told by our engineer is \$27,138, or an average price of \$848.06.

Mr. Uhrich: Will you install it in the Battleford Mental Hospital?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We have not given that serious consideration, as yet, as freight has a very material bearing on the cost, and we could not put it in there as cheaply as in the other centres. We have not taken that up seriously, but will do so.

Mr. Davis: Would the minister give us the freight rate from Estevan to Prince Albert?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: To Regina, fourteen cents to fourteen and a half. From Estevan to Prince Albert it is fourteen and a half cents. The freight from Tofield is fourteen and a half. The freight from Estevan to Kerrobert is thirteen and to

Melfort it is fourteen, and from Tofield fifteen and a half, and to Wynyard, fifteen, and sixteen and a half from Tofield.

Mr. Davis: Did you give Tofield to Prince Albert?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Fourteen and a half.

Mr. Davis: The same rate?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Exactly. So we are hoping, and feel sure from the standpoint of freight and cost that we can place this coal in the buildings I have mentioned, so as to burn Saskatchewan coal at much less cost in the majority of the buildings than we can burn the outside coal. And it is the intention of the Administration to burn the Saskatchewan coal. In addition to that we are endeavoring to boost the sale of Saskatchewan coal to the public, and do so wherever we have the opportunity of doing so. We are pleased to state that in some sixty-five places in the city of Regina changes have been made in the systems so as to make possible the burning of Saskatchewan coal.

Mr. Davis: Has the minister given any consideration to the burning of cordwood, which many people in my constituency have to sell?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We will go up there, and if the honorable member for Prince Albert can show us

Mr. Davis: It is not my business; it's yours.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: If we thought it could be burned cheaper than by burning coal. We are using nothing but coal in the city of Regina, and it is difficult to get wood that is not green.

Mr. Davis: No, nothing green up there.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We accept very cheerfully the suggestion of the honorable gentleman.

Mr. Davis: I think you could use it in some of the buildings.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We will try to do it if it can be done. Saskatchewan coal is growing in use in the province of Saskatchewan. Might I conclude, Sir, by reading, for the purpose of showing how satisfied people are with this coal, a paragraph of a letter written by Mr. Wesley Champ of the Hotel Champlain? In the course of the letter he says:

"Our total coal bill from August of 1928, to April 30, 1929, was \$5,297.20, while the total cost during the same period to April 30, 1930, amounted to \$3,718.00, thereby effecting a saving of \$1,579.20"

Mr. Uhrich: When was that equipment put in?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: In September, 1928. Now, I would like to say that not only were we working in conjunction with the coal interests of this province in endeavoring to boost the sale of Saskatchewan lignite, but what we are endeavoring is to meet with the coal interests of this province, and I would like to read into the record a letter from Mr. Brodie, the president of the Souris Coal Distributors Limited, dated November 15, 1930:

"We were very highly pleased with the news item you handed to the *Leader-Post* on Friday, showing what wonderful success you have had with Saskatchewan lignite coal at the Mental Hospital at Weyburn. This is the right kind of assistance to back up and develop an industry of this kind and I wish to repeat that our group is very highly pleased with the good work your Administration is doing for the industry."

As another testimonial coming from the coal industry I would like to read a few paragraphs of a letter coming from Mr. J. C. Thomson, secretary treasurer of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, one of the large companies doing business:

"We were delighted to receive very recently copy of the article given by you, last Friday, to the *Leader-Post* with respect to the saving effected at the Mental Hospital at Weyburn through burning Saskatchewan coal. This publicity is not only of immediate but great lasting benefit to the whole field.

"It is indeed a pleasure at this time to congratulate you and other members of your cabinet on the work that you have done and are doing for this very important industry. We know that all the operators in the district are keenly appreciative of the splendid support your Government has given the Saskatchewan coal field ever since they have been in power; we do assure you of our hearty co-operation at all times to increase the production to the extent wherein a very good percentage of the coal consumed in Saskatchewan will be mined in Saskatchewan, thereby creating more employment, larger payrolls, consequent greater progress in the communities immediately tributary to our field, and to the general benefit of all concerned."

I feel, Sir, that we have a right to be proud when we get such testimonials from those gentlemen who are engaged in promoting Saskatchewan's growing coal industry.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before taking my seat I desire to read to you a paragraph from a New Year's greeting, the New Year's greeting of the editor of the *Empire Mail*, a paragraph which I feel, Sir, expresses very nicely what I would like to say in this matter:

"Holding fast our faith in the sterling qualities of our race, and the conviction that the spirit which created the British Empire is still active and will enable us to rise superior to our difficulties, let us regard the trade depression of the dying year as the darkness which precedes the dawn—a dawn which will mean awakening to new effort, renewed hope and higher ambitions, the reward of which will be industrial development and increased trade.

"Let us think and talk in terms of faith—faith in ourselves, in our country, in our Empire; never forgetting the spiritual side and the opportunity given to our race to achieve the noblest things, not alone for ourselves, but for the benefit of mankind."

The opportunity, nay, more, Mr. Speaker, the time for co-operative action is now. When the war was on, all parties united to meet a common foe. Today, when famine is stalking our land, and when the wolves of depression are howling on all sides of us, as we journey the road which we must take to reach prosperity's goal, it is the duty of all parties and it is the privilege of all members of this Legislature to unite in an effort to solve the serious economic problems with which our land is faced, and the members on this side of the Legislature are prepared to co-operate with the honorable members on the other side of the House in solving these problems, and because they are prepared to co-operate, because of the record of the Government and for many other reasons that might be mentioned, I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, to support the motion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

MR. J. M. UHRICH, M.D., M.L.A.
(Rosthern)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—In rising to contribute in an humble way to the debate on the motion now before the House that an humble Address be presented to His Honor, the Administrator of the Province, let me first of all express my appreciation of the various remarks we have heard in this debate from members on both sides of the House.

Particularly do I wish to express my appreciation of, and delight at, the addresses of the honorable members for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) and the Battlefords (*Mr. Huston*), in, respectively, moving and seconding the motion. Though many of us in this House (and I among them) do not fully agree with what they have said, whether in matters of fact or of opinion, I am sure we are glad indeed to join with the gentlemen on both sides who have extended congratulations to the honorable members on the very creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves of their duties.

We are heartily in accord with the sentiments they express with regard to the restoration to health of our Sovereign, and in sympathy with the royal family, and with the people of France, on recent bereavements. However, when they begin to discuss public problems, they adopt a tone of commendation—and are profuse in their praise of this Anderson-Bryant Government; they adopt a tone of adulation in dealing with the relief activities of this Government, although they do not deal in detail or at length with the activities of these gentlemen. They adopt a tone of enthusiasm—and enthusiasm, as we know, oftentimes beclouds the judgment; and we cannot agree with them when they adopt that tone. I, for my part, deplore the wrong brought to this province and the basic industry of the province, through the Anderson-Bryant Government, not only as a result of their activities in connection with provincial affairs, but also as a result of their activities in the last Federal election. They have run true to form from the party standpoint. They have shown that no reliance can be placed upon their utterances, whether in the legislature or out of it. As a matter of fact, they have gained power which was the only thing that mattered to them, and, having gained it, they immediately began to abuse it

Premier Anderson: Loud applause!

Mr. Uhrich: I am not looking for applause as my honorable friend usually is.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with regard to the Speech from the Throne, it is a unique document in many ways. I am convinced that no such document was ever placed, heretofore, in the mouth of the representative of His Majesty the King in any House of Parliament in any part of the British Empire. When we read it through, we find that it is simply the campaign speech delivered by my honorable friend in the Estevan by-election, with a few choice epithets left out.

Now, Sir, the Speech from the Throne is supposed to forecast the legislation to be brought down during the ensuing session by the Government, but in this unique document we find a few—only fifteen—words foreshadowing new legislation.

The member for Bengough (I am sorry he is not in his seat at the moment) made reference to the Speech from the Throne and made a few remarks with reference to the prevailing depression in Saskatchewan at the present time. But, strange to say, there is no such thing in the Speech from the Throne! It is simply a re-hash of the alleged activities of the various departments of the Government

which have appeared in the newspapers. Talking in plain words, it was simply a record of what is purported to be activities of one or other department. But when the member for Bengough alludes to the Speech from the Throne and looks for some reference to the depression, he is at a loss to find any reference to that important matter. He tried to convince you, Mr. Speaker, as to the real causes of the economic depression affecting the farmers of this province at the present time. He tried to convince us, first of all, that it was due to the poor crops that had been experienced in the province. That may be true—and again it may not be true. In some parts of the province, they had excellent crops. North in the constituency of Rosthern, which I have the honor to represent here, and in Kinistino, the crops were really good. We also had the good fortune to have them harvested before the snow came. The member for The Battlefords said that his constituency had one of the best crops in its history. But, notwithstanding the fact we had good crops in those parts of the province, notwithstanding the fact that we were fortunate enough to harvest them before the snow came, we were no better off in the long run than the people in those districts where they had no crops at all, except perhaps for the fact that we had plenty of feed for stock. So, after all, that was not one of the causes of the depression at the present time.

The second cause enumerated by my honorable friend from Bengough was the activities of our farmers on the stock exchange, or grain exchange. Now, Mr. Speaker, I cannot think that was one of the causes of the prevailing depression. I do not think that the honorable member for Bengough himself believes that was one of the causes, and, as was said by the Leader of the Opposition when he addressed the House, I do not think that four percent of our farmers speculate on the stock exchange. So we may dismiss that as one of the causes.

But when he enumerated the third cause, Mr. Speaker, he struck a chord, a responsive chord, in every one's heart here. He spoke of the restriction of our markets and of unemployment, as a cause of the depression. But let me tell my honorable friend from Bengough, that here again he is mistaken, for is it not a fact that that great healer of all our economic ills, when he was in the West, told us that, if he (*Mr. Bennett*) were elected to power, the unemployment would vanish practically overnight, the farmer would be able to sell his crop, he would look for wider markets for our farm products. Why, he was even prepared to "blast his way" into the British market if there were no other way!

Well, we have evidence of the activities of that gentleman since last June. Let me just quote to you some of the things he said during the election campaign, throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The first is from the *Financial Post* (which, after all, cannot be said to be very friendly to the Liberal Party). In its issue of July 24, just before the election, the *Financial Post* summarizes the platforms of the two parties and in doing so outlined Mr. Bennett's pledge "to provide at once employment for all who will work". More specifically still, the *Financial Post* stated that Mr. Bennett's promises provided for "the institution of programmes which will give jobs to every willing man and woman in Canada". And that this is an actual summary of Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises is proved by the following statement, as reported by the non-partisan Canadian Press, from the address given in New Brunswick by the honorable gentleman:

"The Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to call Parliament at the earliest possible date after July 28, and take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole Mr. King promises consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best?"

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is from one of Mr. Bennett's campaign speeches delivered in the city of Moncton in the province of New Brunswick. We find also in the *Ottawa Journal*—a well-known Conservative newspaper of the capital city—the following excerpt from the report of the same speech as reported by its special correspondent:

"Mr. King promises you conferences; I promise you action. He promises consideration of the problem of unemployment; I promise to end unemployment. Which plan do you like best?"

That was Mr. Bennett's pledge before the votes were cast on July 28.

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard, also, promises from our friend to the same effect, and at the same time we find, today, that in the month of November, 1930, there were 40,000 more unemployed in Canada than there were in October. So, after we have these promises from our Conservative friend—and by these promises some of the people of Western Canada were deluded into believing that Mr. Bennett would do away with unemployment practically overnight—Mr. Bennett is placed in power at Ottawa and we find that in November, there was more unemployment in Canada than in the preceding month. Instead of ending unemployment as he had promised, and as he had led many of the people to believe he would, we find that there were more unemployed than before he took office.

Another remark my honorable friend from Bengough made when speaking to the motion was this: In speaking of roads, he not only said our present Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Stewart*) was just about the best road builder on the American continent, but that the roads were being built for our international relations. These are the very words he used. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that he used such words. Why not build market roads for the people of this province who are putting up the cash? Why not build them for the use of our own people

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Are we not doing that?

Mr. Uhrich: I would remind the honorable the Provincial Treasurer that I did not interrupt him when he was speaking in this debate, and I would ask that he extend the same courtesy to me. We know he is the best Provincial Treasurer that ever was

Now, the seconder of the motion, the honorable member for The Battlefords (*Mr. Huston*) spoke rather convincingly, and he referred to what he termed the "cloud of suspicion hanging over Estevan". I think, Mr. Speaker, that with the further information that has been produced, the cloud has been dissipated and the suspicion has been removed, and there now is 100 percent certainty that the suspicions of which he spoke were justified. Probably, my friend the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) will refer to this when he speaks in this debate, and so I shall not say any more about it.

The honorable member for The Battlefords in referring to the condition of the farmers, mentioned the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, but he did not mention the fact that the building of the Hudson Bay was opposed by the Conservatives in the House of Commons, and more particularly by the present leader of the Conservative party, Right Honorable R. B. Bennett. He opposed it right on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa. I ask the honorable member for The Battlefords to read the old Hansards and he will find out, and surely be convinced, that the Conservative party, of which presumably he is a member, by giving it his support in this House, was not in favor of the Hudson Bay Railway, and more particularly, the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, the leader of that party in Canada.

The history of the Hudson Bay Railway is simply this: A Liberal Government started the work; a Conservative Government abandoned the work; the King Government resurrected the work

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And the Progressives made them do it.

Mr. Uhrich: And the King Government carried it virtually to completion.

The member for The Battlefords also referred to the Crowsnest Pass Agreement. I was also very much interested in what he had to say about that, but again he forgot to tell us that the great Conservative party consistently opposed the restoration of the Crowsnest Pass Agreement. And again I would refer my honorable friend to the old Hansards, and if he reads them he will find out, conclusively, that the Conservatives in the House, more particularly Mr. Bennett, consistently opposed the restoration of the Crowsnest Pass Agreement. They were not in favor of the member for The Battlefords paying fourteen cents a bushel less for shipping his wheat to the head of the lakes. They did not see any advantage in that to the farmers of Western Canada. Oh, no! So I would ask my honorable friend, the member for The Battlefords, when he next goes out on the hustings, not to forget to tell the people that Bennett and the Conservatives opposed the restoration of the Crowsnest rates.

I now come to the speech of the Leader of the Government. He spent the greater part of one half-hour in telling us how much geography he knew. There was not

one new line in Saskatchewan he did not know. In fact he knew all that was to be known and before the amount of what he knew, the knowledge of the Leader of the Opposition paled into insignificance. For did not my friend spend twenty-four hours in the constituency of Cumberland, and in that twenty-four hours pick up all the geography of that district, and then pass on to The Pas where he sated his thirst for knowledge by investigating into the Manitoba liquor system! Now, if my honorable friend is master of all that knowledge of the world, he should be able to tell us who "stole" the by-election in Estevan. He might tell us, also, what is the real cause of the agricultural depression that exists in the province of Saskatchewan at the present time.

Now, I come to the speech of my honorable friend who is such a power in the present Government—the speech of the honorable the Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. H. McConnell*). In the speech he delivered in this debate (I may say that we, on this side, do not take him very seriously) he made one significant statement. He gloried in the alleged fact that the Civil Service of Saskatchewan is now out of politics! He glories in the alleged fact, and sings the praises of the Civil Service that is no longer political. But I would like to bring your attention, Mr. Speaker, to a question asked in this House by a member of the Opposition, wherein it was asked if a former civil servant still was in the pay of the province. This was not denied. He was still on the payroll. A day or two afterwards, the question was asked if this civil servant had taken part in the last Federal election speaking from the public platform, and if the Civil Service Commissioner had been informed of the fact, and as to whether he was disciplined by the Civil Service Commission, and the answer was "No"! Yet my friend gets up and with great ecstasy declares the Civil Service is out of politics! I leave it to this House; I leave it to the people of this province, to say whether or not the Civil Service has been taken out of politics.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: He is only a part-time civil servant.

Mr. Uhrich: Yes, my friend, but a civil servant nevertheless!

We all know, Mr. Speaker, that agriculture is the primary basic industry of Saskatchewan, and, for that matter, of the Dominion of Canada. It outdistances the steel industry, the lumbering, fishing and the mining industries, not only in the amount of capital invested in it, but in the number of people employed and in the volume and value of its production. Not only that, but in the contribution it makes to our export trade and to the wealth of the Dominion of Canada, we find that agriculture is pre-eminent among our industries.

Agriculture, at the present time, is going through a crisis perhaps more acute than any it has experienced at any previous time in its history. The crisis is more acute, perhaps, in Saskatchewan than in any other province of Canada, with the possible exception of little Prince Edward Island, due to the fact that this province raises more wheat, is more dependent upon its wheat and is more rural than all the provinces of Canada with the exception of the island province I have referred to. Seventy-three people out of every 100 in Saskatchewan make their living on the farm; therefore I claim, Mr. Speaker, that it behooves any Government in Saskatchewan to give first consideration to those who make their living on the farms.

Today, we find that conditions on the farm in Saskatchewan are very acute and very critical, and with acute economic problems facing the farmers, individually, and collectively through the farm organizations, we find the farmers of this province are looking to this Government for leadership, for guidance out of their difficulties, asking this Anderson-Bryant Government, co-operatively camouflaged, for assistance in their time of need. Has this Government shown a sympathetic understanding of the trials and tribulations through which the farmers are passing? I claim the activities of this Government in the last Federal election absolutely showed the contrary. During the last Federal election every minister of this Government went out and supported Mr. Bennett and his party, went out to meetings and supported candidates who helped to put the yoke of high protection on the neck of agriculture in Saskatchewan, which, incidentally, the farmers had been fighting to escape for the last twenty-five years.

The members of this Government went out, each and every one of them, and supported Mr. Bennett's high tariff policies. They went out and told the farmers this would be a panacea for all their ills and a solution for all their problems. But, today, we find these gentlemen are not making very much noise about that. They

all are seeking to evade responsibility—ail, I should say, with the exception of my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, who never sidesteps responsibility. I give him credit for that. But others of our friends on the Government side who were active, who went out and supported Conservative candidates and Conservative policies, who spoke in support of the policy of high protection, today are very quiet about it. They say very little about it.

My honorable friend the member for Bengough alluded to my honorable friend the member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) as the "Merchant Prince"

Mr. Warren: No, he did not!

Mr. Uhrich: The honorable member for Rosetown (*Mr. Given*), I should have said. I beg your pardon. The honorable member for Rosetown alluded to my honorable friend from Maple Creek as the "Merchant Prince", and he had a little card in his hand. He showed this little card—a copy of some of this "vicious material" that was distributed during the Estevan by-election by the Liberal organization there. He almost shed tears of bitter anguish that the Liberals would dare to go into Estevan and misrepresent things—that the Liberals, Mr. Speaker, went into the Estevan by-election and brought to the attention of the people of that constituency the tariff on the articles mentioned in this little card! I would tell my honorable friend that if he takes Hansard of September 17, 1930, he will find absolutely the same material in Hansard as is on that card, placed in Hansard by the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, the Leader of the Conservative party.

Mr. Given: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the point I was bringing out was that there was the price—

Opposition Members: Sit down!

Mr. Uhrich: That is not a point of order!

Mr. Given: Well, on a point of privilege—

Mr. Davis: There is no such thing!

Opposition Member: He does not like his medicine. Sit down!

Mr. Uhrich: I was making reference to this card, and the contents of this card, which, he said, was distributed in Estevan during the by-election and which, he claimed, misrepresented the facts. Now, let me say again, if my honorable friend takes Hansard of September 17, 1930, he will find exactly the same material as is on this card, and put there by the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, during the last session of the Federal House.

Mr. Given: Let us have it. What is on this little card?

Mr. Smith (Moose Jaw City): What does it read?

Mr. Uhrich: I know that my honorable friend the member for Rosetown and some of his Co-operative associates on the other side are not very anxious to hear these things.

Mr. Given: Let us have it!

Mr. Uhrich: The contents of this little card are exactly what my honorable friends in the Treasury benches opposite advocated, last summer, when they went out and worked day and night for the return of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett. This card tells some of the present increases in the tariff on agricultural implements and my honorable friend from Rosetown tells us in this House that he has been in the agricultural implement business for nearly a quarter of a century. My honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, took a certain length of time in reading from certain lists and pamphlets given to him by the general stores, and I shall take some time in this House to read this.

This pamphlet which was discussed by my honorable friend from Rosetown tells, for instance, that the customs duties on ploughs and packers and rollers were increased by my honorable friend's Conservative leader in the House of Commons and by the Conservative party, from ten percent to twenty-five percent or an

increase in the tariff of 150 percent; it also tells that the customs duties on cultivators were increased from seven and a half percent to twenty-five percent or an increase of 233 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent. Now my honorable friends opposite and my honorable friend, the member for Rosetown, will no doubt come out and tell us in this House how delighted the farmers of Saskatchewan are at these increases in the tariff. They will tell the farmers that the tariff policy of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett and of the Conservative party, for which they worked day and night during the election, has proved a panacea for their trials and tribulations. They will tell us how delighted the farmers of the province are at the increase in the customs duties on these things.

That is all there is in this little pamphlet shown by my honorable friend, the member for Rosetown. I do not think there is a member in this House that will not agree that the condition of agriculture is the worst we have seen in the West. I have been here for twenty-five years, and some honorable members have been here longer than that, and I think everyone will agree that the history of Saskatchewan has seen nothing like what we are going through at the present time. Naturally, when our people stand before a high brick wall, when they find that the cost of production of the goods which they produce, is that much lower than the goods they have to purchase, naturally they look for some leadership to the Government of this province. And what do they find? Come to the Leader of the Government of this province, and in his love for publicity, his feverish desire to get into the newspapers of this country, this is what he had to say. Here I have in my hand a copy of *The Financial Post* of December 4, last. This newspaper article is headed by the words:

"AN INTERNAL DEBATE"

And it says:

"Premier J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan asks the Canadian Government to guarantee the Canadian farmer a minimum price on grains."

Now, he is quoted:

"He says, 'In the interests of Canadian agriculture the Saskatchewan Government favors a minimum price of \$1.00 a bushel for Canadian wheat sold in Canada for Canadian consumption. This would involve a minimum price on a hundred million bushels of our wheat and obviously would have a stabilizing effect on Canadian grain prices!'"

Now, that was the solution of our honorable friend, the Leader of the Government! But the article continues:

"Unfortunately, the effect of Mr. Anderson's plea was lost through lack of co-operation with his own Minister of Agriculture. In the same newspapers reporting the Premier's letter to Ottawa, appeared the following item:

"Doubt as to the efficacy of price fixing for wheat as a method of stabilizing the chaotic grain markets was expressed at the Royal Winter Fair by Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan."

Well now, imagine it! Lack of co-operation:

"Doubt as to the efficacy of price fixing for wheat as a method of stabilizing the chaotic grain markets was expressed at the Royal Winter Fair by Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, in introducing the Saskatchewan Day parade of horses, livestock and grain in the horse show arena. He said: 'I feel that the advisability of arbitrary fixing is doubtful unless the Government has an exact and complete control of production.'"

Hon. Mr. Buckle: Is there anything wrong with that?

Mr. Uhrich: (continuing) He said further:

"This, I think, would be difficult in a country where production is carried on on such a large scale, and is so geographically widespread."

And *The Financial Post* goes on to say:

"The public may as well stand aside and let Mr. Anderson and Mr. Buckle thresh out the merits of the case."

And these are the great co-operators in the government of the province of Saskatchewan!

Hon. Mr. Buckle: Mr. Speaker, as a matter of privilege, might I ask the honorable gentleman if he thinks there is any comparison between a fixed price on wheat consumed in Canada and a fixed price on wheat produced?

Mr. Uhrich: If my honorable friend contents himself I will give it to him at the close of my remarks.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I doubt it!

Mr. Uhrich: Now, I come to the speech delivered by my honorable friend, the member for Moose Jaw City (*Mr. Smith*). I was really delighted to hear that speech, really delighted. And I feel, if congratulations are to be extended across the floor of the House from members on one side to members on the other side, then I can offer my deepest felicitations to the representative for Moose Jaw City. He was frank. He was honest. He took responsibility; he did not side-step it. He told us that his political faith was Conservative and that he subscribed to the shorter catechism of the Conservative party—did no beating about the bush. He told us all about that; and he claimed that he subscribed to the policy of high protection.

Mr. Smith (Moose Jaw City): Mr. Speaker, may I correct the honorable member: I did not introduce the subject nor endorse the policy of high protection at any point in my speech.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, if I made a mistake, I will stand corrected. I think my honorable friend said "adequate protection", that is it.

Mr. Smith: Very different!

Mr. Uhrich: "Scientifically applied!"

Mr. Smith: That is better.

Mr. Uhrich: Then the member for Moose Jaw endorses a form of adequate protection

Mr. Hanbidge: And that is not tariff for revenue!

Mr. Uhrich: He would also tell the Liberals all we know about the applying of it. But at the same time I will tell him, and my friends on the opposite side of the House, what Liberals do know. They know the injury that has been caused to the farmers of the Dominion of Canada, of Western Canada and of Saskatchewan, by that adequate, scientifically-applied protection of the Conservative party. I think we know that perfectly well.

Now, my honorable friend really did deliver a great speech. It was like a dim voice from the past—and we have very, very few men in this Legislature, and very few men in the province of Saskatchewan who still live in that far-distant past, who are able to recall with exactitude, things that happened twenty, thirty, forty or even fifty years ago. I know my honorable friend is a Conservative. He told us so in no uncertain terms. I think he is so Conservative that he will not look at the new moon out of respect for that institution, the old one. He delivered a speech of about one hour. He told us that he was a real, genuine, hundred percent Conservative. But at the same time there was something jarring in his speech, and as I listened to it I did not know just what it was till I suddenly looked over to this side of the House at the member for Kindersley (*Mr. Whatley*), who had resumed his seat, after a speech, just a short time before my honorable friend from Moose Jaw City got to his feet. And I thought to myself, "the great co-operators"!

I saw then, Mr. Speaker, that my honorable friend the member for Moose Jaw City, made one great omission in his speech, and it was an excellent speech of over one hour. He never made one single reference to this co-operative Government: not one reference! Well, I thought perhaps that might be negligence, and he just omitted

it. He did not throw any bouquets with the exception of one to the Administrator of the province. He forgot to tell us that ever since these dual seats have been created in the province of Saskatchewan's cities of Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw, these cities have been represented by two members. He forgot to tell us of the great love, admiration and co-operation which exists between my honorable friend and the Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries (*Hon. Mr. Merkley*), of the great co-operation that has always existed between the two gentlemen who represent the city of Moose Jaw. He forgot to tell us about that. He forgot to tell us also that the Provincial Treasurer is an admirer of the present Co-operative Government. He did not even pass a bouquet to my honorable friend the Attorney General. He had not a single word of reference to the present Co-operative Government. He did say how delighted and satisfied he was with his leader, the present Leader of the Co-operative Government of Saskatchewan. Well, we could forgive that. But when he did not mention, Mr. Speaker, the delight that he experienced when the present Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries almost sold the idea of a memorial bridge to Moose Jaw, I thought, "It cannot be accidentally, it must be intentionally"! And when he did not inform us by one single word of the great delight and co-operation my honorable friend experienced in Moose Jaw, when the present Minister of Public Works delivered that speech at Moose Jaw, I thought that was a very peculiar omission; and when he never said a word about the one he delivered at the opening of the Normal School, I positively knew that the omission was intentional. But my honorable friend, the member for Moose Jaw City told us in no uncertain terms that he did not like the British Preference, that it was a thing to be despised and a thing to be thrown aside.

Mr. Smith: No!

Mr. Uhrich: But at the same time I was a little curious and I looked at the journals of the last session and found, at page 173, a resolution which was submitted to the House by my honorable friend, the member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*), and it reads like this:

"That, in the opinion of this Assembly, every handicap placed on the free operation of the British Preference, as contained in our tariff schedules, be removed; and further, that the time has come when the British Preference should be progressively increased so to have complete free trade with the Mother Country within a period of five years."

And I find that my honorable friend voted for that resolution on the floor of this House.

Mr. Smith: Quite right!

Mr. Uhrich: Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen! We find today, he has changed his mind! I wonder what the reason is. Apparently, like Paul on his journey from Jerusalem to Jericho (only he went from Moose Jaw to Regina) he saw a great light and heard a great voice saying, "Doctor, Doctor, why dost thou persecute me?" It was the voice of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, and methinks I can hear my honorable friend, the member for Moose Jaw City, speaking (penitently in reply), "My lord, never again will I do this". And, Mr. Speaker, I think he added, "Henceforth the British Preference will be a thing rejected and despised".

Mr. Smith: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the honorable gentleman a question? I would like him to state one single sentence in which I said I was not in favor of the British Preference.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, that was the impression left by the honorable member's speech.

Mr. Hanbidge: Wrong! He never said any such thing.

Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, if my honorable friend, the member for Kerrobert, would just keep quiet and let the honorable member for Moose Jaw correct me if I am wrong—

Mr. Hanbidge: The honorable member for Kerrobert was right here and heard what the honorable member for Moose Jaw City said.

Mr. Davis: The member for Moose Jaw City can look after himself.

Mr. Uhrich: I was wondering, Mr. Speaker, what the effect of my honorable friend's (the member for Moose Jaw City) speech was on the members on this side of the House. I was looking very carefully at my honorable friend, the member for Kindersley (*Mr. Whatley*), the member for Arm River (*Mr. Hutcheon*), and a few more of the honorable gentlemen sitting over there, and I was wondering whether their great activities in co-operation, whether their great sense of co-operation, would lead these gentlemen to entertain the same views as are entertained by the honorable member for Moose Jaw City. Now, I say I respect and admire a man when he stands up, as the member for Moose Jaw City did, and says that he is a Tory of the old kind.

Mr. Smith: No!

Mr. Uhrich: He has got the courage to stand up in this House and say to the House and to the people of the province that he is a follower of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, and a follower of his party, a believer in his policies and a supporter of the policy of protection which he has foisted upon the people of Western Canada.

Mr. Smith: Hear! hear!

Mr. Uhrich: Now the honorable members over here, some of the Progressive members, seem to take a peculiar liking to the saying that, as far as the tariff is concerned, the Liberals and Tories have always been alike. Now, I am sure my honorable friend, the Minister of Highways, will not agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You bet he will!

Mr. Uhrich: I am sure my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works will not agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We were a little lower than you!

Mr. Uhrich: I am quite sure that my honorable friends the Progressives will find there has been a great difference. Let me call to my honorable friends' attention that the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier embarked on a scheme to work out the development of the British Preference in 1897, and at that time they could not rely on the Liberals of Western Canada. There were only a few Liberals in the representation from Western Canada, which was not very big. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to rely on the Eastern Liberals, the Liberals of Quebec and of Ontario, to carry the British Preference. This scheme of preferences, carried in 1897, which allowed British manufactured articles to enter Canada at a reduced tariff, reduced first by twenty-five percent and later by thirty-three and a half percent; that is at a thirty-three and a half percent reduction of the tariff on similar goods imported from other countries. What I wanted to bring to the attention of my Progressive friends is this: In 1897 the Eastern Liberals, supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier, developed and brought into effect the British Preference. We go on and we find, in 1911—there were no Progressives in Parliament then—no Progressives in existence then. In the fight for wider markets and for reduction of the tariff we find there were no Progressives, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals took their political lives in their hands by advocating reciprocity between the United States and Canada—free trade between the United States and Canada—in the effort to get wider markets for our products and lower tariffs as between the United States and Canada. What was the result? They were defeated on their second great effort to lower the tariff and to secure wider markets, particularly for the Western farmers. That is political history.

Let us see what the Liberal party did from 1911 to 1921, when they were in Opposition! Let us see whether they carried on the fight for the lowering of the tariff! In 1914 we find that they moved a resolution on the floor of the House of Commons asking that wheat and wheat products be placed on the free list. Six times they moved it, and six times were defeated on the floor of the House of Commons. And when, in 1915, the Conservatives raised the tariff and reduced the British Preference by five percent every Liberal in the House voted against that increase, and again they were defeated. In 1916, they passed two resolutions for the increase of the preference—or a lowering of the tariff on all goods imported into Canada and an increase in the British Preference to fifty percent and again they

were defeated by the vote in the House by the Conservatives. Now, in the face of that history, I ask is it fair to say that the Liberals and Conservatives were always the same?

Mr. Whatley: What did you do after 1921?

Mr. Uhrich: And the Liberals intend to keep on working for the lowering of the tariff.

All this the Liberal party did before there was a Progressive party, before that party was in existence. We find, year after year in the political history of Canada, the Liberal party looking after the interests of the farmers before the farmers' party came into existence, for from 1897 to 1916 there was not a farmers' party. We had the Patrons of Industry in Ontario before 1896 (and I think my honorable friend from Rosetown remembers them) under a Conservative regime. But after the defeat of reciprocity we find these parties coming into existence—the Progressive group of Western Canada, the Ontario farmers' party and other farmers' parties. They came into being as an opposition—as an opposition against the tariff which was then raised by the Conservative party, as an opposition to the tariffs which were promulgated and brought into being by the Conservative party then in power.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a high protective tariff cannot be of benefit to the farmers of Western Canada, for a high protective tariff is not only a means for raising revenue but is also a means whereby a few private individuals can enrich themselves at the expense of the mass of the people. Theoretically, it is argued, that the protected domestic article will sell at a lower price than the corresponding imported article because of the tariff against the imported goods, but, practically, it has been found that the domestic article rises in price to an extent equal, or almost equal to the addition made by the tariff. What do you find in the past? You find that they do away with internal competition with imported goods and the competitive price, and the additional price made possible by the tariff simply means so much more into their pockets and so much more exploitation of the people, including the farmers.

I claim that a protective tariff presses more hardly on the farmer than on anyone else. It hits him coming and going—as a consumer and as a producer. It hits him as a purchaser of implements and other means of production; and it hits him as an exporter because anything that interferes with the importation of goods of necessity interferes with the export of goods—you cannot export if you do not import.

The Canadian farmer takes an entirely different viewpoint from the British farmer. The British farmer produces for home consumption. The Canadian farmer produces for export, and he must produce to sell in an open market in competition with the Russian farmer, the Argentine farmer and so on. We raise in Canada about 450,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. We have a surplus production of some 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. What are we going to do with it? Are we going to eat it? We cannot do that. Then what are we to do with the surplus? We must sell it. Are we going to sell it to the United States? We cannot do that, because the United States has a forty-two cent tariff against our wheat. Are we going to sell it to the Argentine? No, we are not! To Australia? We are not! Are we going to sell it to France, or Germany? No, we are not, for Germany has a tariff of sixty-two cents per 100 pounds against our wheat. We can sell some to France, it is true, but in reduced amounts, due to the method they have adopted to protect their own wheat producers. Then where can we sell our wheat? In the British market—and let me repeat the fact that a high protective tariff cannot react to the benefit of Saskatchewan producers, because, when he buys, he must buy in a closed market, and when he sells, he sells in an open market. Therefore, I say, a high protective tariff can only hurt the Western Canadian farmer. It cannot be made to do anything else than hinder and hamper the Western Canadian farmer. Every article of clothing he buys, every item he requires for his household needs and all that he needs for his farming operations, must be bought in a closed, protected market, and the tariff is but a tax which goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and not into the treasury of the Dominion of Canada.

Now I come to another topic. I come to the topic of the bridge which is not a bridge at all.

We had quite a dissertation by the honorable Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) this afternoon, on this famous bridge. This bridge is known by various

names at the present time, Mr. Speaker. It is known, first of all, as the "Bryant Glory Roadway", then as the "King Tut Bridge". It is known also as the "Albert Street Bridge" and as the "Albert Memorial Bridge". Last but not least, it is known as "Uhrich's Bridge of Sighs", a name awarded to it by my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works.

Let me pay my friend a compliment. I liked his speech this afternoon, but we expected something more from him. Last year, we remember, he got up and in language rather plain indeed, and (I think I am within the rules of the House) in language rather vile, he condemned in a general way everything done by the previous Government, everything done by the party represented by those on this side of the House since 1905. Today, he was an altogether different individual. Some of us, including my honorable friend from Pipestone (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*) wondered if someone over there had put a bridle on him; but my friend does not allow himself to be bridled. Yet today he conducted himself in a somewhat moderate, sober way, by comparison with his last year's effort.

This glorious bridge, coming so soon after the collapse of the "charges", may spell disaster for my honorable friend, just as Mrs. O'Leary's cow did to the city of Chicago. But there is one thing we can say. He will never be accused, as was one of the Pharaohs he loves so well, of using bricks made with straw. He gave us many figures this afternoon with regard to this bridge—which is not a bridge. But one thing I would bring to his attention: He is not an architect, nor an engineer. He is a lawyer learned in the law, and he is also a horticulturist of parts—I must not forget that. But I shall discuss this bridge tonight, not from the standpoint of an architect (I know nothing of that) nor from the standpoint of an engineer (I know nothing of stress and strain) but from the standpoint of the ordinary taxpayer in this city and in this province, who in the last analysis has to foot the bill. I maintain I have a right to do that, whether it be in the constituency of Estevan or in this House.

Let me, first of all, tell my honorable friend my authority for the things I now say, and said in the Estevan by-election. I find my authority in the architect who designed this bridge—which is not a bridge. I find it in a statement made by him in a speech he delivered at a meeting in Estevan—and I have never been informed why he was taken down to Estevan, because when he talked at this meeting he was still the consulting architect of this Government. He told me that at Hirsch. If that is the case, I would like to know why he was taken down to Estevan. I would like to know why, if he was still the consulting architect in the employ of this Government, he was taken to address a political meeting in the Estevan constituency. Speaking with Dr. Anderson at a meeting at Steelman, this architect, according to the *Regina Daily Star* (which, of course, never told an untruth!) I find reported as follows:

"Colonel O'Leary, in a three-quarters of an hour speech told of the engineering problems in connection with the construction of the 125,000 ton steel and concrete bridge."

These are the words of the architect! I came to another meeting which my friend, the Prime Minister, had in company with Colonel O'Leary, the architect, and he tells the same thing here, of this 125,000 tons of steel and concrete that went into this bridge, which is not a bridge at all; and of the "four billion feet of water that has to be held back" by the bridge. I think when I have that authority, I have the right to discuss this matter on the floor of the House.

I find when my friend says this bridge is not a great cost to the province, he has an explanation to make. Let us take the words of the architect when he said there were 125,000 tons of steel and concrete in the bridge. Well, there are not many heavy bridge girders in it, because the spillway is only eighty feet wide, and the remainder of the bridge rests on dry land. That would mean that at the very utmost, there could only be 25,000 tons of steel in the whole bridge, and that leaves 100,000 tons of concrete in this bridge of 855 feet long and 72 feet 4 inches wide—which is not a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: The honorable gentleman is building an argument on a typographical error in the paper.

Mr. Uhrich: It is a wonder my honorable friend uses that argument at the present time, for this gentleman went all through the Estevan by-election with the

Premier. He made the statement at one meeting, and repeated it at another, that there were 125,000 tons of steel and concrete in this bridge of 285 yards long and 24 yards wide. And if there are 100,000 tons of concrete in the structure—but the average individual does not catch the full significance of the statement on the ton basis. Let us translate it into cubic yards—the more usual method of reckoning. A cubic yard of concrete is equivalent to two tons; consequently, if there are 100,000 tons of concrete in this bridge, there are 50,000 cubic yards of concrete in it. That being the case, Mr. Speaker, the concrete must be twenty-two feet deep—that is, on the figures given by the architect in two meetings in Estevan in the presence of the Premier of this province. The concrete must be twenty-two feet deep, throughout. Imagine it.

Now, let us take the other figures. The architect says the bridge is built to hold back four billion feet of water—this bridge, which is not a bridge at all—do not forget that. Well, Sir, the bridge does not hold back a single foot of water, because the retaining wall holds the water back, and the retaining wall was built by the Liberal Government. But the statement was made by the architect in presence of the Premier, that the bridge was holding back four billion feet of water. Now four billion feet of water represents a body of water fifty miles long, 1,000 feet wide, and with an average depth of seventeen feet. Let me repeat that: a body of water fifty miles long, 1,000 feet wide and of an average depth of seventeen feet!

Here, my friends are crossing the bridge every day. They cross the raging Wascana every day they come to these buildings—except the Minister of Public Works to whose residence the bridge is an ornate roadway, and also the Minister of Highways (I must not forget him), who now also lives on this side of this vast body of water which is 50 miles long, 1,000 feet wide, and 17 feet deep. My friends who cross this bridge every day must agree there is something wrong. We must submit this to the “master-mind” of the Government over there, who is also a geographer and a mathematician. I say there is something wrong with this bridge—which is not a bridge!

Now at a meeting, the same authority (and I submit he must be an authority to be employed by this Government as a consulting architect) said that concrete cost \$30 a cubic yard. Now, I asked some engineers about this, and they told me that \$15 was quite a fair price for concrete. But on this basis, \$30 a cubic yard, this bridge, in which the architect said 50,000 cubic yards of concrete were used, would cost around \$1,500,000 instead of the \$238,000 as stated by the Minister. That is another inconsistency that must be submitted to my honorable friend, the Leader of the Government.

Coming down to another statement: My honorable friend the Minister of Public Works said

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of privilege: the honorable gentleman has built up a most absurd argument

Mr. Gardiner: What is the honorable gentleman speaking to?

Mr. Speaker: A matter of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: An absurd argument based on a most inaccurate statement. The amount of steel in the bridge was 330 tons, and the amount of concrete was 537 cubic yards.

Mr. Uhrich: I am not taking my friend's figures. I am taking the architect's figures given by him at two meetings and quoted in the *Regina Daily Star*. I think I am taking a very good authority, as the figures quoted were the same for both meetings.

Now the Minister of Public Works spent a considerable time in telling us that this was a “Memorial Bridge” and my friend went after me because I criticized this bridge in the Estevan by-election. I still maintain, in spite of what the honorable Minister has said—it is my own opinion, and I have a right to it—that the original motive in building this ornate structure was not as a Memorial Bridge. Not at all! I have a very good authority for that, since the City of Regina is co-operating in the building of this bridge, for the Mayor of the city of Regina himself told me that he never knew at the start that it was to be a memorial for the returned soldiers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I never said anything disparaging to the returned soldiers although my friends said so in the Estevan campaign. But I contend this idea of a Memorial Bridge came into his mind, late in the day, to cover up the criticism of the expenditures which was abroad among the citizens of Regina. Another thing: Why should Regina, which already has a magnificent memorial to the soldiers in Victoria Park, which cost the city some \$35,000, want another memorial? Why should they be asked to pay for a memorial to the returned soldiers of Saskatchewan? Why should part of the cost be shouldered upon the city of Regina when it already has a memorial of its own? Then there is the evidence of the two bronze tablets (and I mentioned this in Estevan) which were placed on two of the pylons of this bridge, which, I maintain, is not a bridge. These tablets said nothing of returned soldiers. They simply said that the bridge was erected by the Government and the city of Regina, with the name of the Hon. J. F. Bryant, and underneath, the name of the Mayor of the city of Regina. Why, Mr. Speaker? Because it was not intended as a memorial when the bridge was started.

Furthermore, I said this: That at a "Smoker" held by returned soldiers themselves, in the Veterans' Hall, when the architect was speaking there—(my honorable friend did not tell us of this meeting, although he stood up in great ecstasy and read a letter from Dr. Cowan; nor did he tell us of this meeting at the ceremony on November 11)—the returned soldiers present at this meeting, which was attended by about 500 men, protested against the use of their names and against the dragging in of the sacred memories of the men who died in France and Flanders in connection with this bridge, which is not a bridge.

Furthermore, I would like to say this: The Minister of Public Works has gone through the Estevan by-election saying that the cost of this bridge would be around \$238,000 (am I right there?) and that the city of Regina would stand half the cost, the province would stand one-quarter and the Dominion the remainder, as a relief work. Well, Mr. Speaker, the city of Regina has made application for a share of the relief money coming from the Federal Government

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And they won't get it!

Mr. Uhrich: My honorable friend persists in interjecting those remarks which do not add to the dignity of the position he holds in this House!

The former mayor of the city of Regina himself has told me that the city has made application for half of the relief money coming from the Dominion Government, and, furthermore, I have been told by the former mayor, that this bridge was never intended, originally, to be a memorial to the soldiers

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: The bridge was built at the request of a delegation from the city of Regina which asked for this undertaking as a relief measure

Mr. Uhrich: A relief measure? He made the statement that the labor had absorbed 33 percent of the total cost.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I never did.

Mr. Uhrich: I shall show you. The architect made out the statement that \$90,000 went for labor. I do not know whom to believe. But taking that figure, if the cost of the bridge was, to use his figures, \$238,000, and only \$90,000 of that was paid out for labor, I wonder if the people of Regina who are paying half the cost of this work, will not figure out the proportion and how the balance was spent in architects' fees, in balusters made in the United States which made work for American workers, and so on And yet my friend the Provincial Treasurer gets up and condemns the old Government for buying a few bricks from the United States and says that they would use only Canadian-made articles

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Where available!

Mr. Uhrich: And when it comes to the motive that was behind the erecting of this bridge, I have the words of my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works himself, that originally it was not to be a memorial bridge. I have it right here in the Minister's own words, the speech he made when the new Albert Street Bridge was dedicated to the fallen soldiers. In the *Leader-Post* of November 11, 1930, he will get it:

"He asserted that the original motive for the construction of the bridge had been found in the unemployment situation as it now exists in the province."

Hon. Mr. Bryant: That is what I say now.

Mr. Uhrich: That was the original motive. The Albert Street Bridge was not a memorial to the returned soldiers. But after they heard the criticism, after they found that the criticism in Saskatchewan and in Regina was getting too hot, they decided to hide behind the returned soldiers—they foisted it on the returned soldiers saying it was erected to the memory of the men who died and fell in Flanders' fields. There is the truth of the whole thing!

Now, I would like to give you the words he used about it in another speech—Oh, yes! I forgot, when I enumerated the various names given to this bridge, we have another name added—a new name added just a few days ago. In sending out cards by way of season's greetings, the architects gave it a new name. In the card which I hold in my hand, and which I will be pleased to send over to my honorable friend if he wants to see it, there is a new name for the bridge that is not a bridge. The name there is "The Arched Shrine", and there is a picture of the arch of the bridge with the fish ladder underneath to catch the suckers. I shall read the inscription on this card. It is headed "Greetings":

"A happy and prosperous New Year to our Loyal Friends who by their Good Will have inspired us to Service and Achievement."

and it is signed by the architects Puntin, O'Leary & Coxall.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, might I rise to a point of order and draw your attention to the fact that the honorable member for Rosthern has his back to the Speaker?

Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, this time my honorable friend's point of order is well taken, and I want to beg your pardon for being impolite—if I was. But I wanted to bring your attention to this new name—"The Arched Shrine"—with this picture of the bridge with the fish ladder underneath it.

My honorable friend this afternoon referred to another subject which was very near and dear to his heart, and that was the coal situation in the province of Saskatchewan. I noticed he was a little dejected when he got into this particular subject, the reason for which I failed to see. Perhaps one reason was because his old friend and associate, "Smoky" Johnson, has again been sent to gaol. I saw that in yesterday's paper, and I saw a few days ago that one of his star witnesses before the Royal Commission, a Mr. Summers, has also been sent to gaol. Consequently, I realize very well the reason for the sadness of heart of my honorable friend when he sees the associates of his affidavit days, one after the other go to gaol.

When my honorable friend first introduced the subject of coal, this afternoon, he drew rather a graphic picture that I was going to operate on my honorable friend the Minister of Public Health (*Hon. Mr. Munroe*) for cancer, and that I was going to operate on him for some unknown trouble, the nature of which my honorable friend the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) described as being to let off some gas, I believe. And I believe, Mr. Speaker, when my honorable friend introduced this subject he really suffered from another disease, which the Minister of Public Health would diagnose as "coalitis".

I should now, Mr. Speaker, like to discuss this other "milestone in the history of the province of Saskatchewan", but before I do so I want to discuss something which I find in my hand—one of those choice little things which occurred in the Estevan by-election. To come down to the point, it was in the speech delivered by my honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, which was reported as follows:

"Dr. Anderson depicts ex-Premier Gardiner as Judas Iscariot."

This is from the *Daily Star*, of Tuesday, December 16, 1930. He was speaking at Macoun:

". . . I little thought when I invited Mr. Gardiner to appear in the picture of the historic . . ."

Historic if you please!

“. . . handing over of the natural resources that I had a Judas Iscariot behind me sharpening his knife to stab me in the back,” declared Premier Anderson amid applause as he denounced Mr. Gardiner’s attack upon the natural resources settlement at a crowded meeting here . . .”

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me a peculiar thing: when my honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, gathers a few of his Ministers around him and they group themselves about the Confederation table in the library and all look wise, and the Leader of the Government says, “This is a great, historic occasion”, the occasion immediately becomes historic. But I believe my honorable friend had a picture in mind when he likened the Leader of the Opposition to Judas Iscariot. In the first place, I do not think that Judas Iscariot had a dagger at all. I think it was thirty pieces of silver—and I thought at first that he had that old picture in mind, the picture of “The Fathers of Confederation”. I know my honorable friend the Leader of the Government faced that lense for half an hour trying to get into the attitude of the Right Honorable Sir John A. MacDonald, who would turn around in his grave if he saw this Co-operative Government, none of whom he could take pride in, with the exception, possibly, of the honorable member for Moose Jaw City (*Dr. Smith*). He posed for half an hour to strike the attitude of Sir John A. MacDonald, and my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, took a great deal of time apparently trying to emulate his great hero, Etienne Cartier of Quebec! I said, Mr. Speaker, I thought my honorable friend had that picture in mind. But I know now absolutely that he had not. I know now that the picture he had in mind was another picture, that great picture by Leonardo da Vinci, “The Last Supper”. My honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, immediately undertook the role of The Master, and he says, “I did not know that I had a Judas Iscariot in the person of the Leader of the Opposition standing behind me whetting his knife to plunge it into my back”.

Now, let me tell you, Sir, and the members of this House, that the Leader of the Opposition does not, as a rule, when he has something to say, go behind any man’s back. The Leader of this Opposition, when he has anything to say, says it on the floor of the House. He never goes behind a man’s back to say anything, whether it is about the Leader of the Government or any other member of this Government, or any other individual. He does not do it as my honorable friend the Leader of the Government did in 1929 when he went through this province and spread that vicious propaganda that put him into power and the position which he enjoys today. I do not think my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, goes behind his back either. But to go on with the picture: my honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, assumed the role of The Master. But when he did that, when he compared the honorable Leader of the Opposition to Judas Iscariot ready to stab him in the back, I think my honorable friend was, in the back of his mind, reviewing his own record in the province of Saskatchewan. Let me go back to 1911. In 1911 this same honorable gentleman, this same Leader of the Government who pronounces his loyalty today, was organizing for Mr. Lake, the Conservative candidate in Qu’Appelle, working in the interests of the Conservative party, working against the interests of the farmers of this province, and pursuing the same course as he is today. Right in the middle of that campaign, he “sold out” his friends and he “sold out” his party. Mr. Calder, who was Minister of Education in the Government of the Honorable Walter Scott offered him the post of an inspector in his department, and—he sold his friends out. He immediately “quit cold” in the middle of the campaign.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—and take your seat on a point of order!—Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, no member of this House can attribute unworthy motives to any other member of this House. Bourinot lays that down at page 361 and page 362:

“Personal attacks upon members will always be promptly rebuked by the speaker. ‘There is no rule better established,’ said Mr. Speaker Addington on one occasion, ‘than, that whatever wanders from the subject in debate and is converted into a personal attack, is contrary to order.’”

Now, Mr. Speaker, on the point of order, the honorable member is out of order when he indulges in statements of that kind against any member of this House.

(Interruptions).

He cannot discuss in that way, the character of any member of this House, and I would suggest that he withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Uhrich: What remarks?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Likening the Leader of this Government to Judas Iscariot.

Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, it is peculiar that my honorable friend the Minister of Highways should get up and talk about the dignity of the Prime Minister and resent attacks on the personality of the Prime Minister. He knows as well as I know that he has some dignity, but I was discussing some of the things the Leader of the Government had said about the Leader of the Opposition in the Estevan campaign, and I was just remarking that the same statements might not be out of place applied to himself.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order, you can say outside of this House many things you cannot say in it, and the honorable member for Rosthern should know his rules by this time.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Hear! hear!

Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, this seems to be a new rule, that you cannot say inside this House things that you would say outside, and if honorable members know the rules, when they were laid down—

Hon. Mr. Stewart: He knows you must confine yourself to the rules of the House when you are in it.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, Mr. Speaker, my honorable friend, the Minister of Highways, is a great little fellow for jumping up on points of order when he thinks the dignity of the Prime Minister is being assailed

(Interruptions).

Mr. Uhrich: I would advise him to clean his own doorstep first.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on another point of order: He is indulging in another personality. If he will just forget my doorstep I will look after it and furthermore, at the first opportunity, I will clean his as well.

Mr. Uhrich: I would suggest that my honorable friend continues when he is in Yorkton to enjoy the privileges of the judge's chambers and I would suggest—

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Stick to the point of order!

(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Continue!

Mr. Uhrich: I would suggest that my honorable friend the Minister of Public Works continue to let him enjoy the privilege and keep an eye on him and let him become familiar so he will be fitted to occupy some of the other public buildings later on.

(Interruptions by Government members.)

Mr. Uhrich: Now, I continue with this: This is the same man who, in the heat of a Federal campaign in 1911, took the offer made to him by the then Minister of Education, Hon. James Calder, and became an inspector. He "sold out" his own party

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, on the same point of order, the honorable member for Rosthern cannot say in this House that another member "sold out" anybody and the statement is unparliamentary and should be withdrawn.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, Mr. Speaker, we continue

Premier Anderson: I would like your ruling on that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, we continue

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I raise a point of order, Mr. Speaker, and ask your ruling.

Mr. Uhrich: I think the Leader of the Government had better let some of his—

Mr. Speaker: Order! I would read from Bourinot at page 361:

“The large number of rulings on the subject of parliamentary language, as applied to a member in debate, clearly indicate that any expression derogatory to his character as an honorable gentleman in private life or to his honor and personal character as a representative of the people is out of order.”

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would, therefore, ask that the statement be withdrawn.

Mr. Uhrich: What statement?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That he “sold out” anybody.

Mr. Gardiner: The honorable gentleman who has asked for a ruling on the question—

Mr. Speaker: We will pass over this and continue with the debate.

Mr. Uhrich: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well now, we continue with this familiar little history after 1911, when he accepted the school inspectorship from Mr. Calder. I am referring now to the incident when he was speaking in Estevan and called the Leader of the Opposition a Judas Iscariot. I think I can say that and stay in order. After 1911, after this great apostle of co-operation had accepted a position as a school inspector under a Liberal Government, he worked until 1924 when, lo and behold! he left his duties without a word, without even asking the permission of his minister, without an “if you please” or “by your leave”—

Mr. Hanbidge: Terrible!

Mr. Uhrich: He went to the city of Moose Jaw and had himself elected as leader of the Conservatives. He again rejected his old friends. He went out in 1929, this same gentleman, aspiring to the position of Prime Minister of this province, leading a party that he had rejected in the middle of an election. After the election was over he found that he did not have the largest group in this House, and again he rejects his old friends and forms what is called a “Co-operative Government” in this province. This was the third time my honorable friend deserted his alliance with the party he had chosen and, lo and behold! after he had led what is known as the “Co-operative Government” for a year, when the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett came to Western Canada looking for votes, he again deserts his old Co-operative group and comes out and says, “I am a hundred percent supporter of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett”. Now, when the honorable leader, the Prime Minister of this province, goes into the Estevan by-election and calls the Leader of the Opposition a “Judas Iscariot”, stating that he was standing behind him sharpening his knife and ready to plunge it into his back—and as I said before, the Leader of the Opposition never does that, he faces them!—then I say my honorable friend, the Leader of the Government must have had his own record in mind, surely, when he pictures my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition in that manner; methinks he had that great picture of Leonardo da Vinci’s in his mind, and he must have had in mind his own actions from 1911 to 1929.

Now, we come to the coal of my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: That is the burning question!

Mr. Uhrich: But first of all, before I do that, my honorable friend referred to a certain meeting I had. This meeting was held—and he mentioned this with a great deal of reluctance. He was absolutely outraged. His sense of fairness and justice compelled him to mention this on the floor of the House. So scandalized was he, that his sense of justice compelled him to mention it. This meeting was held in a church!

Now, do you know Mr. Speaker, the real inside story of that meeting is this: I was just an hour earlier than our friends of the Conservative party. An hour after we started the meeting the Conservative party arrived to hold a meeting. I was just fortunate enough, the day before, to hear that they had arranged for a meeting, and, as a consequence, we made preparations for the holding of our own.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works—and I admire him in a certain way, I admire his learning—ought to add another title, not “Sir James” (and I am not speaking disparagingly of him), to his “Bachelor of Laws” and “K.C.” which are well known, but the title claimed by a man whom he resembles a lot, in more ways than one. That is the title which King Henry VIII of England had—“The Defender of the Faith”. He resembles the immortal Henry in more than one way; in learning, and in some other ways, and I think this title ought to be added to his other titles. It is only right and his due that this title should be placed along with his others on the bridge there.

Now about coal: My honorable friend made two or three trips to Estevan regarding this coal. The first trip he made down to Estevan was around October, 1929. That was the month after the present Conservative Co-operative Government went into power, in the autumn of 1929, and reading from the *Regina Leader* here is what he said:

“Hon. James F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works and Telephones, in the Co-operative Government, speaking at a luncheon of the Estevan Board of Trade to the members of the Regina Board of Trade’s Southland Tour, at Estevan, Saturday afternoon, outlined the policy of the Saskatchewan Government in connection with the agricultural and industrial development of the straw, clay and coal products of this province.”

And he goes on:

“It will be the aim and desire of the Government as now constituted

And cannot we visualize my honorable friend with dramatic pose and with the attitude which he can employ so well, saying that!

“It will be the aim and desire of the Government as now constituted to so develop the Saskatchewan industry that the greater quantity, if not all the coal consumed in the province, will be Saskatchewan coal, and we intend”, he continued, “to make a start in this direction by burning it in the public buildings of the province.”

Now, long before my honorable friend went to Estevan and discovered Estevan coal, Estevan coal was burnt in some of the public buildings of this province, long before he ever forced himself into the councils of His Majesty and onto the treasury benches in this Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Hear, hear!

Mr. Uhrich: Long before he ever forced himself into it!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You are a forceful speaker!

Mr. Uhrich: “In greater quantities”, he says.

“Several of the Saskatchewan public buildings can now burn Saskatchewan lignite coal”

That was on October 7, 1929.

“ and he had the Chief Mechanical Superintendent prepare a report as to the buildings equipped with such furnaces.”

And he, furthermore, says this in that same speech:

“Members of the Regina Board of Trade had had the opportunity of visiting Bienfait and inspecting the property of the Western Dominion

Collieries Company, Limited, where they were deeply impressed. In 1928, the briquetting plant was completely remodelled through the energy of Mr. Ashwin, the capable manager. English financial interests are associated with the Collieries. Since March, 1929, it has been in continuous operation, producing 100 tons of carbonized briquettes per day on a commercial basis, and with the immediate prospect of greatly increasing this production. In order to encourage this industry, the late Government placed an order for 20,000 tons of these briquettes at \$8.50 per ton f.o.b. the mines. I commend the action of the late Government in this respect."

Now, that is what he said.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Certainly, and have never said anything different.

Mr. Uhrich: I have the same quotation here from the *Regina Daily Star*:

"I commend the action of the late Government in this respect."

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I said it and have always taken that attitude.

Mr. Uhrich: Now, we find that when it came to the Estevan by-election he had a different story to tell. It was altogether a different story then. We find this: This is what he also said in that first speech in 1929. I must not forget that:

"In the past, research engineers have devoted their attention to perfecting grates and boilers, which will get the highest efficiency out of American and Alberta coals and have not considered Saskatchewan coal as a factor. As a consequence of lack of research there was not available until just recently a grate and boiler setting suitable for the use of Saskatchewan lignites, Mr. Bryant said."

Now, that was taken from part of the speech of the honorable minister and it agrees with the speech of Mr. Garner last session, when he urged the setting up of a coal research department at the University. But at the same time I wish to bring to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that in 1929 the minister offered this explanation, that raw lignite was not burnt to any great extent in the public buildings of this province, because, as he himself said, research had not progressed far enough to bring out, until just recently, a grate that would burn raw lignite, economically, because all the furnaces and other services had been chosen by American engineers with the idea of burning American and Alberta coal. It was only during the last two years that grates have been brought out which really will successfully burn Saskatchewan raw lignite.

That was demonstrated, the first time, in 1928. We sent down, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. J. M. Smith, and Mr. Garner to North Dakota to see how raw lignite was burned, and Mr. Blackburn, always somewhat of a pessimist regarding the burning of Saskatchewan lignite, reported to us that it was the first time he had seen Saskatchewan raw lignite burned successfully and immediately orders were given for the change of grates. We immediately gave instructions for the installation of grates in the Regina Normal School. This was done before he ever was a member of the Assembly. But coming down to the Estevan by-election we find my honorable friend told a new story and here is another extract taken from the *Regina Star* of October 30, 1929. It says:

"Fulfilling its election pledges, the new Government is committed to a policy of helping the Saskatchewan coal industry. Specially designed grates have been placed in the Regina Normal School for burning lignite. Tests are being made by the Mechanical Engineer for the Provincial Government. Following his report, with any improvements or recommendations he can offer, lignite grates are to be installed in the public buildings throughout the province."

Now I will leave to you, Mr. Speaker, whether that statement does not leave the impression that the Conservative Co-operative Government installed the grates in the normal school. But, let me repeat, they were placed there by the Liberal Government, before the present Minister became a member of this House and the present Government came into power.

I have an extract here from one of the speeches delivered by the Minister of Public Works in Estevan, during the by-election, and this is what he said:

"In discussing this matter

That is the matter of the coal situation in relation to the public buildings in the province, Mr. Speaker:

"In discussing this matter with the *Regina Daily Star*, Mr. Bryant said: 'Complaints have been received from different parts of the province that, under the system operated by the late administration, only a few of the favored friends of the late Government were permitted to get the contracts.'"

Now, isn't that awful! This Government, a member of this Government, gets up in the Estevan by-election and speaks about contracts when we find that millions of dollars' worth of contracts have been let by the Highways Department during the last year without tender

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of information, permit me to ask the honorable gentleman where I said that in the Estevan by-election?

Mr. Uhrich: You are reported to have said it.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Where and when?

Mr. Uhrich: This was in an interview, given to the *Regina Daily Star*, appearing in the issue of September 17, 1929.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Let me tell my friend that the Estevan by-election was not held in September, 1929.

Mr. Uhrich: I must take that back. I must retract that. He said that just after he had taken over the portfolio of Public Works. But let me quote something he did say in the Estevan by-election. He said this:

"Under the Gardiner Administration, 90 percent of the coal used in Saskatchewan came from Alberta and the United States and ten percent was Saskatchewan coal."

My honorable friend said that on December 18, 1930. I will repeat that:

"Under the Gardiner Administration 90 percent of the coal used in Saskatchewan came from Alberta and the United States and ten percent was Saskatchewan coal."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I claim that is an absolute misstatement of the facts, because, after all, one-third of the coal burned in Saskatchewan in 1928 was Saskatchewan lignite—one-third of the total coal burned in the Government buildings in the province of Saskatchewan, was Saskatchewan lignite! And yet my honorable friend says that 90 percent of all the coal was Alberta and United States coal and only ten percent Saskatchewan lignite.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker: I did not refer to the burning of coal in the public buildings, but to the total burned in Saskatchewan—and my statement still stands.

Mr. Uhrich: My honorable friend went from place to place, telling the people that the Gardiner Government neglected to burn Saskatchewan coal. Let me tell my honorable friend that the former Government spent \$250,000 on research in connection with the briquetting of Saskatchewan lignite. Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You got the credit.

Mr. Uhrich: The former Government spent \$250,000 in technical research in connection with the briquetting of Saskatchewan coal, and when they thought they had found a method of doing that successfully, the Government bought up the whole output of the plant to give it a start. But my friend says they lost 800 tons because they were imperfect—and, of course, they are imperfect, but the Government of the day tried to put that industry on a permanent basis, and I think we should get credit for that.

Then again, in 1929, I gave the figures of the coal burned in the public buildings of the southern portion of the province, which showed that in the previous fiscal year, a total of 6,123 tons of Saskatchewan lignite was burned in these buildings. My honorable friend, the Prime Minister, and my friend the Attorney General, who were in the House at the time will remember the occasion. A resolution had been introduced in the House by Dr. Creighton, the then member for Estevan, requesting that the Government, "within the next three years, arrange to use Saskatchewan fuel exclusively in the heating plants in all Government buildings situated south of and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of and including Moose Jaw". I spoke in that debate, gave the figures for the coal used in the previous year in the southern buildings, and moved an amendment that the "Government arrange to use Saskatchewan fuel in the heating plants of all Government buildings as extensively and as soon as possible". And yet, my friend goes down and tells the people of Estevan that the former Government neglected Saskatchewan coal, but in the same breath he admits that only a year or two ago grates and boilers had been brought out by research men adapted to the economical and efficient use of Saskatchewan lignite! I do not think that is treating us fairly.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Might I ask a question? Where in the press reports the honorable gentleman has quoted as stating what I referred to in Estevan, does it state the figures I quoted referred to public buildings?

Mr. Uhrich: That is not a question. That is a speech. Then he also made that statement that he put the equipment to burn Saskatchewan lignite into the Weyburn Mental Hospital. He himself made that statement, but I find that 2,649 tons of Saskatchewan lignite were burned in the Weyburn Mental Hospital, according to the figures I quoted in 1929, and further, I would like to quote briefly from the speech I made on that occasion, in connection with this same matter. You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that I stated previously that we had sent Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Garner down to North Dakota to investigate their methods of burning lignite coal, and that Mr. Blackburn, on his return, informed me that, for the first time, he had seen Saskatchewan lignite used the right way. Then I went on to say:

"I asked Mr. Blackburn this question: 'How much will it cost to change the grates at Weyburn so we can use Souris coal?' He told me it would cost \$75,000 to have the proper equipment put in—the sum which my honorable friend (Dr. Creighton) has mentioned. I asked him: 'What will it cost to make the change in the power-house behind the Parliament Buildings?' He said: '\$70,000'. I told him right there: 'If you say it can be used efficiently, there is no reason why we should not use it', and I authorized the Department to make those changes in the power-houses at Weyburn and at the Parliament Building in order that we might burn Souris coal exclusively, though it entailed an expenditure of \$150,000. But, late in the fall, a delegation of Souris coal men met us and told us that shortly after the new year they would be ready to supply lignite in briquettes and, consequently, it would not be necessary to make those changes at Weyburn and at the power-house here in order to burn Souris coal."

In the face of that statement, why did he endeavor to lead the people to believe that they gave the order in the first place?

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You cancelled the order.

Mr. Uhrich: That was not our fault. That was on the representations of the coal men themselves.

I want now to refer to a statement made by the honorable member for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) when he moved the Address. He said they were saving \$60 a day by burning lignite in the Mental Hospital at Weyburn. Now, if you look up Public Accounts for 1928, you will find that the total amount of coal burned cost \$21,722, and when my friend says they are saving \$60 a day, well, sixty times 365 makes \$21,900, and so they are saving at the present time more than the total cost in 1928. They must be getting the coal for nothing, and receiving \$200 gratis . . .

Hon. Mr. Bryant: You forget the new wing added to the institution.

Mr. Uhrich: Well, that makes little difference when you get your coal on that basis.

Mr. Warren: I am having words put into my mouth, Mr. Speaker, which I do not think is right. The honorable gentleman is quoting summer months, not winter months. I had my figures from the chief engineer there.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And I have the same statement from the same gentleman.

Mr. Uhrich: I accept the statement. They are saving \$60 a day, and, as I said before, they must be saving more than the total expenditure

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Do they burn as much in the summer time?

Mr. Warren: I believe they know down there for the first time, for they are checking in for the first time and not using patients on the work.

Mr. Uhrich: But, I insist, I am taking his word for it, but it means that \$21,900 was saved and that is more than the total cost of the coal in 1928

Mr. Warren: You are insinuating that the figures are wrong.

Mr. Uhrich: Well—I will go on to another point. I am not going to take up the time of the House further on this matter.

The Minister of Public Works, a year ago, got up in this House and made certain charges, and among others, he charged the warden of the Regina Jail with stealing, with petty theft, and all that goes with it. When the charges came before the Royal Commission for investigation, however, they did not deem it worth while to have these particular charges investigated at all. But yet, the Minister of Public Works, when he gets up in the House—and not before the courts of the province—blackens and besmirches the character of a reputable citizen of the province, but when it comes to giving that citizen an opportunity of answering and refuting those charges, he denies him that opportunity.

My honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, knows better about this man, for I have in my hand a letter he sent to the warden of Regina Jail a few months before he came into office. I shall read this letter:

“This is to certify that I have known Thomas Patrick Hayes, of Regina, Saskatchewan, during the past fifteen years, for the greater portion of which he was a member of the Regina Police Force. I have had considerable practice in the Police Court at Regina and have come into close touch with Mr. Hayes, who was for a period of over ten years senior detective in the Regina City Police Force.

“I have always found him a very able and efficient officer, strong in the enforcement of the law, but courteous and capable in all his dealings with the public. As senior detective he carried on the work of this department with discretion and marked ability. I can recommend him to any corporation requiring the services of a conscientious, efficient and vigorous police officer.

“Mr. Hayes advises me that he is applying for the position of Chief of Police at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and I feel that he is admirably qualified in every respect to fill the position.

(Signed) JAS. F. BRYANT.”

Now, Mr. Speaker, three, four or a couple of months after he wrote this letter, he stands up in the House under the protection he has as a member on the floor of this House, and accuses this individual, to whom he gave this recommendation, of petty theft and worse

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The letter shows I had nothing against him.

Mr. Uhrich: I shall read another letter. This is from the Attorney General:

"This is to certify that I have known Thomas P. Hayes of this city ever since I came to Regina in 1919. To my personal knowledge he was on the Regina Police Force for a number of years and was considered a most effective and reliable member of the Force. It was generally felt that he had a particular aptitude for detective work.

"Some three years ago he resigned from the Police Force here and went into business. I understand he is desirous of taking up Police work again, and, to my mind, there is no question as to his ability."

(Signed) M. A. MACPHERSON."

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Quite correct—as to his ability and character.

Mr. Uhrich: I agree with the Attorney General, but what I object to is this: The Minister of Public Works gets up on the floor of the House, under the protection he has, and besmirches the character of a good citizen of this province to whom he gave a clean bill of health a few months before, and then he does not give him a chance to appear before the Royal Commission. He refuses him an investigation. I hardly think that fair treatment

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I refused him no investigation by the Royal Commission. They saw the evidence before it was going in, and the officer expressed the desire to appear before the Commission; but they said they would be in no position to complete their report if his case was heard. There was no refusal on my part or on the part of anyone else. No refusal at all!

Mr. Uhrich: Now I want to discuss another matter on the floor of the House. The Minister of Public Works, in his speech, made reference to this prize offered by the Canadian National Railways for the best non-English speaking district in Saskatchewan. He told us the district of Edenwold, in the constituency of Lumsden, had won the prize, giving it the outstanding distinction of being the best district in Saskatchewan in which people of foreign origin or descent live and move and have their being. I wish to congratulate my honorable friend on that distinction, and I wish to inform him (and I think he will like this) that the second prize came to my constituency—to the district of Laird. I was rather jealous of my honorable friend for beating me out in this; but I congratulate the people of Edenwold on their accomplishment and on the fine reputation they have established for themselves. I also wish to congratulate my own district of Laird on its achievement in falling just a little bit short—but if my friend gives me the honor (and it will be an honor indeed) of conducting him through my own constituency, I shall show him a district second to none for fine homes, well-kept farms and farm buildings, and fine community spirit.

What I want to bring to my honorable friend's attention is this: The people honored in Edenwold are German-Lutherans; the people honored in the Laird district are people of Mennonite stock. These people came to this country twenty-five years ago. They came with very little. They went through all the hardships, tribulations, trials and pains of pioneer living, but, by means of their industry, by means of their law-abiding natures, by reason of the fact they are good citizens of this country, they have been able to build up homes for themselves and to make a livelihood for their wives and children. I want to call to my friend's mind that these people of Edenwold—in his own constituency—and of Laird, in my own constituency—who have proved themselves to be of the very best type of settlers, had they come to the doors of this province and asked entry to this province, today, this Conservative Government would refuse them entry, as they did to their friends a year ago, despite the guarantee they gave that they would never be a charge upon the public funds. But they came twenty-five years ago, and after twenty-five years of residence they win these prizes donated by the Canadian National Railways as being the best non-English speaking settlements in Saskatchewan. There, I say, is a lesson for my honorable friend. If these successful builders up of homes for themselves and for their children have become a credit to the Dominion of Canada, then I say, Mr. Speaker, the more we get of this kind of people the better it will be for the province of Saskatchewan.

Another speech delivered in Estevan was that by the Attorney General. I say this with all kindness. He was quite peeved, the night before the election, at what he called a certain "Roorbach", by which terms he referred to certain facts contained

in a pamphlet produced by the Liberal organization in the Estevan by-election. Well, Mr. Speaker, it has been pointed out that my honorable friend owed his election for the first time in the city of Regina to a "Roorbach". He should not have forgotten that, because, although he knew of the particular cheque which was the subject of that particular "Roorbach" which appeared in the *Regina New Standard*, he did not deem it wise to get upon the public platform on the eve of the election, and say that Mr. Cross had nothing whatever to do with it, although he knew that Mr. Cross was as innocent as a new-born child. He said nothing—and Mr. Cross, who was innocent, was defeated. I should like to quote to the House what was said by the then Minister of Highways who is now the Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Gardiner*) with reference to that particular election which my friend the present Attorney General, won. I shall read it for the information of this House. You will find this, Mr. Speaker, in the Sessional Papers of 1925-26:

"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 (*Mr. Cross*) 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 honorable 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 honored 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 attacks upon the Attorney General which appeared in the *New Standard*."

My honorable friend knows what I mean. That would have been the one thing to place him in a position where he could have been honored on both sides. I think my honorable friend remembers that. And I am not going to say anything more.

Mr. Speaker, I have been a little lengthy, tonight, but it has been necessary for me to bring out certain facts, and more particularly those which refer to the honorable Minister of Public Works. For the reasons I have stated, I feel that I cannot support the motion now before the House, and for that reason I shall move an amendment to the motion. This amendment is seconded by the honorable member for Shellbrook (*Mr. Clinch*) and is as follows:

"That the following be added to the motion immediately after the word "Session".

'In view of the abnormal conditions existing in the agricultural and general economic life of the province, and the state of unrest arising therefrom, it is the opinion of this Assembly that it should have been called to meet in the month of October last in order to give consideration to and take action to relieve as far as possible the difficulties facing our people, including the whole subject of tax sales prior to the holding of such sales last year; that having been denied the right of meeting at such time this Assembly deplors the mishandling of tax sale matters by the Government, resulting, as it has, in a state of confusion and uncertainty to rural municipalities and hardship to taxpayers; it deplors the losses sustained through failure of the Government to bring into effect a satisfactory debt adjustment policy as demanded by prevailing conditions; it deplors the failure of the Government to provide an extension of the usefulness of the Farm Loan Board at this period in the history of the Province when such extension was imperatively demanded and urgently necessary.

This Assembly is of the opinion that in view of the exceedingly low price of all the major products of Saskatchewan, particularly wheat,

both in home and foreign markets, the Government is deserving of censure because of its failure to initiate actions with a view to bringing about improved marketing conditions and prices as well as reductions in the price levels of commodities and services essential as necessaries of life to our people, including gasoline and lubricating oils, farm implements and machinery, flour, clothing, freight rates, incoming and outgoing, with a view to narrowing the existing spread between the prices of such commodities and services which our people must pay and the prices they are able to secure for the products they have to sell in the markets of the world.

This Assembly regrets the absence from the Speech from the Throne of any reference to the problem of financing the schools of the Province during the existing period of depression, or of any indication that Government assistance to meet this problem will be forthcoming this session.

This Assembly further regrets that, in view of the prevailing state of unemployment, no announcement is contained in the Speech from the Throne forecasting legislation designed to meet the situation in a practical manner with proposals of some permanent policy as distinct from the purely temporary palliative measures thus far provided.

In order to meet the present emergency, admittedly the most serious in the history of the Province, this Assembly respectfully submits to Your Honor that the policy of your Government should include:

1. A ruthless elimination of the extravagance which has characterized the administration of Provincial affairs during the past year.
2. The application forthwith of strict economy in the administration of government.
3. The expenditure upon main market roads through Municipal Councils of a much larger proportion of the moneys voted for highway purposes.
4. A complete revision of motor car and truck licenses.
5. Investigation without delay into the unduly high prices prevailing for many of the necessaries of life and the unduly low prices of Saskatchewan products, particularly wheat, with a view to establishing prices based upon relative value.
6. The taking of immediate action to assure the better handling of coarse grain in the domestic market.
7. Giving of assistance to school districts in financial straits.
8. The formation of practical and constructive policies to provide permanent employment for all our people, as distinct from temporary measures of relief, and the putting of the same into immediate effect by your Government in co-operation with the Dominion Government in fulfilment of the pledges given by both Governments in July last to definitely and immediately eliminate unemployment.' "

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

MR. T. C. DAVIS, K.C., M.L.A.
(Prince Albert)

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—At the very outset of the few remarks I intend to impose on the House today, let me publicly, as I have privately, express my sympathy to the Prime Minister in the sad loss he has suffered in the death of his father. Personally, I was very happy to see that my honorable friend's father had lived long enough to see his son attain to the high position he now occupies in this province, and I think that in extending my personal sympathy I can also extend it on behalf of every member of this House.

I am very sorry that I have offended my honorable friend from Oxbow, the honorable member for Souris (*Mr. Fraser*) because of the picture left on the desk of the Premier. He says I should have stood it on its feet instead of showing him standing on his head; but may I reply to that by saying that I was merely giving the Prime Minister the opportunity of seeing whether he looked better standing on his head or on his feet. There is nothing to complain of in that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are near the end of this extended debate which has now been in progress for two weeks today, and some objection has been taken to the length of time taken up by this debate. Personally, I have no objection whatever on that score. It is true it has been a lengthy debate, but that is just as it should be. Members are sent here to take part in the discussions on public affairs. That is why we are here, and this is the first opportunity we have as members, each year to discuss public matters, and I think it is our duty to take advantage of the opportunity to set forth conditions as they are, and as they affect our own particular part of the province. We are here, sixty-three men, from all parts of the province of Saskatchewan and representative of practically every phase and shade of opinion in the province. Therefore we represent sixty-three different viewpoints and I think we, as members of the Legislature, should state our opinions on public questions on the first opportunity presented to us in this House. I think it makes a better setting and gives a better background for the legislation to come down during the session, and we are the better able to deal with it, the better able to judge of its merits or demerits, when we have had full and free discussion of public questions from the different viewpoints represented in this House. I contend that the fullest and freest discussion should take place at all times on all public questions before this Legislature.

The debate on this occasion has given me something very pleasant to look on—a very pleasant view on the other side of the House. I refer to the time when the honorable, the junior member for Moose Jaw City (*Dr. Smith*) delivered his very fine oration the other night. While the honorable member was on his feet it so happened that, to look at him, I had to look past the honorable member for Wolseley (*Mr. Bennett*). Now the honorable member for Wolseley is one of the most genial and best natured men in the Legislature, and while the honorable member for Moose Jaw City was speaking, I saw his face beaming and radiant with geniality and pleasure, and it seemed to me that, if he passed on to another world, it would be Heaven for him were it populated by 100 percent Tories and he could listen every day to the honorable member for Moose Jaw expounding Tory doctrines and telling him of Sir John A. Macdonald. I hope that, when the time comes (but I hope it will not be for many years yet) he will go to a Heaven full of Tories

Premier Anderson: That's all you will find there!

Mr. Davis: It would not be Heaven for me. I do not think it would be Heaven for any member on this side of the House to go any place where there were even 25 percent Tories.

Now, before I pass on to other matters which I propose dealing with, let me take a few moments to pay the honorable the Minister of Public Works a compliment. I have seen changes in my life-time, but I never saw such a change as has taken place in the honorable Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*). The 1930 edition of the honorable minister is a totally different thing from the 1931 edition . . .

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Every day, in every way, we get better and better!

Mr. Davis: Bigger and bigger, the honorable minister should have said. He was puffed up, and apparently has been pricked, like a balloon, and has collapsed, and I hope that I had something to do with pricking the balloon. You remember last year, you could watch him peering through the oval glass in the door over there, watching and waiting until all the members were in their seats and everything was ready. Then he would come sailing in with books galore under one arm—I never saw so many in my life—and with a bundle of affidavits and sworn declarations under the other, amidst applause from the galleries. This year, there are no books, no affidavits, no statutory declarations. The honorable gentleman comes in with the ordinary members of the House, and so, I say, it is an entirely different entrance from the one he was accustomed to make a year ago. Another way in which the honorable minister is changed this year, is that he is on surer ground in the quoting of authorities than he was last year. Last year, you will remember, he relied on such authorities as “Smoky” Johnson, Sterling McGonigal, the McKenzie brothers, and others of that calibre. This year, he relies on Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Holy Writ—and I want to compliment him on changing his authorities. My honorable friend the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) was much concerned about the “roorbach” from the Liberals down in Estevan, and was much exercised about the Liberal Handbook, and about the proper answer to that. He should have listened in, as my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, did the other night, to the Liberal broadcast. My honorable friend says he was much entertained, and I can visualize him tuning in with his little crystal set, with the earphones on, sitting before the fire in which he was burning Estevan coal, clad in a nightshirt, his feet encased in his bedroom slippers, with orange bows on each, with the cat on one side of him and the dog on the other and in his hand a glass of “Bryant’s grape juice”, listening to the public enunciation of those principles of Liberalism from which he must have derived much benefit. We are glad that he did listen in, and if my honorable friend had only advised me that he was going to be at home that night, we would have given him much more

Hon. Mr. Bryant: It was funny enough as it was.

Mr. Davis: It might have been considerably funnier, if we had known that my friend would be at home listening in.

Now, my honorable friend took time to discuss jam, and I am sorry I cannot follow him into the field of jam. I have never been a member of the jam association of Minnesota or North Dakota, and so I arise quite as an amateur in the matter of jam. One member opposite suggested that we should diversify our occupations. My honorable friend was a proven criminal court lawyer, now he is a minister of the Crown, and, I think I am not mistaken, that after the next election, he is contemplating going into the jam business. I understand that he is going to go back to the constituency of Lumsden and start a jam factory under the name “Johnson and Bryant” and that Katie Kruit is going to look after the rhubarb end of the business.

With regard to the bridge, I am sorry my honorable friend has found it necessary to make explanations in connection with the bridge, both at Estevan and in this House. I am sorrier still that his explanations only make matters worse. If he had come out in the first place and said it was built from the standpoint of the beautification of the Parliament Building grounds, there would have been very little objection taken to the doing of it, whether he built the bridge on dry land or not. But he has given two reasons in justification of the building of the Albert Street bridge. The first is, that it was done as relief work; and the second is, that it was built as a War Memorial. All I want to say is this: If this is the War Memorial of the people of Saskatchewan, I do not think Saskatchewan should be cheap about it. The Government should bear the whole cost. That is to say, if it is a provincial

memorial to the men who made the supreme sacrifice in the war, the people of Regina should not be called upon to bear any part of the cost, nor should any donation be recovered from the Dominion Government. I believe there will be need for relief in other parts of the province, and this money we are to get from the Dominion Government in respect of this bridge, could very well be expended to good advantage where such relief is needed. I believe, therefore, that if this bridge is the War Memorial of the people of Saskatchewan, as I said a moment ago, there should be no contribution from the city of Regina, and no portion of the cost borne by Ottawa, but that the whole cost should be borne by the taxpayers of the province as a whole. I understand that the city of Regina has a war memorial of its own. I would say, in conclusion, that I do not propose to discuss the question of the memorial itself tonight. All I wish to say is that if this is to be a Provincial War Memorial, as I said a moment ago, then the proper thing is for the province itself to pay the whole cost.

Now there is one thing we have learned in this House at this session, and that is that our school system is at last apparently quite satisfactory to honorable gentlemen opposite, and the more significant thing about it is that the honorable member for Rosetown (*Mr. Given*) is now satisfied with the separate school question, at least he is entirely satisfied with the separate school system that at present prevails in the province of Saskatchewan. For twenty-five years my friend has been making speeches in regard to separate schools in Saskatchewan, but this is the first time in which he has not condemned the separate school system in the province, and apparently he is now satisfied.

Mr. Given: Are you satisfied if I am?

Mr. Davis: Certainly, but as a matter of fact, outside this House he has always been an opponent of separate schools in this province, but apparently by virtue of certain political changes which have taken place in this province, he now plays to a different tune than he did last year and before that . . .

Mr. Given: Separate schools are not an issue at this time.

Mr. Davis: No. Because, politically, things have changed, they are no longer a political issue in this province. But from year to year, between elections, the matter has come up and the Liberal Government was condemned in season and out of season for the separate school provisions in our law. They have been condemned by our friends opposite, but now that things have changed politically, we hear nothing about separate schools.

At the last session, as a result of a question thrown across the floor of the House, the Prime Minister made a statement (I say this subject to correction) that the Government proposed to test out the validity of the law in that regard. I think I am correct.

Premier Anderson: We have made no statement as to what action we proposed to take in regard to separate schools in Saskatchewan. The member for Rosetown did not refer to the separate schools because that is not an issue at the present time.

Mr. Davis: But, unless my memory is failing me, when the question of the natural resources was under consideration, the honorable the Prime Minister stated that it was the intention of his Government to carry a case through the courts to the Privy Council, there to test out the validity of the sections with regard to the control of educational matters . . .

Premier Anderson: In the Natural Resources Agreement especially, we have a special section relating to educational matters that we might do that with. We are going to consider that.

Mr. Davis: That is what I understood from the discussion last year. Now I want to make an observation with regard to that particular question. Because of the changed political conditions now obtaining at Ottawa, it is not necessary now for my friend to take these provisions to law or to the Privy Council. My friends have it in their own power to take effective steps to settle the matter so that there will be no question as to the validity of these provisions in our law in the future, if they are not satisfactory at the present time. My honorable friend has means at his disposal at this time to end the question once and for all. The condition is this:

There is a Conservative Government at Ottawa, and a Conservative Government in Saskatchewan, and, presumably, they see eye to eye. All that needs be done is for a couple of members on that side of the House to move and second a resolution asking the Parliament of Canada that the restrictions on this province in the matter of school legislation be removed. That is all that need be done—ask the Federal Government to pass legislation withdrawing these restrictive provisions in The Saskatchewan Act so as to give the province complete right and jurisdiction in the matter of education.

Premier Anderson: Is it not possible for us to go to the Privy Council without going to the Dominion Government?

Mr. Davis: It think it is not necessary to go to the Privy Council at all. I say it would be a waste of money to go to the Privy Council first. In any event, even if you did get a favorable decision from the Privy Council, you would have to take the procedure I now suggest in order to have the Federal Government remove all the restrictive provisions upon the province. There is, as I said a moment ago, the expense of an appeal, whereas this resolution can be introduced tomorrow

Premier Anderson: Would you support it?

Mr. Davis: No. I certainly would not support it!

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Is it not a fact that the Privy Council would settle the matter for all time?

Mr. Davis: I am coming to that. My honorable friend from Hanley is becoming quite a constitutional lawyer since he became a member of the Government and took his seat on the treasury benches. Now this resolution could be passed. The Government has the necessary majority to carry that resolution. The House of Commons has not yet commenced its session for the year 1931. That resolution, asking the Government of Canada to amend The Saskatchewan Act, could be down there before the next session. Mr. Bennett can then introduce into the House of Commons the necessary legislation to amend The Saskatchewan Act, which our friends say imposed separate schools upon Saskatchewan, and then the matter is put beyond any question whatsoever. The Government of Mr. Bennett can then, by resolution as provided for, petition the Imperial authorities to pass legislation to amend The British North America Act. You could have that petition forwarded from the Parliament at Ottawa, to the Imperial Government to have this legislation passed by the Imperial Parliament, and there the question would be settled once and for all. The time is right and the opportunity is now here. We have a Tory Government in power in Regina, and a Tory Government at Ottawa, and this is the first time we have ever met in this Legislature in Saskatchewan when we have had a Tory Government in power in both places. The opportunity is now here, as I say, for the first time in twenty-five years, after all these years of talk on the part of the honorable gentlemen opposite, to take these steps which are necessary and which they have been telling us were necessary to prove to us that the protestations which they have been making all these years were sincere protestations with regard to these separate schools in the province.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: You are mixed up in your law, I think.

Mr. Davis: If I were trying to remove an appendix I might not know what I was talking about, or I might not know anything about the proper procedure to follow like my honorable friend from Hanley, but I am talking about a business that is my own business, and I suggest this is the proper way, and I think the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) as well as the honorable member for Lumsden (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) who is an eminent counsel, will agree with me when I say that it is the proper way.

I was struck the other night by the speech, and with the manner in which he made it, of my honorable friend the junior member for Moose Jaw City (*Dr. Smith*). He talked about the Liberal party preaching one thing when out of power and practising another when they were in power. That is the identical thing which I am saying has been done and will be done by the Tory Governments insofar as separate schools in this province are concerned. The policy of the Tory party has been, according to these gentlemen for the past twenty-five years, the rectification

of these conditions and the abolition of separate schools. Now, with every means at their disposal to rectify these conditions, let us see whether they practise what they preach, and let us see whether they will take steps to do what we were accused of not doing.

Speaking of schools, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to enter into a long dissertation upon schools such as my honorable friend did two nights ago. But, in connection with schools, I want just to discuss for a few moments these pictures of my honorable friend which have been sent to public schools throughout the province. They are very nice pictures. I should be a good judge as to whether a picture of my honorable friend is a good picture or not, for I have seen pictures of his in different parts of Saskatchewan, as he has had them circulated all over the province during the last five or six years, both when he was the Leader of the Opposition in this House and since he had himself elected as Leader of the Government. I have no exception to take to these particular pictures which are sent to the public schools of the province, but the interest I have in them is that, since they have appeared in the schools (a number of which I have had the opportunity to visit) for some reason which I do not know of, the pictures of the former ministers of education of this province, which were at one time to be seen in those schools, have been removed from those schools upon the advent of my honorable friend as Minister of Education. Since the advent of my honorable friend, possibly, no doubt (to be fair to my honorable friend) on the instructions of the school board concerned, where pictures of former ministers of education were hung, those pictures have been removed, leaving my honorable friend's picture in sole and stately possession.

Premier Anderson: Might I explain that one of the things we were impressing was, that we wanted our children taught modern as well as ancient history!

Mr. Davis: In this particular instance his history is going to be very modern! I asked him during the course of his remarks whether or not he had inspected a school at Duck Lake and my honorable friend when answering me made his explanation and added, "This is another example of the 'spy system' of the Liberal party." Just imagine my honorable friend going into any community in the province of Saskatchewan and anyone, even only slightly acquainted with modern history, not knowing he was there! Even if you did not want to know who he was you could not help learning it. Instead of a "spy system" you would need to have ear muffs on in order not to know what he was doing. He is the most heralded man in the public life of the province of Saskatchewan today. He is the most pictorially depicted gentleman in the prairie provinces. I do not think anyone can compete with him in that field.

Premier Anderson: Yes, one more!

Mr. Hanbidge: Just in Kerrobert!

Mr. Davis: His picture is on every telephone post in this province, as well as on the back fences. He cannot make a remark, he cannot even smile anywhere in this province, without the whole province knowing it. Everybody in the province knows every move in a public way of my honorable friend. His regular bill of fare seems to be pictures, nothing but pictures. The first thing that greets you in the morning is his picture or reports of some of his doings of the day before, and it is the last thing you get at night. Open any pamphlet on anything issued by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan, and the first thing you will find is my honorable friend's picture looking at you from the first page. The peak of his achievements as a subject for photography was enacted in the picture taken in the Legislative Library of the historic handing over of the natural resources to the province of Saskatchewan. I have not seen his picture standing out at the front of these buildings with his Government, but I understand it is the best picture of my honorable friend the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, and that he thinks so himself. His friend the Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries, can be seen just over the shoulder of his leader. That picture was the first sent out. Then there were several pictures showing him in action as Prime Minister. He is shown in deep thought. He is shown coming up the steps of the Parliament Buildings. He is shown walking down again, and in every possible position. If my honorable friend goes any place in the province to speak, they have to put his picture on the poster calling the meeting, and if you go through one of the towns where my honorable friend is billed to put in an appearance, you will see it on the billboards with the place and the time my honorable friend will speak. They are put in the blacksmith shops, the hardware shops, the

grocery stores, the filling stations and all the out-buildings in the town, and when, in due course, my honorable friend turns up, I feel quite sure that he is known to everyone for miles around wherever he is to speak. So I feel quite sure that when he goes to Duck Lake or anywhere else, it does not need any spy in the employ of the Liberal party, or anyone else, to ascertain that he is in Duck Lake on that occasion. And speaking of pictures, Mr. Speaker, I want just to commend this Government upon its modesty.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The point is well taken!

Mr. Davis: Last year they signed and completed Confederation, and, lo and behold! this year they have the picture beautifully done in coloring, and placed on the Confederation Table in the Library. They took as their model for this picture, the well-known picture everybody has seen, the picture of "The Signing of Confederation". In that picture, as honorable members will know, are to be seen the figures of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable George Brown and other Canadian notables of the day in the year 1867, when the Confederation pact was signed by those great men of that day. This modest group arrange themselves around that table, have a picture taken and call it "The completing of Confederation". They have it done in colors and hung in the Library for future generations to gaze at. I do want to take this opportunity to commend my honorable friends upon their modesty, and I do think it is a pity that they did not have the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, who had some little thing to do with the transfer of the resources, included in that picture. They do look very, very well. My honorable friend, the Leader of the Government, sits in the seat occupied by Sir John A. Macdonald. They make a very happy and pleasant group, all of them with their pens poised over separate pieces of clean, white paper and one lonely little inkpot, and everybody just ready to put the final seal on Confederation. Even the ministers without portfolio are in the picture, all ready, waiting there to see the seal put on our Canadian constitution. I want to commend them very much indeed for their extreme modesty in having this picture taken and distributed among the people of the province of Saskatchewan. By this time next year, I understand that there should be ready for distribution a picture done in oils of my honorable friends as they sit around the table enjoying the "Last Supper". I understand that that will be ready.

Before I go too far in my address

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Hear, Hear!

Mr. Davis: I want to commend the mover of the Address, the honorable member for Bengough (*Mr. Warren*) and I might say that I do congratulate him upon the speech he made and the manner in which he delivered it at the opening of this session. I am sorry that he is not in his seat. With all sincerity I do congratulate him upon his effort in leading off in this debate, in moving the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. There is one thing I like about the honorable gentleman, and that is that he always comes straight out and tells us that he is a Tory, and he did not disappoint me on this occasion. He comes out straight and tells us that he is a Tory, that he believes in the principles of the Tory party and he never beats about the bush with respect to his political affiliations.

Insofar as the seconder of the Address—I regret also that he is not in his seat—the honorable member for The Battlefords (*Mr. Huston*) I am sorry I cannot commend him in the same way. Perhaps if my honorable friend, who was elected as an Independent, but speaks like a Tory, had taken up more of his time to tell us about Independents and less time in praising this Tory Government I might have been able to commend him for what he said upon that occasion.

I was much interested also, Mr. Speaker, in the address delivered in this House by my honorable friend, the member from Milestone (*Mr. J. V. Patterson*) and upon this matter there is one group in the Government with which I can agree. The honorable member for Milestone told us of a meeting which was conducted by the Leader of the Opposition in the town of Avonlea and the complaint seemed to me to be that the Leader of the Opposition had gone into the constituency of Milestone and had wilfully talked politics at a political meeting! He complained of the way the Leader of the Opposition had conducted himself in that constituency, and I want to agree and associate myself with the member for Milestone, and to say that it was a most reprehensible thing for the leader of one of the political parties in this province of Saskatchewan to have the nerve and the audacity to go into a con-

stituency in the province of Saskatchewan and talk politics at a political meeting! I am going to take my leader very severely to task for his activities upon that occasion. He had a great deal of nerve to go down into that part of the province for such unworthy motives. He is only the leader of a political party, and he has no right to walk around and talk politics as he did on that occasion. I was glad, of course, as a member of the Liberal party, to hear and to know that there was one member of the House with courage enough to get up and denounce him for his actions. Evidently a goodly share of the town's inhabitants and those in the countryside had gathered there on that occasion to hear the Leader of the Opposition. And the Leader of the Opposition talked politics! I was not surprised to hear that all the Progressives, Conservatives and Independents in the constituency of Milestone were very, very angry at the Leader of the Opposition for coming down to talk politics, and I can well imagine, Mr. Speaker, the height of their indignation over such an occurrence and the righteous zeal with which they got together and demanded that something be done about it. It seemed to worry my honorable friend, the member for Milestone, a great deal, and the next thing we know is that my honorable friend comes up to Regina to consult with the Government about the shocking state of affairs down there, telling them that something must be done in Milestone as a result of the audacious visit of the Leader of the Opposition. And so my honorable friend was told to return to Milestone, and like St. John of old, prepare the way for "The Light" and that two brothers would follow him shortly in order to rectify any damage that was done by my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition. And in due course, when everything was ready and the way had been prepared, along came Brother MacPherson and Brother Stewart. They sent them both down to Milestone in order to rectify the terrible state of affairs existing as a result of the visit of the Leader of the Opposition, and they spoke in the pleasant town of Avonlea. The brothers went down and spoke—down to a public hall—and, Mr. Speaker, it was surprising, and at the same time pleasing to the hearts of all Conservatives, Independents and Progressives in Avonlea that, by 7 o'clock, the hall was filled, and the stage was filled, and it became necessary to find other quarters to accommodate the crowds in order that the brothers might be heard discussing the public issues of the day. Brother MacPherson spoke in the hall. The church had also been engaged, and it was filled to overflowing with 600. Brother Stewart mounted the pulpit in the church in the town of Avonlea, and the text he took was the second verse of the third chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians, which reads as follows: "Being an Independent I shall speak not of politics but I shall reside with the Tories forever and ever." That was the text taken by Brother Stewart in the well-filled church of the town of Avonlea in the constituency of Milestone, on that pleasant summer evening. I am sure that the people down there must have been very, very glad to hear the message of the two brothers who went down there to address them. I am sure they both went down there with a high purpose and in speaking never touched on politics and never entered into any partisan discussion of public affairs at all. I presume they discussed the record of the Government and told the people of Avonlea that they were a good farmers' Government and other things, and I presume also that they were careful, and, remembering the complaint of the honorable member for Milestone, merely gave facts and did not discuss politics. They possibly told them that they had given a lot of contracts without tender (and possibly told them why) and things of that character, and they concluded the meeting with those well-known words which have already been suggested to me by the honorable the Minister of Public Works: "Some wonderful work we have done this day. Pull down the blinds and let us pray." It is funny, a mentality that can see wrong in the leader of one political party discussing politics at one meeting, and yet see no wrong in other politicians coming down subsequently and answering the first speaker. These men are all politicians and are dealing with political matters every day. They are put where they are by the people of the province of Saskatchewan to administer public affairs and they have to talk politics; and the same thing applies to the Leader of the Opposition, so that he should go to Milestone or anywhere else in the province and discuss political questions. And my honorable friend, the member for Milestone, himself went down to the constituency of Estevan. I am rather surprised he should go down and talk politics in Estevan, himself being an Independent in politics, in support of a Conservative candidate there. But I think perhaps he was just giving the brothers in Estevan the facts as they are understood across the floor of the House in that corner where he sits.

Now, in connection with the Address, I have been told from the other side of the House during the course of this session and during the course of this debate—and I have been astounded to hear it reiterated once again—that there should be a non-party form of Government in Saskatchewan. That old, old suggestion that we have heard so many times both prior to and during the election of 1929, one

that we have heard often during the session of 1930, and which we are hearing once again in 1931. Now, before I start to discuss this non-party system of Government, let me say a word or two about the party system of government and the advantages of it as I see it. I thought that one of the great advantages of the result of the 1929 election, when that election was over, was that we had killed for all time to come this talk about the non-party form of government in Saskatchewan or anywhere else. Insofar as I am concerned, I am convinced that the party system of government is the best system of government that you can get in Saskatchewan or anywhere else, and, after listening to the observations of my honorable friends in that corner of the House, I am more convinced than ever that the party system of government is the best system of government for the Dominion of Canada. The honorable member for Wadena (*Mr. Taylor*) told us that, during the era of Federal politics from 1921 to 1926, a small group of Progressive and Independent members dictated the policy of the Government of Canada, that the Progressives were in control of the situation during those few years, that they dictated the policies of the Government of Canada and that it was due to their efforts that old age pensions and other things were put on the statute books.

Now, so far as I am concerned, I think there must be something wrong in a government of Canada or in any government which permits a small group of individuals representing only a small minority of the voters in the House of Commons or in the country, to dictate the policies to be pursued by the government, or the legislation it should pass. That is apparently what they are doing in this Legislature, if we are to accept that statement

Mr. Horner: On a question of privilege, I made no such statement.

Mr. Davis: No! I do not think that you did, and I did not say that you did. I understand that you are a Progressive. I am speaking of the Independents at the moment, more particularly the member for Wadena (*Mr. Taylor*). I am only sorry that, to avoid confusion, my honorable friends over there on that side of the House do not wear different colored hats. Our Progressive friends could wear red hats so that we could tell what they were on any occasion. It is rather difficult for us to distinguish between them over there. It is very difficult to determine which party they belong to. But, as I was saying, I do not think it a proper thing (in fact, I think it rather a dangerous thing) that such a situation should exist in the Dominion of Canada or in the Province of Saskatchewan, as the speech of my honorable friend would indicate did exist at Ottawa and which has led me to the conclusion does exist in this Legislature—a situation which would indicate that one party should be able, and is able, to dictate to the majority of the members of the Legislature as to the legislation which is to be introduced; a situation wherein one small group, representing a minority of the voters, can dictate to the people as a whole what is best for them. The honorable member discoursed at great length about the iniquities of the party form of government. I say that the party system is the best system. It is the established system that has stood the test for many years—many centuries, I may say. It has had a long growth, and one of the developments has been this group system which has grown up in recent years; and one of the difficulties of a small group forming a third party is the influence that small group may have in the dictation of policies—as in Great Britain, at the present time, where the Liberals, representing a small minority of the people of Great Britain, and representing a small minority in the House of Commons, pretty well dictate the policy of the Government formed by the Labor party as against a large group of Conservatives. I still think we should have two great parties, and I still believe that the two-party system of Government which, under the British system, we have had for centuries, is the best. I believe it makes for better government. I believe that it has an influence on governmental policy which, though my honorable friends might call it party jealousy and legislative dissension, is in the best interests of the people. If you have an alert government and an alert opposition always on its toes in order to point out deficiencies, you have the government, in that case, doing its utmost in the best interests of the people, and you have an opposition active and alert to point out weaknesses and deficiencies in policies and in legislation. In that way, you might have party bickerings, as we do now, but I conscientiously believe that it makes for a better type of government than the system indicated and espoused by my honorable friends. All you need do is to visualize a government run by sixty-three Independents of the type we have in this House at the present time. It would be a land of sunshine and roses for them, for we would have sixty-three members sitting and voting all one way; but it would not necessarily be following any lines of policy enunciated when members are not in the House, and when they are on the hustings. They could

not carry into effect the individual policies and the very ideas that brought them, individually, on to the floor of the House. No! They could not all get their policies into legislation. There would be a series of little meetings of this small group and that small group in the corridors and lobbies, and a bartering on what should be done; a constant bargaining between groups to enact pet theories of each.

Now, let me say with regard to third parties and these attacks on the party system of government: I thought that was finished for all time after the election of 1929. They had then the opportunity for which they were seeking. In 1929, they had the opportunity of putting into effect for the first time the Co-operative form of Government, which they had been advocating so strenuously for years, and to do away with the party system of government in this province. These very groups had the opportunity to put their ideas into effect in this province; they had the balance of power in the Legislature; they had the power to make and unmake governments; they held control in their hands; they had the power to dictate what form of government we should have in Saskatchewan—what did they do? If they wanted a Co-operative Government, all they needed to do was to insist on a Co-operative Government being formed

Mr. Horner: Well, we have that!

Mr. Davis: No. You have not. There are twenty-six members seated on this side of the House, and all you have is a coalition over there. You had the control in your own hands. You had the opportunity then of putting into effect the principles you had been advocating through the country. But you put the Conservative party into power and became absorbed into that party, and sent us over here. I am satisfied we still have the two-party system in this province, but I want my friends to stop talking about the iniquities of the party form of government. They had the power to end the party system, and they did not do it, for there cannot be a Co-operative Government with a large group left out.

Mr. Whatley: Had my friends opposite had the opportunity of coming into this Government, would they have come?

Mr. Davis: Speaking for myself, I would not. I believe in the two-party system of government—and that was my opinion at the time. Had I had the opportunity of joining the happy family my friends delight in talking about, I would not have availed myself of it. I speak for myself, of course—I might have been constituting an Opposition of one.

Mr. Arthur: I would ask my honorable friend if, in a party government, one man has the right to speak for himself?

Mr. Davis: If he belongs to the Liberal party, he has. I do not know if my friends over there can say the same for their parties.

Mr. Taylor: The question is being held up to the public and to this House that the groups here forfeited their independence. On June 6, 1929, the Independents and Progressives were fought in their constituencies by members of the then Government on their very independence.

Mr. Davis: I am not objecting to that. That is why they are here. But, having taken on themselves to establish the kind of government they have, all I ask is that, in all fairness, they talk no more of this wonderful thing, "Co-operative Government", nor about the iniquities of party government. And let me tell my honorable friends they did not ask the members on this side to co-operate.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Davis: I am not objecting to that. We are in the happiest place, in Opposition here today, and the members of the Government know and appreciate that. My friends having taken the responsibility of establishing this Government in power, let them now keep quiet for all time to come about this wonderful panacea of theirs—"Co-operative Government". I have not a great deal of use for the man who talks Tory and votes Liberal, or who, elected on Liberal doctrines, comes here and votes Tory as my honorable friends over there have done. But, having failed to ask us to join them, all I ask is that they accept the full responsibility for what they did.

Mr. Horner: We are not ashamed of that.

Mr. Davis: You are a Tory anyway, I understand. There are two Horners in the province, one now in the House and the other in the constituency of Shellbrook—brothers. I do not know how they happened to get mixed, for there is no greater Tory in the province of Saskatchewan than the Horner in Shellbrook.

I listened the other night to the honorable member for Last Mountain (*Mr. Benson*) and, as I listened, the thought came to me that he is too good or too pure to belong to political life in Saskatchewan. I consider there is less danger of his being contaminated in his purity by keeping remote from the dyed-in-the-wool Tories, and I commend him for taking the seat he continues to use; and in order that he may continue to show his independence of old-line party affiliations, I would suggest to the honorable Minister of Public Works that he should hang a trapeze from the ceiling so that my friend would be able to swing gracefully and conveniently from one side to the other

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And the honorable member for Prince Albert would be the clown of the show.

Mr. Davis: He might. On the other hand, he might pilot the honorable minister around as the baby elephant from Quebec.

Now my honorable friend from Last Mountain, in the purity of his soul, went after both old parties. He struck at them, and then he struck at us, accusing us of playing politics. Well, if he was not playing politics in doing that, I do not know what he was doing, and if there is a greater politician in the province of Saskatchewan than my honorable friend, I have yet to make his acquaintance. My honorable friend is of opinion that there is going to be a great third party developed in the province of Saskatchewan, and that the opportunity will come to him to be the leader of that great party and that, eventually, he will land in the premiership of Saskatchewan. That is what he is playing for—and he is playing politics harder than anyone else at the present time. We are Grits over here, and Tories over there (with the exception of my friend the Minister of Highways). We are charged with playing politics, but none knows better than my honorable friend the member for Last Mountain how to play politics. He is doing it all the time. If you will remember, Mr. Speaker, when he was discussing the Farm Loan Board, he suggested that the Government should take over all the mortgages in Saskatchewan, amounting to some \$200,000,000, at four percent. I asked him then, where he was going to get this amount of money at four percent: but that was a mere bagatelle to him—that was nothing, a mere nothing, to my honorable friend. He said that could be arranged with the mortgage companies, and that all we would have to do would be to take in the mortgages and give them bonds, bearing interest at four percent, in their place. He did not say how he was going to raise the money to meet the payments on that bond issue. If he had the opportunity of taking up the mortgages and issuing bonds to replace them, and if his idea is to have the farmers repay from the products of their farms I think he would find it was just as impossible for them to meet the payments on the bonds as it is at present for them to meet the payments on their mortgages. It would be impossible to live here, and he would be here wholly by himself as the undisputed Prime Minister of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Benson: The farmers cannot live here now!

Mr. Davis: You helped to make it that way by helping to vote Bennett into power at Ottawa.

Mr. Benson: No! I did not!

Mr. Davis: Oh yes, you did! You have supported this Government and it did all it could to elect Bennett.

I was much interested in the concluding remarks of my honorable friend. He did not say that he was going to support the motion, nor yet did he say that he was not going to support the motion. He "hedged" on it, saying that he saw no reason why he could not support the motion. He "hedged" on it, which is in line with his way of playing politics to get what prestige he can out of the policies of both old parties.

I want to leave that now and discuss for a few moments conditions that prevail at the present time.

I do not think that the Legislature has ever met with conditions so severe or the outlook so serious as at the present time. Never in the history of the province has it been in greater need of leadership and of guidance than at the present time, and I do not think it has had less of proper leadership in the twenty-five years of its existence than at the present time, as is indicated in the Speech from the Throne which we are now considering. We come down here and, on the opening day, the Speech is read—a speech prepared by the Government of Saskatchewan—and naturally you would expect that there would be something in that speech to indicate a way out of the present difficulties confronting this province. But in the speech there is not a word from beginning to end to show what the Government proposes to do to assist the farmers of this province in the present crisis confronting the agricultural industry and, through it, the mass of our people. There is not a constructive suggestion from beginning to end—not a mention is made of the European trip of R. B. Bennett; not a word of his blasting his way into the British market; nothing to show what it is proposed to do to rectify conditions as they exist. The whole speech is nothing but a panegyric over the corpse of the Conservative party, and from the odor that arose from the body, it must have been dead for a long, long time. They take all the activities of the Government or of the departments of Government that appear good and put them into this speech but make no mention whatever of all the activities that proved bad.

Personally, I think the Government should get busy to rectify the conditions that exist at the present time. Theirs is the responsibility. It is to them that the people look for leadership and guidance and a way out. Now the fundamental principle, as I see it, in connection with the present condition of unrest, is that this western country was built up on the production of wheat. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, two million people have come here, established their homes, reared their families and the whole thing is based on the production of wheat. Were it not a fact that we have been producing wheat in these provinces for the last twenty-five years, these people would not now be living on those prairies or in these provinces. Our debts which weigh down the farmers of these prairie provinces are all based on wheat. They were contracted in the first place on the basis of wheat at a dollar a bushel, so it is no wonder they are in difficulties with wheat at sixty cents and less. But my opinion is that we must continue to go in for the production of wheat, and borrow or pay off on the basis of wheat.

We hear a good deal, these days, of mixed farming, and no doubt mixed farming will make a considerable contribution to the rectification of the conditions on the farm, but the great problem is to find a market for Canadian wheat. Mixed farming of itself will not solve the problem or eliminate the difficulties. We are here, and the whole basis of our lives is the production of wheat, and we must ensure a price for the wheat grown that will enable our people to pay the debts they have incurred on the basis of wheat at one dollar a bushel. The continuation of this province is based on the production of wheat. It has grown to its present size because of its ability to produce wheat, and the fundamental thing is the continuation of a market, and that market is to be found in the British market. We must continue to produce wheat and must have the British market to take our surplus production from us. If we are not going to continue to grow wheat and not hold the British market, I do not know what is going to happen to this western country. We must have the British market, and we must remember that Great Britain cannot buy from us unless we buy from her. That is the fundamental principle which should govern us in this western country.

I thought for a time this fall that we were going to get some leadership in the problem obsessing our people, in the various suggestions advanced by the Leader of the Government. I remember he came out and said that he had sent a telegram to Sir George Perley, in the absence of Mr. Bennett, suggesting the pegging of the domestic price of wheat at, I think, a dollar a bushel, and that the difference between the price of one dollar in Canada and the prevailing price on the world market for the balance of the crop for export should, by some method, be equalized. But we have heard no word of that since the telegram was sent; not a word about it have we heard in this House. I do not know if he even received an answer to it stating whether the Federal Government was going to carry it into effect or not.

Then my honorable friend had another "brain-wave". He was going to have a commission appointed to go to China to get the Chinese coolies to eat Canadian wheat. He went down to Ottawa, and he stated that, if the other provinces or the Federal Government would not take action and have this commission appointed to go to China, if none of the other governments would have anything to do with it, then

this province alone would do it. I had thought that we might have heard something of that in the Speech from the Throne. But not a word! No mention is made of this suggestion either. I do not know why these admirable suggestions were allowed to go begging, and why there is no statement on them in the Speech from the Throne. The best answer to the suggestion with regard to the Chinese market was furnished by my honorable friend himself in his speech the other day, when he was producing those sox made in Japan by cheap labor at 15 cents a day. Now, just imagine this western country producing wheat to sell in the Chinese market to be bought and eaten by coolies working for 15 cents a day! They must be working in conditions worse than serfdom over there if that is all they are paid. So, to be able to sell his wheat in China, the Canadian farmer would have to scale his standard of living down to a par with that of his customer in China so as to cut his production costs to make it profitable for him to produce for a Chinese market. That is the best answer to that suggestion of my honorable friend.

We have one consoling answer to the question of economic depression in the words of one of my honorable friends opposite, and it is that, whenever we have economic depression in Canada, we have a Tory Government—the Tory Government and the economic depression come together. Well, Mr. Speaker, if we are to have a Tory Government and depression in Canada, it is just as well to have them both together at the same time. If you are going to have measles and mumps, it is much better to have them together than separately.

My honorable friend the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) today has stated that Mr. Bennett had sold more wheat to Great Britain, and he quoted figures to show that more wheat had been sold under Bennett than under the Liberal Government; but you would notice that he was very careful not to mention the price received for the wheat. Had he done so, he would have shown that the more wheat sold by Bennett was not worth as much money as the smaller amount sold under the Liberal régime. And, so far as the greater volume of exports is concerned, that is no argument at all in support of the claims as to the rectification of the conditions that exist.

Then the Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) argued that the Government of Mackenzie King had destroyed the British market for eggs, mutton, butter and cheese, and so on. Now, my friend has lived long enough in this western country to know that nothing the Government did destroyed the markets for these products. My friend knows (none better) that if our farmers can live by producing wheat, if they get good prices for their wheat, they do not go into diversified farming, and when the prices for wheat are good, the production of eggs, mutton, and butter always declines until it ceases to be on an export basis. In other words, the farmers of this western country will not feed hens or milk cows, if they can make a living off their wheat. That is the history of this western country, and I do not think anyone complains that the production of that particular kind of commodity has fallen off, if the farmer finds he can get a living producing wheat. Because we have had good prices for our wheat in all these years—that is the reason why we have ceased to be on an export basis in the production of these other commodities, and why we have become an importer, and the records of the last nine years show that we have consumed more of those commodities than we have produced. The production of wheat under the Liberal Government was so profitable, that our people were able to purchase and consume more of these commodities—they ate more eggs and bacon and consumed more butter—and that is the reason why we ceased to be on an export basis.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me say just a word as to conditions in the constituency of Prince Albert. As indicated by members who have participated in this debate, we were blessed with an abundant crop in the northern part of the province—one of the finest in history. For my own part, I never saw a heavier crop. It was the finest crop ever harvested in Western Canada, and, had we been able to harvest it, even under the low prices prevailing at the time, we would have been able to get along all right. But, as a result of climatic conditions, the crop stayed standing in the fields and, when harvested, proved of such low grade as not to be worth threshing—the cost of threshing was not covered by the returns from the sale at ten cents a bushel. Consequently, so far as that is concerned, we are in just as sorry plight as other parts of the province, and would have been just as well off, if, as in other parts, we had had no crop at all.

Now, the people of Saskatchewan cannot continue to exist unless something is done to rectify the conditions. I never saw, in my memory, so universal a condition of poverty and so little money in the country. I have no doubt our people will do as their forefathers did—buckle down to it, and no doubt eventually they will get out

of their difficulties. They will be able to get through this winter, but they cannot get through another, if conditions continue as they are, without some aid from the Government of this province. We must remember that, twenty-four hours out of the day, taxes and interest continue to pile up throughout the year. As they sleep, the interest on their mortgages goes on, and daily their equity in the land is growing less and less, and eventually the little equity they have in the land will be completely wiped out of existence if this thing continues. They are practically bankrupt now, and will be entirely so in a year unless something happens to rectify these conditions.

Now, what is the Federal Government going to do about it? What is the Government of this province going to do? What is the wisest thing for the Government to do? We were told, last summer, during the federal election campaign that this was a Canadian condition, not a world condition, that it was a condition brought about by the fiscal policies of the Mackenzie King Government, during the nine years they were the Government. And the people believed that, put the Liberal Government out, and put a Tory Government in power. And if it was a Canadian condition, the results of the policies of the Government that existed before the election, then the methods of rectification must now be solely in the hands of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett and his Conservative Government, and it is up to the Government of this province, which is one of the props holding up the Bennett Government, to insist that these conditions be rectified. It is their responsibility, the sole responsibility of these Conservative Governments, to do something to rectify conditions as they exist in this country at the present time.

Before this present period of depression is ended, something must be done to cut and to share the burden and loss which the farmers are experiencing, and assistance in the nature of relief to the debtor as well as to the creditor classes. All debts are going up. The farmer's equity in the land which he has been working is depreciating, and the first way to assist the creditor is to help the farmer and the only way to do so is to keep the farmer on the farm. Otherwise, the security has no value. Therefore, I believe something should be done as between the creditor and debtor classes, that will bring about a change in conditions. Insofar as the creditor class is concerned, I have naturally some knowledge of the way they are acting during this period of depression. I find they exercise the greatest patience, the greatest willingness to reduce interest, a great willingness to meet the farmer halfway and the greatest willingness to be fair and just and to assist in tiding him over this period. Fewer writs have been issued this last year than in any recent year in the province, fewer foreclosures have been applied for, and altogether a very proper attitude has been taken by the creditor classes in Saskatchewan, and I want to commend them for it.

Mr. Whatley: Might I ask how many banks have reduced their rates of interest and how many mortgage companies have reduced theirs?

Mr. Davis: Well, I can give my honorable friend an example of a mortgage company. I wrote to a mortgage company on behalf of a client of mine, who was to be charged eight percent interest, asking them to reduce the rate to six percent and by return mail I received advice from the company that the interest rate would be six percent, which action I think shows a very commendable attitude on the part of the creditor class. They must know that the security is only worth something while the farmer is on the land, and that, if the equity goes, the company is going to go out of business as well as the farmer. I think it is the common desire of all of us to see that the creditor is protected and gets back his money and that the farmer is kept on his land.

I was very glad to hear that legislation with regard to the Debt Adjustment Bureau will be introduced. There are some classes of creditors we know that go out into some areas of this province and crush the debtor in order to enrich themselves under the conditions that exist. I do not believe that these people should be allowed to get rich at the expense of unfortunates and I think steps should be taken to restrain them.

Now, being interested in the question of natural resources, I followed the speech of the Leader of the Government very closely when he gave us all the detail he did. Some criticism was passed upon my speech last year, when the resolution was being debated here, principally because I used the expression "pig in a poke", the criticism being that I had used it improperly in referring to our natural resources being returned. I made no apology then, insofar as my expressions were concerned; and I repeated them then and will now. We have had the transfer of the natural resources

to the people of Saskatchewan, but, actually, the transfer is not of as much benefit as we have been led to believe for the last few years. These resources were all here in 1905. Everything is exactly as it was under Dominion control. The forests, the coal mines are here and everything is still here. All that was transferred was the control. There was no transfer of the resources. We had the same natural resources prior to the execution of the agreement, and, insofar as the transfer of the control is concerned, the resources were transferred from the control of a very capable federal department with a very capable set of officials; and I want to commend them highly for their efficiency in the past because I think we had very efficient control in the department.

What I want to emphasize now is that there has been no transfer of natural resources. Insofar as monetary terms are concerned we got nothing. For many years we got a subsidy in lieu of the land, but we have less than that now, and, in addition we have now to administer the resources, something we had not to do before, but which the Dominion Government did.

Now, in order to assist, it is intended to get some compensation in lieu of land already sold. That is, it is the intention of the Government to try to get compensation from 1870 to date. That matter is now before the courts and no judgment has yet been given, and, as a result of the hearing at Ottawa, the decision was reserved, so I do not propose to discuss that. I will take the stand now, as I took it last year, that I believe that the Government made a bad bargain when they sealed the contract first and left, for subsequent arrangement, the amount of compensation to be received. I believe that the proper course to have pursued would have been to have ascertained what we were going to receive before we made the deal. I say that for the reason, as I stated last year, that the attitude of any tribunal is going to be entirely different in looking at an arrangement or proposition of law for determination after the contract covering the matter has been signed and concluded, making the matter acceptable to all parties, than if they are looking at it before the agreement was signed. Knowing that the agreement is signed it does not make a particle of difference, once they give the judgment as to the amount due. At that stage you can do nothing to bring about the payment to this province of any greater sum of compensation. That was the reason that I stated that I opposed the agreement last year, and I was not in favor of the agreement as it was introduced into the House.

Now, just here, Mr. Speaker, in connection with this subject, on the matter of free homesteads: My honorable friend the Prime Minister, as Minister of Natural Resources, indicated the Government was changing the policy in Saskatchewan insofar as free homesteads were concerned; that there was no longer to be free homesteads and that hereafter if anybody wanted Government lands they would have to pay a sum of money for them equal to \$3.00 per acre.

Premier Anderson: One dollar and up!

Mr. Davis: Up to \$4, yes. I regret that the Government has made this alteration in policy. I believe they made a mistake in so doing. We have had free homesteads in the province since the birth of the province, and all the readily available land and all the land brought under cultivation has largely been taken up in homesteads scattered from one end of the province to the other. Now, the remaining land is land that is very, very hard and difficult to bring under cultivation. It is mostly timber land, land upon which a heavy growth of timber is to be seen; land to a great extent hard to bring under cultivation. You are going to put a man in a different category than a few years ago. You are going to put a burden on this man and make it very, very hard for the man to do something with that land. I think the Government should have continued the policy of free homesteads insofar as the northern part of the province is concerned, and I think that, even at this date, a policy should be set up and followed out by the Government, such as I know is followed in another province of Canada, where a bonus is given to the homesteader for every acre of land cleared from timber and brought under cultivation. That should be the policy here. Free homesteads as in the pioneer days and bonus the homesteaders, or grant them a certain sum per acre—up to twenty acres say—to permit them to bring that land under cultivation and make homes for themselves and families.

Now, we have heard in the course of this debate a great deal about the development of the coal resources. I think it is to the credit of the province and of the Government that all the things are being done which have been done for the coal industry of Saskatchewan. But we have another industry in this province that also merits support and assistance from the Government of Saskatchewan. We hear a

great deal about "talking Saskatchewan", and "eating Saskatchewan", and "buying Saskatchewan", and "burning Saskatchewan", products, and I am going to deal with the burning of Saskatchewan cordwood.

The people in the northern part of Saskatchewan are needful and worthy of assistance from the Government just as much as are the coal people living in the south. It is a means of livelihood to people in the north, and more than ever in times such as these we are passing through. The man who is on a timber quarter can make sufficient in the winter time to enable him to carry on, but in the summer months, by boosting the sale of cordwood, the Government can make a great contribution to the welfare of the northern part of the province. The Minister of Public works indicated it was their intention to boost, in the public buildings in the north, the burning of lignite coal. We do not object to it being used where it can reasonably compete with any other coal, or cordwood, but I believe, when it comes to the public buildings in the north, facilities should be provided for the use and utilization of cordwood and the Government should be able to use it just as well as Souris coal, and thus be of great assistance to the farmers up there.

Now, insofar as mineral development is concerned, knowing the northern part of the province as I do, as a result of the general economic condition that prevails all over the world, mineral development has been lessened during the last year. It is surely no more serious in Saskatchewan than elsewhere, and I believe it is only a temporary lull, and that when conditions right themselves, as they are bound to do, once more we will see mineral development under way in the northern area.

The Consolidated Smelting and Mining Company has carried on exploration work in the northern part, and I understand they intend to do so during the next summer. There are other interesting developments, particularly the one known as Beaver Lake area, west of Flin Flon, which is a gold-bearing region and which has been much talked of by prospectors during the past ten or twelve years. In times such as these, when the price of base metals has fallen to the point where it is purely nominal, it is a natural development to start to look for gold. That same thing is happening now in the province, and thus we find a great deal of activity in the Beaver Lake area. Some English capitalists have come in there in the last few months, and are at present engaged in diamond drilling and in carrying on exploratory work. These people have faith in that part of Saskatchewan, and I only hope they may succeed in their efforts.

There is one matter I would like to draw to the attention of the Minister of Highways. It is the construction of a road over to Flin Flon Lake from Beaver Lake and I do not think that project would entail construction of more than ten or twelve miles of road. I understand that the honorable member for Cumberland (*Mr. Hall*) has brought the matter to the attention of the Minister of Highways, and I think something ought to be done this year.

The honorable member for Cumberland has made another excellent suggestion and that is that the Beaver Lake area should be set aside as a provincial scenic spot or park reserve. The west side of Beaver Lake is of limestone formation and never will be a mineralized area, and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful scenic spots in the province. There is no more beautiful lake, and I think the Government will be doing a wise and a good work for the province of Saskatchewan if it has this area explored and set aside as a provincial sanctuary or game sanctuary or something of that character; at all events set it aside.

Since the House met the last time great progress has been made at Island Falls. There has come into existence at Island Falls the first hydraulic power plant in the province, operating away up in the wilds of Saskatchewan, and power is delivered from the plant all the way to the Flin Flon and Sherritt Gordon mines in the province of Manitoba. These two mines are both completely ready for operation, development having taken place during the last few months. The big smelter at the Flin Flon has been set up, and the Sherritt Gordon is utilizing the same, and they are ready to operate to the fullest extent, when the prices for base metals are such as would warrant operations. I understand they are operating to some extent even at this time. I may say that I am very glad that we have gone through the prosperity we have because we have these developments and they are going to be in the position to contribute materially to our development up there in the future. I have always maintained that, with this important activity, we can gauge the extent of the prosperity of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and get an indication of what we may expect in the future. If we had not gone through the boom years there would not have

been such development, and it is true that one of the benefits of the boom condition, which we got by reason of that boom condition (even though we may be going through hard times now, and in some measure paying for it in these present conditions) is that we have that development all ready for the return of better times.

I was much interested in the remarks of my friend the Prime Minister, in dealing with the resources with regard to the fisheries of this province. We have a wonderful heritage in our fishery resources which are of wonderful value. They are, indeed, of infinite value, one of our greatest assets, which will continue to be of wonderful value so long as they are kept in their present condition, and so long as we continue to have the very best type of men engaged in connection with the operation and control of the fisheries of Saskatchewan. I urge upon the members of the Government that they do everything in their power to see that these positions in this service are occupied by men of skill, chosen because of the knowledge they have of fisheries and not because of their political affiliations. The Prime Minister of this province, who is also the Minister of Natural Resources, will be doing a good work for the province of Saskatchewan, if he sees that efficiency and knowledge are the prime considerations in connection with these positions.

In regard to the Game Branch, that practice is not being followed. One need only look into the list of game guardians given here in reply to a question, to see that knowledge of game, the administration of The Game Act or in the regulation of game, is not the primary consideration in these appointments. There are men in this list with no more knowledge of wild game than that pedestal over there (*indicating the pedestal supporting the bust of Lord Nelson, one of the decorations in the Legislative Chamber*). For instance, you will find there the name of one, Sawatsky, who assisted my friend so well in his constituency of Saskatoon. And in the same category is this man Ives, of Tisdale, and I believe my friend indicated the other day, that this man Brown from Moose Jaw, also is employed, or, at all events, employed in the Natural Resources Department.

These game guardians are in the positions to which they have been appointed because of the assistance they can render, politically, to the Government of Saskatchewan through this particular branch, and they are employed for that particular reason, for I do not know of anything else they can contribute to the people of the province in the Game Branch. Now, I urge upon the Government that, if it is desirous of developing our fisheries to the extent to which that industry is capable of development, they should keep a close eye on the Fisheries Branch and see to it that the men engaged in this branch are employed by reason of their ability and knowledge of the work they are called upon to do, and not by reason of their political activities and party affiliations.

In connection with the fisheries, I want to say a few words on an interesting experiment which has been made in my own home town. The Brooks Transportation Company, which operates out of Prince Albert, handles practically all the freight going into northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan, and they have been engaged in that business for some years. They take in the freight with tractors by a long circuitous route, and come back loaded with fish, which are brought back in a frozen state. This year, however, they made the experiment of freighting out fish by aeroplane from Lac la Ronge. They have been making two trips a day, bringing out fish freshly caught, landing them at Prince Albert where they are thrown on the ice, still alive and kicking. They get a price of from sixteen to twenty cents a pound for live fish which are shipped all over Canada and the United States. This is an industry that might well be assisted by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan. In the southern part of the province, the Government gives assistance by way of roads and road grants, and all parts of the province, with the exception of the north, have been given transportation facilities and assistance in that way by the Government. In the northern territory, however, they cannot get that assistance, and, in the past, they have had to rely on water transportation in summer and land transportation in the winter months. Now that the aeroplane has come and has been proved of inestimable value in the transportation business of the north country, I think the Government would be well advised to assist by way of a bonus or something of the kind in assisting this mode of transport, and so help to equalize for the people of the north what has already been done in the south, because it is of advantage to all the people of Saskatchewan. I would recommend to the attention of the Government the providing of some system of subsidizing this rapid form of transportation in the north.

Now with regard to forestry, I was much interested in the remarks of my friend, the Leader of the Government, to the effect that the Government was going to con-

tinue the aeroplane patrol service as in the past. I believe this is the best means of combatting fires which have taken such heavy toll of our timber resources. It may be that it is going to be expensive for the province and for the Dominion of Canada to continue that service, but the potential asset in our standing timber is so great as to warrant the expense, and the Government would be well advised to see that the proper type of fire service is continued. I was very pleased to hear that the Government was going to continue this service.

Mr. Speaker: It being six o'clock, I shall now leave the chair.

Resuming at 8 o'clock p.m., January 26, 1931, Mr. Davis said:

Mr. Speaker,—As the House rose for the dinner recess, I was discussing the matter of forestry, and I had commended the Government on the statement made by the Leader of the Government that they were going to continue the fire patrol service in the north country. We had one experience in the area north of Prince Albert last summer, as to the destruction that can be caused by fire in a very short time. One of the finest stands of timber was destroyed one day last summer, in one and a half hours. Twenty million feet of timber, estimated by experts to have taken 125 years to grow to the proportions to which it had grown at the time, were destroyed in a single day, in the matter of a few hours by fire. This is an indication of the necessity for a proper and adequate fire protection policy for our forestry resources, and, as I said before, the aerial patrol is the best means at our disposal of combatting this fire menace.

I was very much interested in the comments of the Prime Minister with regard to milling of our timber at The Pas, Manitoba. I must confess that I cannot follow him in his argument, nor follow him in his process of thought, by reason of the fact that I have a better knowledge than my honorable friend of that industry. The Pas mill is operated by the Prince Albert Lumber Company, and the mill was located there in order to take advantage of the rail transportation, and it must be located there because of the river transportation by which the timber is carried to the mill. The Carrot river starts at Wakaw, and ends at The Pas, and a great deal of Saskatchewan timber is floated down the Carrot river and down the Saskatchewan river also, and the mill must be located below the point where the timber is cut and the logs placed in the rivers. So far as Saskatchewan is concerned then, it is no great detriment to us that the mill is located at The Pas for the reason that most of the men employed come from this province of Saskatchewan, and I think, if the minister will investigate the records of his department, he will find that they bear me out in this statement. Men in my own district for years have been milling at The Pas. It struck me that it cannot be so highly improper to manufacture lumber from Saskatchewan at The Pas when it is necessary for this Government to import hay from The Pas. I think the minister should take the matter up with his Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Buckle*) as to why he had to go to The Pas for hay, when men in my own district had the necessary supplies of hay and needed the assistance to carry them through the winter. Furthermore, the hay they could have supplied would have been of a much better quality than that obtained from The Pas.

Last year I mentioned the matter (and I do not intend to dwell at length upon it on this occasion) of a road to Montreal lake. I understand that is being made this year by way of relief. That is a very excellent piece of work and I commend them for it. My friend, the Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Stewart*) last year, made a visit to the north country and saw a considerable part of it by aeroplane, and I am glad too, for he will now realize more intelligently the necessities of the north country.

I heartily commend the Government and have some good words to say to them for having taken over some of the men previously employed by the Dominion Government in the administration of the natural resources, into the provincial branch. I understand that they have taken over some excellent men and, in Major Barnett, the deputy minister, they have made an excellent selection, and anything I can do to facilitate the work he has in hand will be done, gladly.

Now, having dealt with natural resources, I wish to deal with a few matters that might be called "political" for a short time.

This Government, as I see it, has one or two great objectives in view, which they never lose sight of. Its first consideration is to continue itself in power in this

province, and the second is to continue and perpetuate the Government of the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, at Ottawa. This was shown at the last federal election when they did so much to assist the manufacturers to get rich by foisting high protection on the province of Saskatchewan. And because some reference was made by us to federal matters during the by-election in Estevan, they have spent a considerable length of time in trying to explain away their defeat as a result of the interjection of federal matters into a provincial campaign. When I went down to Estevan, I could not for the life of me see how this Government could be defeated in their first by-election since they took office in 1929. I was surprised to see so many of the ministers down there, including the Prime Minister. And seeing him there, I was reminded that, when the Arm River by-election was on, the present Prime Minister took great exception to the fact that several of the then ministers, including the present Leader of the Opposition, were taking part in that campaign. He claimed it was an unheard of thing, something beneath the dignity of a Prime Minister to go out and participate in a mere country by-election, that he and his then ministers would be better engaged on the business of the province in their own offices. Now, it is apparently quite the proper thing for this Prime Minister and members of his cabinet to go out and participate in a mere country by-election—for they were all at Estevan!

Then, let us look into this by-election in Estevan. I believe the Government knew, six months before it took place, that there was going to be a by-election in that constituency, for they had the ground well prepared. It was their first by-election, the first by-election after the defeat of the Liberal Government that had been in power in this province for twenty-four years, and it came just a few months after a federal election in which a Liberal Government had been swept away. So here, in the first place, was a condition favorable to the Government. Then, due to the fact that the coal industry was bringing money into the constituency all the time through sale of coal the economic condition throughout the district was not so serious as in other parts of the province, and, further, the Government had the prestige, which it carried into the election, of having done so much to foster and encourage the coal industry. Furthermore, they had just completed a beautiful highway from one end of the constituency to the other, on the construction of which they had spent in one year over half a million dollars. Then they had still another appeal: "Why be represented on the Opposition, when you might just as well be represented in the Government, and it is no advantage to the constituency to vote Liberal!" They had everything on which to make an appeal, everything on which to work. Their army of occupation moved in. They were all there—all the ministers, all the contractors, all of them with the exception of the minister from Swift Current and, if they could not win that constituency, I do not think I would be very far amiss if I said they could not win any constituency in the province of Saskatchewan. And when the result first was given, they came out with their time-honored cry "A great moral victory", but, as a few days went past, it became very nearly "A great immoral victory". When they went into the constituency in the first place, you could hear the roars of the high-powered cars of the ministers pouring into the constituency while the gravel put on by the Minister of Highways fairly flew from under the wheels. That was going down. But coming back, it was a different story. The muffers were on all the cars and Napoleon's retreat from Moscow had nothing on the retreat of our Tory friends from Estevan.

I had a peculiar experience myself on the Estevan road. Coming back in a very common car, such as we must use as members of the Opposition, we had just passed through Weyburn when we came to what looked like an abandoned gravel truck standing on the side of the road. We thought at first no one was in it, but when we got near we saw that there were two men sitting on the front seat. We got out to offer assistance, as was natural, but whom should we find occupying the front seat but the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Highways.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Mr. Speaker, in case anyone should believe the nonsense of my honorable friend, I was not in the truck

Mr. Davis: They were sitting on the front seat so deeply engrossed in what they were discussing that, unconsciously, I stopped to listen to my honorable friends, and the question they were debating so animatedly was who should pay for the bridge. And the Minister of Public Works was saying: "Permit me, Carlos, to pay for the bridge!" and the Minister of Highways was saying: "Ah, No! Permit me, my dear Jimmy, to pay for the bridge!" There they sat, billing and cooing, oblivious to all around them. I was going to move softly away when I heard a gurgling from inside

the truck and, on looking in, whom should I see but the Prime Minister of this province flat on his back with the Minister of Public Health holding an ice-pack to his head and my honorable friend from Hanley examining his feet to see if he had trachoma. And in the corner, the minister from Tisdale was seated, murmuring incoherently, "Hay from The Pas, oats from Peace River!" And we waited for a short time, when, tired and weary, tramping along the road came the Minister of Municipal Affairs carrying his china cat and his canary, and with him was the Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries wheeling a wheel barrow, and when I looked in the wheel barrow, lo and behold! there was that "engineer of elections", Mr. "Snort" Williamson

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And then you woke up!

Mr. Davis: Coming back to the election: The Government had prepared for this election, had all the ground prepared, and after it is over, the chief criticism the Government has to make is that federal issues were interjected into the campaign. And why should they not be interjected into the campaign, when the Government in this province is merely part and parcel of the Federal Government at Ottawa, and the mere tool of the Federal Government? I think it very right and just that federal issues should have been discussed when that condition prevails.

Let us go back for a moment to the federal election of 1930 when our friends opposite did so much to ensure the return of Mr. Bennett. Throughout that campaign, in every part of the province, all the ministers of this Government took part and from all my reading in the press, there was not a minister who did not take up a good deal of his time in discussing subjects that were purely provincial. My honorable friend, the Prime Minister, did not speak at a single point where he did not mention provincial affairs. My friend, when he leaves home, always carries four articles with him—his hat, his umbrella, his rubbers and a copy of School Bill No. 1. My honorable friend addressed a meeting in the schoolhouse at Birch Hills—also used as a theatre—and he came into the theatre in the darkness between two shows. The spotlight was cast on the screen, and sweeping and swaying all over the screen, it finally landed on "George Washington" Anderson, Prime Minister of this province. Now, he had with him on that occasion a copy of School Bill No. 1, and the picture of the burning school. I would like him to bring that picture into the House some time, as we would like to see this picture which was circulated all over the province of Quebec. Then he told them about this school in such moving language that they could almost hear the crackle of the flames, and the timbers falling in the school and the cries of the children being dragged out of the building. They got so wrought up about it that the local bucket brigade was called into action. This, Mr. Speaker, was all done for a purpose, that purpose being to create the same old kind of campaign, to stir up racial and religious strife, in order to ensure the return of a Tory candidate in the federal campaign as it had ensured the return of the provincial Tories.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I mean for a few moments to discuss the report brought in by Mr. Sampson in connection with the Estevan by-election affair. I have read that report on a good many occasions, and I want to compliment him upon it and I want also to compliment the Attorney General in picking a good man to go down there to Estevan, a man who is held in the highest esteem by all the people of this province. The more I read the report, the more I am convinced that they should be able to chase down the perpetrator of this wrong. The investigator finds that there was a tampering with the ballots for the four polling subdivisions of Roche Percee, Outram, Cote and Steelman, and that the tampering took place after the ballot boxes were handed over to the returning officer on the evening of December 23. Three of the ballot boxes were handed to the returning officer in the back room he used as an election office, the fourth, the box from Cote, being handed to him at the Empire Hotel from which place he immediately removed it to his election office. All the four deputies say that their ballot boxes when delivered to the returning officer were in the same condition as when closed after the counting of the ballots, and Mr. Sampson sees no reason to doubt their statements in that regard. Therefore, all the tampering that was done took place when the boxes were in the hands of the returning officer and in the back room he used as an election office. As the ballot boxes were brought in, they were all put on shelves in the office, and the keys of the ballot boxes handed in on the night of the election, December 23, were placed by the returning officer in a drawer which was locked. When he left the office that night, he locked both doors to the inside room used as the election office and also the outside door of the general office. The keys remained in the drawer in the desk in the inside

office until the next day, when the returning officer went in at 5 p.m. and put all the keys into an unused ballot box which he locked, retaining the key in his own possession thereafter. Earlier in the day, the returning officer accompanied by his clerk, attended and sealed up all the ballot boxes on hand with sealing wax impressing thereon a private seal of his own, the sealing being done in such a way that the ballot box could not be opened by the key without either cutting the string or breaking the seal. Therefore, what happened to these boxes happened on the night of December 23 or on the morning of December 24. Now, the desk drawer was locked on that night, and the door of the office where the desk was, was also locked. The outside door was locked and the returning officer says that, when passing the premises later on in the night, he tried the outside door and found it was still locked. Now there were two doors to the office where the desk was, and only two keys, which were both in the possession of the returning officer. And he had a key to the outside door, but there were four other keys to this door, so that if the person who did the tampering had secured possession of one of those four keys, he had still to secure entry to the back room where the boxes and the keys to the boxes were kept. That being the case, surely the person who found access and did the tampering, must have known a great deal about the premises to tamper with these ballots, and consequently, it should not be a difficult matter to trace him down

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: My honorable friend knows that the best detectives in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are working on the case.

Mr. Davis: I am glad to hear that, and I am quite sure they will use every effort to see that the perpetrator is brought to justice.

Now these were the conditions. What was the motive? My friend the Prime Minister suggests that it was an enemy of his Government, the inference being that it must have been some adherent of the Liberal party. To say that the tampering was the work of an adherent of the Liberal party to bring discredit on the Government of my honorable friend, is foolish, and a suggestion that is not worthy of him. How would the Liberal party, after fighting as hard as it did to win the seat, and having won it, throw its hard-won victory away by handing the seat to the Tory candidate? The idea is ridiculous. No. The only type who would do such a thing belongs to one of two classes. Either he belongs to the type of partisan who, because of his love of politics and zeal for his party, would stop at nothing to ensure the election of his candidate; (probably it might have been done by an over-zealous member of this group in order that his candidate, though beaten in the election, might still be successful or have another chance), or he belongs to a group of men who are interested in continuing this Government in power; men who are getting fat contracts; men who are waxing rich because of this Government; men who would do this thing in order to continue this Government in power so that they might live in ease and luxury. In one of those two groups my friend, no doubt, will find the culprit who did this wrong. I am very glad the Attorney General has got the best men to go down there to handle this matter, and I hope he will press the search for the perpetrator of this wrong. If, however, towards the end of the session, nothing has come out of the investigation, we, on this side of the House, will have to give attention to what other steps should be taken.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the honorable the Provincial Treasurer (*Hon. Howard McConnell*) when he spoke in this debate, addressed a few remarks to me. I want to take this opportunity of thanking him for the kindness he did me when he read the speech I made in the city of Saskatoon. I am only sorry that he did not have time to read the whole speech, for I think it was a fairly good speech directed against the present Government. There was a very good reference to this Government that my honorable friend missed out. I called it the "Klanderson" Government, and I said that the three leading members of it were Dr. Klanderson, Mr. Kluckle and Mr. McKonnell, spelled with a "K"—and I think they were very appropriately named. I am very sorry, however, if I hurt the feelings of the Provincial Treasurer by what I said in that speech, for I know he is a good man, a very kind man, and there is nothing I would do at any time or in any way to hurt the feelings of my honorable friend.

Now I want to deal with political history in this country, spread over a number of years, more particularly with regard to the tariff policies of the two great parties.

This province of Saskatchewan, we are always told, is an agricultural province and not an industrial province, where we must sell our surplus agricultural pro-

ducts on the markets of the world, where protection is no good. That is, we have to sell our goods on the open markets of the world in competition with the produce of other countries, and consequently we cannot sell in a protected market; and we cannot produce to sell in competition with the other countries of the world if we have to buy in a highly protected market the goods we need for production purposes, but that only handicaps us further in meeting the competition of other countries in the world market. For that reason, it has always been the desire of the people of Western Canada to have a tariff so low as to enable them to meet this competition, and it is only natural that that should be the desire of the farmers in the portion of the country in which we live. Consequently any political party that based its sole appeal to the people upon a policy of high protection could never succeed in this province of Saskatchewan, and you could not be elected in this province if you went to the people with a policy of high protection which is against the logical conclusions of the farmers themselves. So how could the Conservative party successfully appeal to the people of Western Canada on a policy of high protection? They could not. You Progressives can talk all you like about there being no difference between the two older parties when it comes to the tariff, but you could not elect in this western country one single, solitary supporter of a high tariff policy for the Dominion of Canada. You could not elect one single, solitary Conservative candidate on that platform under any conditions, and, more particularly conditions that are not such as to make it feasible to support such a policy.

Our friends of the Conservative party knew, and still know, that if they were going to secure power in this Dominion, and hold power, they must make inroads into the low tariff provinces of Western Canada, and, more particularly Saskatchewan. So our friends put their heads together and said, "If we are going to secure power in Canada, we must find a means or we must stay out of power. We must do something to split up the low tariff forces and we must elect men to go to Ottawa to represent us and help put into effect a policy of high protection and we cannot do that if we go out and ask the people to support high tariff candidates representing a high tariff party." I do not believe they could elect one member, and they knew it would be impossible for the people to support and follow such a policy.

Premier Anderson: That is what you said a year ago?

Mr. Davis: Yes, that is true. And I said it at Estevan. Why should any person in Western Canada with an ounce of brains vote to put into power at Ottawa a high tariff party.

Premier Anderson: It is not a high tariff party and that is the explanation.

Mr. Davis: It is a high tariff party! If we have not a high tariff party now in power in this Dominion then I do not know what is a high tariff party.

Premier Anderson: You do not!

Mr. Davis: They say there is no difference between the two political parties. Well, let anybody sit down and examine the tariffs in force under the two Governments and then tell me there is no difference between the two parties on the tariff. My honorable friend and the members of his party know that they support a party pledged to a policy of high protection—outright high protection! Mr. Bennett is one of the highest protectionists ever to lead a Government in Canada. He told the people of Canada all through the campaign, last summer, that what this country needed was high protection, and if he got back they would get it. The election "smoke" no sooner blew away than a special session of the Parliament at Ottawa was called together, and, immediately, everything was increased upwards all along the line. But, as I say, they knew that they could not win any seats in this country if they appealed to the people on the policy of high tariffs. Therefore, as you look back on political conditions you can see distinctly just how our friends went about bringing in the conditions as we now have them. They started some years ago to undermine the low tariff forces and to circulate propaganda which was to bring about their success and elect members in the province of Saskatchewan in order that they might secure power in the Dominion of Canada.

The first essential was to secure a new leader for their provincial organization and the choice fell upon my honorable friend. The Moose Jaw Convention was held and he was chosen as the leader of the Conservative party and he is now the Leader of the Government.

And talk about your politics in the Civil Service! My honorable friend at that time was in the Civil Service. I now understand how my honorable friend talked about making the Civil Service free of politics, after being in the provincial Department of Education for some ten years or so. The Conservatives of the province put him in as the leader of the Tory party. How did they find out he was a Tory if he was not taking part in politics? How comes it that, after being ten or twelve years in the public service, he wakes up one morning and is elected Tory leader? I do not know what that is if it is not politics; and if it does not mean that my honorable friend was, during the twelve years he was serving the public, playing politics in the service to secure for himself the leadership of the Conservative party. He secured a seat in the 1925 provincial election and immediately we could see the stamp of campaign cur friends were prepared to carry on in the province. The first department they attacked and continued to attack all the way through was the Department of Education. They attacked the department, the heads and the iniquities of the educational system of this province, from one end to the other, year in and year out.

Then the next step in this program was the great Winnipeg convention when Mr. Bennett was selected to head the Conservative party in Canada. One could not have judged, on that occasion and at that time, the type of campaign that was going to be waged in this province in 1929 in the provincial election. But my honorable friend and his supporters went out from the start and carried on a campaign along racial and religious lines, putting one race against the other and one religion against the other. I stated so at Saskatoon, and state so again, that from the start of the famous Arm River by-election that program was apparent. We were relegated into the middle ages in the campaign that was carried on, or back to something as it existed over 400 years ago. So far as I am concerned I hope and pray that Saskatchewan or any other part of Canada will never experience again the same kind of campaign that Saskatchewan saw at that time. I spoke in various places during that campaign and I never once . . .

Mr. Hanbidge: Kerrobert!

Mr. Davis: Yes, Kerrobert as well. And the honorable member for Kerrobert sits here as the result of a campaign such as I have described.

Mr. Hanbidge: And you helped a whole lot!

Mr. Davis: Now, Mr. Speaker, we come to the next step in this program. My honorable friend the other day, in speaking in this debate, got up and talked about imported agitators talking from platforms in this province. Well, I would remind him if he needs any reminding at all that before he came into this House there was some importation of agitators going on, one of the most notorious of them all being a gentleman known as J. J. Maloney. Mr. Maloney was a resident of eastern Canada but he first cropped up in the by-election in the federal constituency of Prince Albert, in 1926. His ability as an agitator must have been well known, for he was let loose on the people of the province of Saskatchewan by the Conservative organizers in that campaign in Prince Albert. He came to Prince Albert for the first time under the auspices of the Tory party for the purpose of taking part in that election.

The first public meeting he ever addressed in the province was a meeting held on behalf of the Tory party in the campaign in the city of Prince Albert, held in the Conservative committee rooms. I think that should be sufficient to indicate who brought J. J. Maloney to the province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a good many people besides myself were very curious as to why he was imported. I may tell my honorable friends that reports came to me from my home city of Prince Albert about this gentleman's language on the public platform. It was the language of obscenity and filth. I had several of his meetings reported to see if that were true, and every time he was being reported he ascertained in some way that he was, or he was warned by some of his friends that he was being reported and that he would have to be careful. And he started each of his meetings in this, "I am being reported", but on other occasions he indulged in language and aspersions that were filthy, and which should not be permitted on any public platform anywhere. That is the kind of campaign that was carried on in that seat. He charged an admission fee of fifty cents for his meetings in the evening, after he had addressed the ladies at fifty cents a head in the afternoon, and to anybody who would pay fifty cents he kept urging my defeat, the defeat of the Gardiner administration and the return of the Anderson administration. It was all part and parcel of the Conservative campaign conducted in this province. Then I had a visit

in my constituency from an ex-nun. She came in there to address meetings urging the defeat of the Liberal administration and the return of the Government headed by my honorable friend. She talked about the wearing of the garb and those who attended her meetings alleged she had her garb with her in a bag, and, standing up on the platform put this thing on piece by piece, making suggestive comments all the time of one kind and another. Then we had this alleged ex-priest Blanchette. He addressed meetings and carried on long harangues at the end of the meetings. On the 24th of May we had a cross burned in my part of the constituency, just the right time to celebrate the remaining two weeks of an election campaign which was one of the most scurrilous ever waged in any constituency in Canada. I am prepared to say, Mr. Speaker, that throughout that campaign I was the victim of the most scurrilous and dirty campaign that ever was carried on in the Dominion.

Premier Anderson: They used you pretty rough.

Mr. Davis: At the burning of this cross on the 24th of May they burned all the old, worn-out rubber tires that were to be found. They used them all up and that is about the one advantage we got from the visit of this gentleman. It was the worst kind of a campaign and one that will always remain in my memory while I am in politics. I would not wish my worst political enemy anywhere ever to be the subject of that kind of campaign.

Mr. Hanbidge: What about your own campaign?

Mr. Davis: If we cannot win in the province by fair means we do not want to win by foul. Then, Mr. Speaker, in other parts of the province they were up to the same thing but in a different form, hoodwinking the electors into the belief that there was something wrong, that there was dishonest administration and they misrepresented facts in order to get the public to believe that there was some truth in the allegations that these gentlemen made. They went out and tried to undermine the confidence of the people in the personal characters of the members of the Government, that the whole lot of them were a bunch of rogues and crooks. You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that there was no direct charge of wrong-doing but by innuendo, by the creation of suspicion, by inference and things of that character they carried on this vicious campaign. They went out and they did make some of the people of the province believe that the former members of the Government were a crowd of rogues. Now, I think that our characters were very much vilified as a result of that kind of campaign. We were maligned here and there all over the province, at every opportunity during that campaign, and I hope and pray that, when the time comes when they must place their record before the electors of this province, no one will start out against them with a similar type of campaign that we had to contend with.

Mr. Hanbidge: You are just a little sore because you were beaten.

Mr. Davis: No, I am not sore because I was beaten. I am quite content to be here. I have not enjoyed anything in politics half so much as I have enjoyed my sojourn over here. There is freedom of action here, and lots of freedom of speech; every member can do as he likes here and we can indulge ourselves when opportunities like this come our way. We are certainly not sore because the Government was turned out. The Liberal party in this province is in politics forever. It was right that there should be a change and I believe that that change came at the right time and under right conditions in the interests of the Liberal party of the province of Saskatchewan, and I think that the people of this province in the short life of this Government will get enough of Tory government to do them for twenty-five years.

Premier Anderson: Yes, four at a time.

Mr. Davis: Well, you are sitting over there now. Stick with it if you can.

Then our friends talked about an independent audit. You will remember that we used to hear a lot about an independent audit in the province of Saskatchewan and their threats to the public of the shocking state of affairs which would be disclosed to the public eye. Just give them the opportunity and they would show the electorate something that would shake them with a holy horror of a Liberal administration. That was what they suggested. Well, there was an independent audit carried out by the firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company in the summer of 1929, but that did not satisfy our Conservative friends. They got another firm to conduct another audit. They got no less a firm than George A. Touche and Company, and,

after going into the accounts of the province in every department, at the end of their audit work, they produced a balance sheet. The balance sheet is by George A. Touche and Company, which is a well-known firm. And after all the charges made by our Conservative friends that we had stolen the people's money, that we had defrauded the people of the province of hundreds of thousands of dollars, there is not one thing there from beginning to end that will bear out one of the accusations of the groups that are now opposite. It was just one of the means which they used to secure power. But so long as that kind of thing is permitted to be carried on in election campaigns, the character of no public man is safe or secure. As soon as the Public Accounts were to be laid on our desks we were to hear about it. It stands there as a monument to the honesty and efficiency of former Liberal administrations in the province.

We heard much too, about this "Quebec domination". We were going to import French-Canadian immigrants into this province to dominate it, politically. Why, even my friend the Minister of Public Works, had us bringing them in by the car load—250,000 was a very small number to be brought in so that Quebec might dominate Saskatchewan. And we heard all about the bilingual stamps and receipts that were being issued by Ottawa, and the voters were urged to oust the Liberal Government which, they said, was responsible for these iniquities. But, lo and behold, what happened? The Government of Mr. Mackenzie King was defeated and Mr. Bennett secured power, put there principally because twenty-seven of his supporters from the province of Quebec were elected to the House of Commons. You would then have thought that our friends opposite and members of their party, who had been so active along these lines, had been struck dead. The bi-lingual postage stamps continued to be issued, and there was not one voice raised in complaint from this whole aggregation in the province of Saskatchewan!

Then we were charged, Mr. Speaker—and I am sorry that the matter was not dealt with by my honorable friend the Attorney General—with the granting of permits to bootleggers. He took great exception to the remarks of the honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*) the other day when we were told in this House that permits were being granted to bootleggers. Now let me say to him first that I do not think he is granting any permits to any bootleggers to carry on illegal liquor traffic in this province. I believe that he is fairly, honestly and rigorously administering the law. I believe that the Mounted Police are doing the same thing. But let me say now, as we know now, that there was bootlegging going on while a Liberal administration was in charge just as there is now with a Conservative administration in charge. They are trying honestly and fearlessly to enforce the law, and we did the same thing. But we were accused of granting permission to bootleggers to carry on all over this province. The present Attorney General has been in charge of that department for two years and will anyone say that they have not granted a single individual a permit who has not broken the law at any time during those two years? My honorable friends have more sense. But listen to this in a speech delivered at Imperial during the Arm River by-election, as reported in the *Regina Daily Star* of October 11, 1928:

"The Regina member was discussing The Saskatchewan Temperance Act when he used the word 'bootlegger'. He paused and said, 'I don't know much about liquor or gambling. I don't even know if you have a liquor store here in Imperial. But I am willing to wager that if you have a pet bootlegger here, he's a Grit!'"

And it says, "Loud Applause". The clear inference is that all bootleggers were Grit bootleggers, and that Liberal offenders and law-breakers were being let go unpunished while all Tory offenders were being prosecuted. Now, my honorable friend in all fairness, should have backed up that statement with some facts and some cases. But he cannot produce one case after two years in his administration, where any permit was granted and where one offender was being protected because he was known to be a supporter of the Liberal Administration in the province of Saskatchewan. Then we had my honorable friend the Minister of Municipal Affairs. He took a crack at this thing. Only, he went a little more directly at it. In a speech by him on May 31, 1929, he said this:

"Turning to the Attorney General's Department and the enforcement of the liquor laws, Mr. McConnell said that the Government had not tried to eliminate bootlegging but had been in 'cahoots' with it."

That was a direct charge against me, that I was in league with the bootleggers, receiving money, I presume, or receiving something, for granting protection or immunity from punishment to bootleggers in the province of Saskatchewan. That was a statement below the dignity of any public man, and, furthermore he could not and did not substantiate it. My honorable friend is in his seat and I would suggest that, at the first opportunity, he get up and withdraw that statement made against me—that I was in “cahoots” with the bootleggers. He made another statement of a very similar character on July 15, 1929, after the election. The report reads:

“Mr. McConnell stated that the Government had deliberately compounded with bootleggers, criminals and offenders against the law for political reasons. In this connection he again referred to Harry Bronfman, the charges of Inspector Taylor and Constable Gallon. He charged that the Attorney General’s Department and the Attorney General had betrayed the trust placed in them by the people of the province and that the Attorney General had neglected to carry into effect his oath of office when the opportunity demanded, thereby bringing respect for law and order into disrepute.”

The same sort of accusation that he took such great exceptions to this afternoon.

Then there was a direct charge made by the Prime Minister charging the same thing, that there was an organization which was being protected, and they made the people of this province believe that. They were very astute in their methods of operation. They seized upon the Bronfman matter as evidence that immunity was being given. It was all perfect melodrama. All through the cities, the towns and little villages of Saskatchewan, they spread the story of the poor, struggling man with a family to support who had been brutally sent to gaol for breaking the law and who could not pay his fine, and yet at the same time down in the city of Montreal, living in luxury with all the things his ill-gotten money could buy, Bronfman was receiving immunity from prosecution. One law for the poor and another for the rich! That is what they told the people of Saskatchewan. That the reason we did not prosecute Bronfman was because he was being protected by the Government of the province of Saskatchewan.

Now I am going to take a little time this evening to outline some of the salient facts in connection with the Bronfman matter. My honorable friend the Attorney General mentioned it this afternoon. He said that it was a well-known fact that this man had been dealing in liquor and that the offence with which he was primarily charged took place in 1920. Now, my honorable friend knows that, though the offence which was alleged took place in 1920, the charge of bribing a customs officer was not known until 1927—nothing was known about it because the man who was alleged to have been offered a bribe never referred to it or told anybody about it, not even the officers of his department, until he told the commission about it in 1927. For seven years he never told anybody anything about this.

In connection with what are, or what were, known as the Bronfman interests, these people were operating a wholesale drug business. As I remember it a wholesale drug license

Mr. Warren: Might I ask the honorable gentleman a question: Why was this man allowed a wholesale license or a wholesale drug license?

Mr. Davis: He secured a certain license in this province as a wholesale druggist, and there were others who secured a wholesale drug license but the files of my honorable friend will show, that two or three of these drug licenses were cancelled by the Government a day or two after issue. The files will show that. But in addition to that these men had to have a—I am not sure of the proper term—wholesale license, a Dominion license, a license which was granted by the Federal authority and had nothing to do with the provincial Government. And the federal Government—a Conservative Government I should say, by the way—issued that license.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Oh, yes, and a Liberal Government at Ottawa too!

Mr. Davis: Before 1921?

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: After 1921!

Mr. Davis: No.

Mr. Warren: I would like to ask another question: Were not these licenses recommended by the provincial Government?

Mr. Davis: These licenses were not recommended by the provincial Government. They were granted on federal authority as my friend knows. The export liquor warehouses is what my honorable friend is thinking about, warehouses where liquor was stored while it was being exported to the United States of America. My honorable friend knows that these warehouses started shipping the day prohibition commenced in the United States, and they could not be interfered with by the provincial Government, and, of course, these Bronfman interests, also, were entitled to take liquor from the warehouse ostensibly for the purpose of shipping to points elsewhere in Canada, but as everyone knows it largely never was, but was short-circuited elsewhere. A Liberal Government was in power and there was a Conservative Opposition, yet you never heard one squeak from them then, and there was nothing that this Government could do to rectify the condition that then existed. Not one word was there ever uttered in condemnation of the Government in this House by the Opposition of that time.

The first thing we heard about this was in 1927 or in 1926, when, as a result of certain charges made in Ottawa, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the Customs Department of the Federal Government. A Royal Commission was appointed, and that commission consisted of the Honorable Chief Justice Brown of this province, as chairman, and two other judges from Eastern Canada. They received their commission by order-in-council of the Federal Government. They were appointed to investigate the Customs Department and they travelled from coast to coast. After their investigations were completed, they made their report and I hold in my hand a copy of that report and in connection with Mr. Bronfman, and the much-heard-of recommendation that he be prosecuted, on page 54 of this report it states as follows:

"That prosecution be instituted against Harry Bronfman for the alleged bribery of Inspector Knowles."

Inspector Knowles was a federal officer in the employ of the federal Department of Customs, a Dominion Government official.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: A citizen of the province of Saskatchewan at the time it happened.

Mr. Davis: Yes. But from 1920 to 1927 although this man knew that an attempt had been made to bribe him, he never said one word until he was giving evidence before the customs commission. He never reported it to any of his superior officers. Now, the commission came out and said, having heard the evidence of Mr. Knowles in Regina, "we recommend that Mr. Bronfman should be prosecuted for bribery". That report was made to the House of Commons at Ottawa, and it was tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa. As a result of that report of the Brown commission the Federal Government commenced to implement the recommendations contained in that report, one of the recommendations being, as I have said, that Harry Bronfman be prosecuted.

The first thing I learned about it, after the report, was a news item in the *Leader-Post* on March 22, 1928. I have a typewritten copy. This news item contained the statement that instructions had been issued by the federal authorities at Ottawa to Messrs. Tingley & Malone, barristers of Regina, instructing them, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, to go into the matter, and, in short, to carry out whatever prosecutions the Dominion authorities saw fit to institute. At any rate they instructed counsel, and then along came the Arm River by-election in October, I think it was 1928. At this time it became a matter of public discussion. I had seen this news item in the press; there had been no request of any kind made to me up to this time, and that was all that I knew about it. No copy of the report had been sent to me or to any official of the department, and nobody knew anything about it. The report was made to the federal authorities and there was no request made to the department of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan that we should carry out the recommendations of this commission. They recognized that this was a federal responsibility as instanced by a news item published in a daily newspaper in the city of Regina on March 22, 1928, intimating that instructions had been given to a Regina firm of solicitors to prosecute, or, at least, instructions to implement the conditions contained in the report, and to prosecute Bronfman was one of the recommendations of that report.

Now, I only saw that in the press, and, with the Arm River by-election approaching and this matter having become a question of public discussion, I went to see Mr. Tingley and asked him what was being done in connection with this prosecution. He told me that he had been delayed from March until towards the end of September by reason of the fact that he could not get a statement about the case because certain witnesses were in other parts of the Dominion on duty, and as Inspector Knowles had been sick and had been on an extended holiday, and that he had not been able to carry the instructions into effect. I went up into the Arm River by-election and spoke at various points, including Craik. I outlined the facts there as I have here, and stated what Mr. Tingley had stated, that he had notification from the Federal Government to carry this prosecution through to the end. But with every statement I made I concluded with the remark that my department, the Department of the Attorney General of the Government of Saskatchewan, had nothing to do with the prosecution of Harry Bronfman. If you will go through the files of the newspapers and find the reports of the statements made by me, you will find that that is the explanation I made at that meeting at Craik. *The Regina Daily Star* did say, months afterwards, that I had made the statement that I was going to carry the prosecution through. But you will find nowhere, in *The Regina Star* or elsewhere in the paragraphs of the newspapers in connection with that campaign, where I said that the prosecution was going to be carried through by other than the Federal Government. I maintained throughout that it was their responsibility.

The report of Mr. Tingley went to Ottawa and no prosecution took place. The Government and the Department of Justice, through the minister at Ottawa, were queried about it, and, as a result of that query, it was clearly indicated that, with the receiving of that report from their solicitors in Regina, and after it was submitted to the law officers of the Crown in the Department of Justice, they held that there was no chance of a prosecution succeeding. Then Hon. Mr. Lapointe got up in the House of Commons at Ottawa and said that the responsibility for initiating the prosecution lay with the Department of Justice. If it had to be started at all, that is where it had to start. The report of the Brown Commission was a report made to the House of Commons and the recommendations of the commission, if they were to be implemented, were the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Federal Department of Justice. They did not initiate the proceedings. We had nothing to do with the recommendations of the commission in the province of Saskatchewan and we, therefore, had nothing to do with the initiation of the prosecution of Harry Bronfman, as my honorable friend subsequently found out. That was the background of the case against which our friends opposite melodramatically discussed prosecutions of bootleggers. Here was a fine chance for them to be melodramatic about the poor man being prosecuted and the rich man being left there in Montreal scot free.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Did my honorable friend have any correspondence with the Department of Justice?

Mr. Davis: I had no correspondence with the Department of Justice.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: None?

Mr. Davis: None, so far as I remember. There was no correspondence with the Department of Justice, although there may have been a letter after the Customs Commission report asking if they were going to take any steps to prosecute. I believe I did possibly write to enquire if they were taking any steps. If that letter was written

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: There is no copy of it! There was none written according to the files.

Mr. Davis: Well, possibly the letter was not written. I do not remember ever having written it. But that was the position. The Government at Ottawa did not initiate this prosecution, and no one else did, until my honorable friends came into power—and my friends drew a blank in starting this prosecution, and to show that they had nothing to go on

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Why do you say "a blank"?

Mr. Davis: Because the only thing on which to base any prosecution they had to go to Ottawa for.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: As a matter of fact, the Minister of Justice made the statement, to which my honorable friend refers, just before the election of 1929.

Mr. Davis: No. before that.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: What was the date?

Mr. Davis: May 22.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: When was the election?

Mr. Davis: June 6.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Merely a question of a week or two.

Mr. Davis: At all events, before my friends could start this prosecution they had to send to Ottawa to the Department of Justice to find what this was all about in order to base a prosecution, although they had been talking about it all over the province.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: My honorable friend knows that all the evidence given before the Royal Commission was at Ottawa. He never got any of it here.

Mr. Davis: Absolutely. It was all at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: You had nothing of it here at all.

Mr. Davis: No. We had nothing of it here at all, and that is why he had to send to Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Why didn't you get it?

Mr. Davis: We never had it, because it was taken by the Federal Department of Justice. I can read all that Hon. Mr. Lapointe said:

"That is exactly what has been done in this case. The officers of the Department of Justice, after having received the evidence taken before the Royal Commission, came to the conclusion that in law we had not a good case against Bronfman, and the Department of National Revenue was so advised."

Then he goes on to state:

"As far as the Attorney General of the province is concerned I quite agree, too, that all indictments must be preferred by the Attorney General, but surely there must be somebody to initiate something. Especially when it comes from the federal authorities, the Attorney General of the province never acts unless some federal officer lays a complaint against somebody, and then it becomes the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute. But when the federal authorities come to the conclusion that they cannot prosecute and do not lay any complaint or charge against the man before the provincial authorities, I do not think the provincial authorities can be blamed for not prosecuting."

Now that is the statement of the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. They say it was our duty to prosecute after they had initiated proceedings, and they did not proceed because they decided that they had not a good case in law. Then the Government changed, and the new Government proceeded to prosecute Bronfman, and as they knew they could not get any conviction against him they dug up another charge against him, and, lo and behold, up springs one William Denton as their "star" witness in this further charge. They were going to have two cases, so that if they did not catch him with one they might catch him with the other. Everyone knows the outcome of that trial, and the scene in which Denton figured as a perjurer. The surprising thing to me is that, after the old Government was defeated in 1929 and until the new Government took office, this gentleman, Denton, was down here every day watching who came and went from my department, indicating that there was a very close connection between him and my friends opposite.

My friend says this trial cost the province \$22,000. Well, I say it cost the province \$22,000 too much.

Mr. Gardiner: We will want to know why they did not prosecute Denton by the time the next election comes along.

Mr. Davis: Now having failed with the Bronfman charges, our friends come along and try to implicate our good names. For instance, what has become of the Munnoch report—the report of the special investigation of G. B. Munnoch, of Calgary? They wanted to have that report too come before a committee of the Legislature—the Committee on Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, and that Committee convened at this table. It was called to order by the Clerk of the House, and I asked the Clerk what the business before the Committee was, and when it was stated the “Munnoch Report”, immediately there was a motion to adjourn, and the committee adjourned, and nothing more has been heard of it. Now, as this report makes some accusations against certain individuals, I think it should be dealt with at this session of the House.

Then there was the Royal Commission appointed to consider the so-called “Bryant Charges”, and the report of that commission has not yet been received. But the peculiar thing about this particular matter is that, in the Estevan by-election, our friends said that I was responsible for all this expenditure in connection with that commission—that I, personally, was responsible! And a member of the House, the other day, said that all the members of the Legislature were equally responsible as the House had voted unanimously that these charges be referred to a Royal Commission of enquiry. The position I take is that the person who, as a member of this Legislature, persuaded all those “bums” from all over Saskatchewan to go down to his office and make these affidavits is responsible. If the responsibility for this expenditure rests on anyone, it is on the Minister of Public Works and then upon the Government, for he came up here as a minister of the Crown and read those affidavits, and I did what I think the House agreed was the best thing—that the best way to clear this matter up was to have it referred to an impartial tribunal composed of men skilled in the weighing of evidence. That was agreed to by all the House and by the Government, for anything I suggested as a private individual has no weight until it is accepted by the Government, because it involved the expenditure of public money, for which they are responsible. If any responsibility rests upon any one person, I contend that it rests upon the Minister of Public Works first and then on the Government, and then, by reason of the fact that the Government accepted my amendment, they are wholly and solely responsible for I cannot make a motion for the expenditure of public money, as this House very well knows.

Now, we had another investigation and report. This was in connection with the Farm Loan Board. One would have thought from his experience of last year, and the very costly speech he made on that occasion, that once would have been enough for my friend the Provincial Treasurer. But he thought he would try to make good his assertions of deficiencies in the Farm Loan Board and . . .

Hon. Mr. McConnell: He did, too!

Mr. Davis: No, he did not, as I shall proceed to demonstrate. He had a further investigation made, and a raft of inspectors went out in the year 1930 to value the farm lands held as assets by the Farm Loan Board, which his own witness, Weston, himself stated, under oath before the Public Accounts Committee, last year, fluctuated in value from year to year and in accordance with the returns of the products of the land. It is impossible to go out and place a fair valuation on farm lands in a year when farm lands, so far as actual returns are concerned, are worth little or nothing.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Did the honorable gentleman read the report? The valuers reported the values on the average over a period and did not need to wait until the wheat increased in price.

Mr. Davis: Then that simply means that the report was a guess by the valuers, and you are trying to make that out as an actual valuation. You cannot get a reputable farm loan manager in this province who will come out and say that you can value lands in 1931. Just take the answer to the question with regard to the matter of the insurance placed on buildings situated on lands covered by mortgage to the Farm Loan Board, and you will find it amounts to nearly seven and a half

million dollars—that is on farm loan security. So that, with \$12,000,000 out on loan, the securities the Farm Loan Board has cannot be so bad after all.

My honorable friend said, the other night, that there was politics in the old Board and that he had eliminated that. Well, my friend had an opportunity of proving that there was politics in the old Board last year, before the Public Accounts Committee, but he was unable to prove the statement that there was politics in the old Board

Mr. Uhrich: Except his own.

Mr. Davis: Yes. Except his own—the politics he put in it. But that was the accusation he made, and in face of that he goes out and appoints political friends and workers to make this revaluation

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The honorable gentleman knows, Mr. Speaker, that I informed him when I spoke that he can call any member of this Board and any one of the inspectors before the Public Accounts Committee and examine them under oath.

Mr. Gardiner: All the honorable gentleman has to do, Mr. Speaker, is to refer the Provincial Treasurer to the answer he himself gave this afternoon, respecting one of the inspectors, Kruger, and if he can prove to me that Kruger did not work in the last two elections for his party, he will have to go further

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The Board appointed him. I did not.

Mr. Davis: My honorable friend appointed the Board, and he knows

Mr. Gardiner: I should like to ask the honorable gentleman why Kruger's name was omitted from the list of those men employed by the Board.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I do not know.

Mr. Gardiner: Then you had better find out.

Mr. Davis: It costs altogether too much to have these speeches prepared for my honorable friend. Last year, his speech cost this province \$25,000 and this year, judging from the amount paid the valuator, one of whom got \$1,900, his speech is going to be just as expensive, in fact it promises to be even more expensive than that of the Minister of Public Works, whose speeches have cost this province so much to prepare. These, I think, are the most expensive members in the Government of Saskatchewan, and I think that my honorable friend, the Attorney General, should prepare the speeches for these gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: I could not do it as well.

Mr. Davis: You could not do worse. But, after all that was said, after making all these accusations about members of the old Government, of protecting bootleggers, protecting law-breakers, and all those thousand and one accusations which they hurled from platforms throughout the length and breadth of the province, whom have they prosecuted? This is their second session, and they have not proved a single case of wrong-doing. All they have proved is that the administration was being properly carried out by the former Government, and that all their accusations were absolutely without foundation.

Now let us look at the record of this Government. We were in power for twenty-four years and, as a result of all those repeated charges, they have been unable to prove a single case of wrong-doing in administration of the public affairs in all that time. Well, they had been in power for their first year when their first by-election was called, and it resulted in one of the worst political frauds ever perpetrated in Saskatchewan or even in the Dominion of Canada. They went in with a plank—and my friends stated emphatically how they had fulfilled all the planks of the Conservative platform; but, events have proved that some of the planks were only intended to get into power on. The plank I like best of all is Plank No. 3, on economy, the one I read last session, that wonderful plank which reads:

“Resolved that the Conservative party in Saskatchewan pledges itself to a policy of economy and retrenchment, and is firmly of the belief that the present overwhelming burden of taxation has tended to depopulate our province and discount our credit”

and so on. "Overwhelming burden of taxation." Those are the words I like best. Well, Mr. Speaker, if they were "overwhelmed" at the time of the convention at which this platform was adopted, what must they be now? I guarantee that there has been no Government so extravagant, or will have to raise taxation so much, as this Government, and I venture to say the people will be more than "overwhelmed". We asked a question the other day as to the number of cars now owned by the Government, and we were informed that, whereas on January 1, 1930, the Government owned 87 cars, on January 1, 1931, it owned 117 cars and one truck. That is, Mr. Speaker, this Government has increased the number of cars owned by the Government by 30 in one year, and it is only necessary to go outside the front doors of this building and see the cars operated by the ministers to understand why that was, and I would suggest to my honorable friends that, if they want to practise economy in the public service, they should practise it themselves.

Now there is another plank in the Conservative platform to which I wish to draw your attention, Mr. Speaker. It is this plank, No. 19, on the Highway Commission:

"Resolved that this convention favors the creation of a Highways Commission, independent politically, to have jurisdiction over the building and maintenance of all roads and bridges constructed with or maintained out of provincial funds, subject as to general policy to the Legislature and answerable to the Legislature only."

That was the policy on which they appealed to the people of Saskatchewan, in 1929, but the minute they get into power this plank was discarded and the Minister of Highways was frank enough to say that this plank was discarded because of the make-up of the Government. He might go a little further in his frankness and tell us what group insisted on the discarding of this plank.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You will hear, later on.

Mr. Davis: I shall be glad to; and I should be glad to hear about other planks and who was responsible for their being discarded, more particularly that "Economy" plank and its "overwhelming burden of taxation". But the fact of the matter is they say they have fulfilled these planks and that this Government was elected on these planks, many of which they have since discarded. Now, the Tory party went to the country on this platform; the Progressives had another platform diametrically opposed to that of the Conservatives, and the Independents had no platform that I have ever heard of. Now the Tories say they have fulfilled their platform pledges—and we find that many of the planks in their platform have been discarded and the Minister of Highways has told us why in one instance, and presumably the others were discarded simply because they were in the platform to get elected on.

There is, for instance, this plank, No. 23, headed "Public Contracts". This is the gem of the whole lot, and I presume it also was discarded:

"Resolved that all contracts of \$500 or over for the construction of public works and all contracts for the purchase of public supplies or of government printing should be awarded only after fair public tender therefor, and that this principle should apply also to the Telephone Department."

That was the plank in the Conservative platform in the election of 1929, and it was there as a result of a resolution introduced into this House in the 1928 session, to the effect that this Legislature should pledge itself to carry out this plank. I think, if you take the whole 25 years of Liberal administration, the amount let by tender in any year would not equal the amount let in this past year without tender. My honorable friend says they have made great savings in printing by calling for tenders on bigger jobs. Well, all you need to do to answer that is to look at the answers to questions which have been asked in this House since the session opened. These give the total cost of printing done between October 1, 1929, and December 31, 1930, where the work was let without tender, as \$224,000; where tenders were called for, the amount was \$157,000. Anybody with half an eye can see what is being done. The work is being parcelled out in small lots to his political friends.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The cost is accounted for by the increased amount of business done during the past year, and my honorable friend must know that his own paper at Prince Albert gets contracts from this Government.

Mr. Davis: I know there was a contract let to the *Prince Albert Herald*.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: He knows, Mr. Speaker, that, as a matter of policy in the King's Printer's Office, anything over \$500 is let by tender and anything less is let to whom we want to get it.

Mr. Davis: But, instead of calling for tenders on the larger jobs, you are doling the work out \$500 worth at a time, in order that some favored individual gets the job. They permit these men to tender, and the Government sees they do not lose anything by doling out the smaller jobs where no tenders are called

Hon. Mr. McConnell: They pay the same prices for these jobs as you did.

Mr. Davis: And yet my honorable friend spent day after day of the Public Accounts Committee, back in the 1928-29 session, trying to prove that something was radically wrong with these very prices which he now says are all right. Not very consistent of my honorable friend! But, I contend that, under the old Government's policy of letting printing contracts in large amounts at one time, considerable savings resulted to the province as compared with the system introduced and employed by my honorable friends.

Then there are road contracts which, no doubt, the Minister of Highways will discuss when he rises to speak in this debate. In connection with the answer to a question we received, a long explanation was given as to the reason for so many contracts being let without public tender. We were told that there was not time to call for tenders and that, in order to have the work done in 1930, the contracts had to be let without tender. It was a wonderful explanation, a very plausible explanation—conditions did not permit, time pressed, and they had to rush on the work to relieve unemployment. Well, as I stated at the time, the Government of this province, in view of the federal election of July, 1930, deliberately held up contracts and did not commence to do any of its road work, purposely holding up the highways work in order that the greatest amount of unemployment would continue right down to election day. They wanted the support of the unemployed for the federal Conservative party which was busy in that campaign condemning a federal Liberal party on the question of unemployment. They wanted their support and they got it, and, lo and behold! with the election over, they immediately put on a wonderful spurt and the gravel has been flying in all quarters ever since. Why did they wait until the first day of August? Why not have commenced before that? What were they doing in April, May, June, and July? Why could they not have been doing the gravelling on the roads of this province then? Why not? It did not suit their plans. They deliberately held up the work so that an acute unemployment situation would continue right down to election day, in order to embarrass the Mackenzie King Government at Ottawa, and, having done that, they then proceeded to rush on their road program and flung gravel in all directions.

With regard to the contracts which were let without tender we are told that time did not permit the calling for tenders and yet it was one of the planks in the platform of the Conservative party upon which they were elected to office that all public contracts over \$500 were to be let only after tender. The same identical thing with public buildings. Our friend says that certain stipulations were put in the gravel contracts let without tender for the benefit of the truck drivers to ensure them a fair wage. Now, in my opinion, there was no reason why the same stipulations could not have been included in the specifications on which the contractors made their tenders, so that they could base their prices with the knowledge of these things in the contract. From the information I have, I believe that many of these contracts were not let by public tender in the first place, because our friends wanted to give jobs to some of their political friends, and I think, before this session is over, you will find that the majority of these contracts let without tender were let, either directly or indirectly, to the political friends of our friends opposite. That was the first consideration, and the second reason they let the contracts without tender was in order to control the patronage all the way down the line, and even where contracts were let by public tender, this patronage has crept in.

Heretofore when contracts were let by public tender, the minute the tender was let, the contractor had the right to finance, arrange with and deal with and employ whomsoever he saw fit, Grit or Tory. But this system is not permitted. These men must deal with Conservatives, and if they do not play the game that way, then they do not get any more contracts, whether Grits or Tories, and they must deal with Tories all the way down the line.

My honorable friend let a contract to a certain Maple Leaf construction company. It was a joint stock company, incorporated under the law, and a few days after, it came to light that this company was made up of Tory friends of this Administration. They were a lot of Tories. They had no money and no equipment, but they were given the job of gravelling a piece of highway, twenty miles, near Rosthern, partly in my seat and partly in Rosthern. They did not even have the equipment and they had to haul the gravel from Red Deer Hill, which is ten miles from Prince Albert and the longest haul on the route was thirty miles, making a sixty-mile return trip. This concern had no money. They had no knowledge of gravelling work. They were just a group of Conservatives who had been handed a contract without tender. When they purchased gasoline and oil they dealt with George Braden, the defeated Conservative candidate in the federal seat of Prince Albert! He had to haul it fifty miles, when it could have been hauled ten miles by any other company. They actually hauled the gas and oil from Rosthern, fifty miles, to give the job to Braden, when it could have been secured in Prince Albert, only ten miles away. They control the patronage now right down the line.

The same thing happens when it comes to the repair of tires. That has to be done at Tory garages. It has to be done there; and this is the squad who were not going to practise the patronage system and used to decry us so much! They were going to do away with the patronage system in the province.

Then they had this plank in their platform, Number 25, about appointments to the Public Service on the basis of "Merit and Efficiency". They preach one thing and practise another!

Mr. Hanbidge: A big improvement on what you practised!

Mr. Davis: We never preached one thing and practised another.

Mr. Hanbidge: No, you never did!

Mr. Davis: And then they say, "All selections made on merit and efficiency". "By introducing the competitive system of examination!" They talked so much about patronage and that they were going to abolish the vicious system! And I say patronage is more rampant today than it ever has been in the twenty-five years this province has been in existence. It reaches into every nook and corner of this land. It does not matter what you are doing, the patronage system reaches into it all over the province of Saskatchewan, into anything and everything.

Premier Anderson: All in a year!

Mr. Davis: Yes! You cannot sell anything unless you are a Tory. Nothing at all! They were not going to have any political appointments at any price! All you have to do is to look at the record of some of the individuals the Public Service Commission recently appointed, men like this Siwatsky, I mentioned before, and Mr. Moberly, who, I am given to understand, was mixed up in that election away back in 1905—all purely and simply political "heelers", appointed solely for the purpose of the political assistance they could give. This is the "holier-than-thou" squad that talked so much about the vicious system that was going to be immediately eliminated! That system is being practised in 1930 to a greater extent than it has ever been before—appointing individuals to positions purely and simply because of the political assistance they can render to the Government.

We got an interesting answer from the Public Service Commission the other day with regard to a beer store vendor. It appeared, from the answer given by the Public Service Commission in reply to the question in connection with this position, which they had listed and advertised, that the applications sent in were sent to a supervisor of the Liquor Board, who is a one hundred percent Tory. He takes the applications out into the country and he sends in his recommendations, recommendations dependent on the fact that he is a Tory. And if he was anything else they never would recommend him. To distribute the patronage, they closed the front door and opened the back door wide. And then they lay stress upon it that they are temporary employees and that therefore they are not within the Public Service Commission. The same thing applies to supplies for public buildings. A man can fix his own price. Only one question is asked: "Is he a Tory?" No tenders are called for. He supplies the material and that is the end of it. This is the crowd that was going to eliminate public patronage. They used to talk about the J.P.'s; and every-

one knows now you must be a Tory to be a Justice of the Peace, recommended by our friends on the other side.

Mr. Warren: That is not true.

Mr. Arthur: You are not telling all the truth.

Mr. Davis: I know that what I am telling you is true, and that everything I am saying is absolutely true.

Mr. Arthur: I would like to tell the honorable member from Prince Albert that I can name more Liberal J.P.'s in Cannington today than he can Conservatives.

Mr. Davis: Well, my honorable friend is an Independent and not being a Grit or a Tory he cannot make any distinction in the recommendation he makes. He recommends both Tory and Grit in order to make good Independents of them all.

Mr. Arthur: All I want to point out is that the statement is untrue that you must be a Tory to be a J.P.

Mr. Cobban: I can name a dozen J.P.'s in my constituency (*Elrose*) and every one of them is a Liberal.

Mr. Davis: Oh, at last we have the member for *Elrose* making a speech! I am very glad to hear and to know that he can.

(Interruptions by Government members.)

Mr. Davis: What is the matter with you all over there? Why is everybody jumping up. Only one qualification for these men is looked into and that is the political qualification of this or that man. I know it. Not only do they do that but they cancelled the appointments of men who are decent citizens of this province. I will give you an instance of that. Up in Rosthern there is a man by the name of W. B. Bashford, who was at one time a Liberal member of this House. He carries on an insurance and real estate business, and solely and purely for the reason that he is a Liberal his commission was cancelled. That is stooping pretty low!

Mr. Hanbidge: We have been taking that for twenty-five years.

(Interruptions.)

Mr. Horner: Might I ask the honorable member a question: Does the honorable gentleman know that while the Liberal Government was in power that there was not one Conservative Justice of the Peace in the constituency I was elected in?

Mr. Davis: Well, I will bet they are all Tories now.

Premier Anderson: If not, they ought to be.

Mr. Davis: Well, I admire the candidness of my honorable friend. He is being very honest. He says, "If not they ought to be".

Mr. Warren: I would like to make a statement while you are on that.

Mr. Davis: No! You got up to move the motion to adopt the address. You are a selective and segregated individual in this session of the Legislature.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we must remember that my honorable friend, the Minister of Highways, started out well. He asked us to recommend dragmen

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And you recommended all Grits!

Mr. Davis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Certainly!

Mr. Davis: And the only man who could do the job was a Grit. My honorable friend went to the Tory executive, and the Tory executive passed upon and recommended certain individuals and everyone of them was a hundred percent Tory. That is the "independence" in the Department of Highways.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Tell us about it.

Mr. Davis: You will know more about it one year from now! In connection with the Department of Highways the foremen were selected purely and simply because of their political support. The foremen are appointed by a Tory executive.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You will find that the foremen were appointed by the engineers.

Mr. Davis: I do not know on whom the responsibility is placed for the direct appointment, but I do know

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You had better control the "intelligence service", a little more closely, of your political machine.

Mr. Davis: No one but a Tory executive!

Hon. Mr. Stipe: You are all wet again.

Mr. Smith (Moose Jaw City): Might I ask the honorable gentleman a question: Are you aware that there are cases where Liberals were appointed to positions by the present Government?

Mr. Davis: Certainly. We have recommended men and the Government had some good reason for following our recommendation, possibly with the hope of being able to secure another seat in this province.

Now, we were told about the elimination of patronage from the Civil Service and at last session of the House they passed an Act known as *The Public Service Act* and talked about the excellent things it was going to do for the public service in the province. It came into effect on the first day of June, 1930, and never was there such a slaughter as took place on the thirtieth day of May! By telephone, by wire, by personal message, even by radio and all manner of means, and by political bosses, the heads of civil servants were lopped off before midnight on the thirtieth day of May. It seems to me that if this Government had faith in the newly-appointed Public Service Commission, sufficient to entitle them to make appointments, that they should have had sufficient faith in them to make dismissals, too, that they should have been permitted to make these dismissals in order that these civil servants could have had some recourse by way of appeal and so forth. But the dismissals were made and the new appointments were made, on the evening of the day before that Act came into force, the appointments being made solely and simply for political purposes. In my constituency that very identical thing happened. Every member of the Civil Service of the Roman Catholic faith in the city of Prince Albert was fired on the last day. Everyone of them was fired on the last day—men and women who were never engaged in politics, and I believe they were fired simply because of their religious beliefs. Everyone of them was paid

Premier Anderson: Might I correct that statement, that these Civil Servants were dismissed because of their religious faith. The statement is absolutely wrong.

Mr. Davis: Well, why were they fired? Will my honorable friend state why they were?

Premier Anderson: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Those who were dismissed were dismissed because we had not confidence in them as a Government.

Mr. Davis: Because they happened to be Liberals?

Premier Anderson: Yes, that is the reason!

Mr. Davis: That is what I thought. We now have it from the Leader of this Government that these men were dismissed from the public service because they were Liberals.

Premier Anderson: And we did not ask them what their politics were.

Mr. Davis: You had no confidence in them as a Government?

Premier Anderson: Absolutely right.

Mr. Davis: Well, then, the Leader of the Government is getting very frank again. They talked about the virtues of an un-political service and they held up to public ridicule the Civil Service under a Liberal Government in Saskatchewan, and now the Premier of this province gets up and says that these men and women were dismissed from their jobs because they were Liberals and the Government had no confidence in them! And Tories were shuffled into their places because the Government had confidence in them, put in as a result of their political beliefs!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: We should have dismissed a lot more than.

Mr. Davis: That was, I suppose, to get "merit and efficiency", and on the basis of merit and efficiency.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: How many of them were Liberals?

Mr. Davis: You count them!

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Then the honorable gentleman will admit that we should have fired some more.

Mr. Davis: My honorable friend could not fire anyone.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: I said we should have fired some more. You knew their politics better than we did.

Mr. Davis: Even stenographers were fired by telephone and telegram on the afternoon of the thirtieth day of May, 1930. By one o'clock, one of them received a telephone message through the one in charge of her department, firing her. A pretty poor method of firing her. Solely and purely because she happened to be a Liberal, her job was made forfeit.

When it came to the Liquor Board do you remember how they howled about the liquor sales system? If you want to see a "patronage system" in the sale and purchase of liquor, this is the place to see it right now! They dismissed Commissioner Amos, and our honorable friends appointed Mr. Armstrong. They gave as a reason for their action in dismissing the old commission, the fact that they were going to curtail expenses. That is the reason they gave, that they were cutting down expenses, having one commissioner instead of a chairman and two others. Well, now, no sooner did they dismiss Mr. Amos than they put in another gentleman, none other than a Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong, who received the appointment is a very prominent Tory and an estimable gentleman in this city, and very high in the councils of the Tory party, and one who, I believe, at one time was, or still is, the Treasurer of the Tory executive in the city of Regina. He was a very fit and proper person to put in as head of the Liquor Commission in the province of Saskatchewan. What was the next move of this group of higher virtue? They were going to control the business of buying and selling to the Liquor Commission. The buyer of the beer is on the cheap end of the business. They went out to control the other end. The beer has to be purchased by the Government, but it has to be sold by the brewers. The brewers of Western Canada were organized into an association known as the Western Canada Brewers' Association, and maintain a secretary. All dealings with the Government by the Brewers' Association are through its secretary. The association is non-political in itself. That being the position of the Brewers' Association, what happened last fall? Some Tories seized the opportunity in the province of Saskatchewan. As secretary who should bob up in Saskatchewan but Mr. J. C. Secord! I believe he is the president of the Arthur Meighen Club in the city of Regina and head of the patronage committee in the city of Regina. He is now the secretary of the Brewers' Association insofar as the province of Saskatchewan is concerned. As head of the patronage committee he is representing the brewers in the province of Saskatchewan in all the dealings with the Government of the province. This is the same crowd who used to talk about us. Look what they have done!

Then in connection with the beer prices, about which we heard so much, they advocated the use of, and were going to utilize Saskatchewan products. There was a spread of some twenty cents a case as between beer sold or produced in the province

of Saskatchewan and beer produced elsewhere. The result of that was that practically no beer was being brought into the province of Saskatchewan—a very excellent policy but a policy that did not please the agents representing the outside beers, who said they could not make any money if their beer was not being sold in Saskatchewan. Therefore, something must be done in order to bring about a greater sale of their beer. Now, the next thing was, the twenty-cent spread was cut down, and some of the outside beer started moving in, and, a few days after the representations two outside beers were placed on the list. One of them was Labatt's beer, from Toronto, and in the month of November they sold more Labatt's beer in this province than three Saskatchewan beers combined. It would be interesting to know why this was, and who was interested in getting this beer on the market, having it brought all the way up from Ontario into the province of Saskatchewan with a Government in office whose policy was "Saskatchewan First".

They indicated to us, today, that they were going to eliminate this commission business by the passing of legislation. Now, as *The Leader* says, that is just so much "eye-wash". You cannot eliminate that. The people with whom they are dealing must first agree to pay no commission, and the people with whom they are dealing are outside the province and the only way they can be controlled is to require these liquor interests to furnish proof that no commissions are being paid, as a condition precedent to the Liquor Commission doing business with these concerns. There is little use in trying to regulate the paying of commission. It must be a policy that there must be no commission paid, if they are going to do business in the province of Saskatchewan. And there certainly must be some commission being paid when they bring in this governmental legislation in order to curtail the activities!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Might I ask a question: Can the honorable gentleman tell me what percentage came from our local breweries under their administration and what the percentage is at present?

Mr. Davis: I believe it was—something about 60 to 40 percent and that now it is about 85-15 percent. I am not sure. But, at all events, I am discussing the propriety of this Government announcing a certain policy, and wondering why that was changed and why Labatt's beer was brought in from away down in Ontario and put on the local bills. The same thing applies to Scotch liquors, and numerous others. It will be interesting to try and ascertain why this was brought about. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the thing they used to talk about the old Government for, the manipulations of a "ring"—I say that a "ring" is being built up in road contracts and around the Liquor Commission in this province, and around this Government, that controls the activities of this Government, and I believe, as *The Leader* says, when they talk about passing legislation, that it is just so much "eye-wash".

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: My honorable friend was the Attorney General and he knows there was nothing to prevent them making a commission.

Mr. Davis: I just say that in the elimination of commission it is just so much "eye-wash"; and if my honorable friend wanted to control the payment of commissions the best way would be to require the distillers to furnish satisfactory evidence that no commission was being paid as a condition precedent to the Liquor Commission doing business with them.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: We are certainly doing that too.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: How could you do it?

Mr. Davis: We did it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Where is the legislation?

Mr. Davis: To my honorable friend I will say that from the first day I became a minister there was required of the representative of every distiller doing business through the Liquor Commission an affidavit that he was not paying anyone any commission, and that, otherwise, he could not do any business

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What about Frank Bole?

Mr. Davis: Frank Bole was the representative of Pellissiers, and the sales by the company of beer being paid for

(Interruptions.)

They are getting some commission and the members of the Tory party

(Government Member): How much is being sold?

Mr. Davis: In order to give their political friends that opportunity to make

(Government Member): Tell us more about it.

Mr. Davis: Now, the result of the approval of any government of individuals having a finger in the pie in policies that pertain to the liquor dealings of private corporations with the Government will be well known before long, and there will be some very interesting disclosures of factors governing the price in this province.

There was a very interesting question asked the other day in connection with Old Age Pensions—why these were being grouped according to provincial constituencies, and the answer was that this was for the purpose of greater convenience to the department concerned. I had a very interesting experience in connection with this matter. The Dominion election took place on July 28, 1930, a Monday. Sunday was the twenty-seventh day of July. Up in the federal constituency of Prince Albert in the district known as Batoche, in the rural area of that district on that Sunday afternoon, two gentlemen, a man resident in that locality, Mr. Art Lepine, who is now trying to get the job of postmaster at Hoy, Saskatchewan, in company with a gentleman whom he introduced as an inspector in the Old Age Pensions Department and who had with him a list of old age pensioners, which he could only procure from that department of government, were about interviewing certain residents. I will refer to the declarations of Mr. William Fiddler and Mr. Ben Fiddler. These declarations indicate that certain persons called on those individuals on the Sunday afternoon before the election. One was introduced as the Old Age Pensions Inspector, and told these people that, if they voted Liberal, their old age pensions would be cut off.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Who was this man, the inspector?

Mr. Davis: My information is that he was an inspector and had with him a list of old age pensioners.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: You have given us his name?

Mr. Davis: I have not got his name.

Hon. Mr. MacPherson: Would you get his name and let me have it?

Mr. Davis: No, my honorable friend can find out from Mr. Art Lepine. You can go to him. I went around and interviewed some of these people and the advice they gave me is that, on the Sunday, the day before the election, this man told these people that their old age pensions would be cut off if they voted Liberal.

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Did you take any affidavits?

Mr. Davis: No! I am not the Minister of Public Works. I have another interesting case here. This is the case of a man by the name of Joe Hlipchuk, a prisoner who was convicted and sent to Prince Albert jail. He was serving a term of six months. His time was up on the twenty-ninth of July, 1930, and this is the statement he has made. I found that he was let out of jail the day before he was entitled to get out, and I made it my business to find out why he got out one day too soon, and this is the statement he made on December 27, 1930:

"I, Joe Hlipchuck, of the district of Krydor in the province of Saskatchewan, make this statement knowing the effect it may have on me if I am unable to prove same.

"That on July the twenty-eighth, 1930, I was serving time in the Prince Albert jail, and that my time was not out till the twenty-ninth day of said month, that an official of the jail came to me on the twenty-eighth day of

said month and asked me how I would like to get out today. I said I would like it very much. He then asked if I were going to vote. I told him that I could not vote in Prince Albert, as I would have to vote at Redberry or Krydor, where I lived. He then asked me who I would vote for. I stated that I did not know because I did not know who was running. He then told me who was in the field and said that I should vote for the Conservative who was G. Braden. I said that I would if I could, but I could not get home to do it. He then told me that he could fix that and let me vote in Prince Albert. Later in the day he came and got me and took me to the poll where I voted. I had my discharge then and came home to Krydor."

This statement is signed by the gentleman himself, "Joe Hlipchuk". I shall give my honorable friend a copy of this document after it has been transcribed into the records of the House. That was the statement made by this gentleman, and at Poll No. 4 in Prince Albert, I find a name on the record, spelled slightly different—and I can show my honorable friend the difference.

That is the sort of stuff they are pulling. Then they were going to be so pure and honest in the matter of relief. I asked a question with regard to the relief work at Prince Albert National Park, and was told that the work was being handled by the Dominion Government, but all you need to do is to go up there to find out what is taking place. There is a certain man from Saskatoon. He is up there in the park, holding down a nice fat job at \$150 a month. Some of the actual workers on the job may be Grits, but if you want a nice "cushy" job, you have got to be a Tory and have the stamp of approval of the patronage committee of the Tory party.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Does my honorable friend not suppose that all those men working at the park needed a job?

Mr. Davis: It looks to me that all the Tories in Saskatchewan needed a job! Why, to get there, they have to pass through the patronage committee, then they have to get through the party executive, and they have to be stamped on the back like hogs, with the stamp of Tory approval. One of the Tory organizers lives in the best hotel in my own constituency (and I would like to ask how they pay him)—and he passes on these jobs, and they have also to go to Braden, the Tory candidate. A man to get a job has to be stamped on the back by all four of these groups and then he is an approved, 100 percent Tory and fit to hold down a "cushy" job on some relief project. All these statements I made in my speech at Saskatoon and they still stand. I never saw a government go so fast. Why, even a storage egg will stay fresh at least a year. The Government went bad faster than a storage egg. These gentlemen opposite got into power by unfair means, but I believe they are going to go out faster than they went in and that, too, at the first opportunity the people of this province have. The first thing that will bring them down will be the policy of high protection which they have foisted on the people of Saskatchewan. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I think I can safely predict that the people of this province will completely repudiate this Tory Administration at the next general election

Hon. Mr. Bryant: What was Mackenzie King's majority in your seat, last year?

Mr. Davis: It was larger than that of my honorable friend in the twenty-five years he has been trying to be elected in this province.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: What about your own?

Mr. Davis: At least I can say this. I have to run in my own city, not like my honorable friend who has to run in another seat from that in which he lives. Furthermore, I got a majority in my home city in spite of all the melodramatic burning of crosses and all the rest of the things you tried to defeat me

Hon. Mr. Bryant: The jail vote.

Mr. Davis: Yes, and the jail is fuller now!

In spite of all the charges they hurled against us prior to the last election, they have not been able to substantiate a single charge, and now the people of Saskatchewan know, two years after the election is past and done with, they know that not a single charge has been substantiated. Now, they are engaged in the pleasant task

of wrecking the credit of the province, and if they keep piling up the public debt of this province as they have been doing in the past year, they are bound to wreck it. They are bound to raise the taxes also, as I said a moment ago, and I am informed that taxes never were coming in more sluggishly than at the present time.

This Government is here for a purpose, and the primary purpose is to foist a high protective tariff on the people of this province. They are running true to Tory form; and I maintain that, at a time when the province is passing through the greatest crisis in its history, they are giving no leadership to the province. None at all; some new rattle-brained idea every day. That is all they offer, and I think it will take a generation for this province to get over the harm done to it by this Tory Government.

With these opinions, Mr. Speaker, as to the present Government of Saskatchewan, I do not for the life of me see how I can support the motion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATE
(Continued)

THE HONORABLE A. C. STEWART
(Minister of Highways)

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—In rising to contribute to this debate, I wish to follow the time-honored custom of paying compliments to the mover and seconder of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. In this connection, I would say that both fulfilled their duties in a fit and proper manner, just as we expected them to do, and in a manner which reflected great credit upon them.

This debate now has been in progress for two weeks, and I am inclined to agree with the honorable member for Last Mountain (*Mr. Benson*) in regard to the length and the senselessness of the debate so far, I am inclined to think also that had a special session been called, as was suggested by the Leader of the Opposition, there would have been just the same waste of time with no practical help coming from the members opposite. We find that the honorable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) has already taken up some four hours of today's sitting, with his prolonged and somewhat distressful discourse, and I do not intend to weary the House by speaking at any great length tonight. However, it is necessary for the Government to participate in this debate to the extent at least of answering some of the criticisms made by the honorable gentlemen opposite both in the country and in the Legislature; and I feel it a duty that I owe the public to answer some of the innuendoes and insinuations and misstatements of fact made by members opposite in and out of the House, particularly with regard to the Department of Highways, so that the people will be seized of the real facts as regards the department and as regards the contracts, the costs of administration, the cost of construction and maintenance, gravelling and so on, of which criticism has been made. I feel it my duty to give the real facts. That is a duty we owe the public, for it is their business, and they have a right to be properly informed and not misinformed (as they have been) by the Leader and other members of the Opposition. I say it is fundamental that men in public life while dealing with public affairs, particularly when discussing public questions before people whom they know know less of these matters than they do themselves, to give the facts and not misrepresent them in order to mislead the people, as has been done throughout the length and breadth of this province, by honorable gentlemen opposite. When I have to resort to such tactics as that to keep my position in public life, I shall get out of politics altogether.

At the same time, I wish to compliment certain members opposite for the fairness they have shown, and I have in mind the honorable members for Vonda (*Mr. Hogan*), Notukeu (*Mr. Grant*) and Willow Bunch (*Mr. Johnson*). I want to compliment, particularly, the honorable member for Vonda. He is an Irishman, and, as we know, it is notorious that an Irishman likes to fight, but his remarks were fair and his criticism honest, and we appreciated them. It was different with the speech of the honorable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*). He was overcome, as usual, with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and I would suggest that his aptitude for defamatory political discussion, as exemplified in his long, drawn-out speech, is an indication of his true mentality. When the public compares his conduct in this debate with that of the present Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) I think that, if they were going to choose a statesman to guide them through their present difficulties, or a clown to amuse them in times of depression, they would have no difficulty in making their selection—and they must have been particularly pleased that they selected the present Attorney General for that high office instead of returning his predecessor. Apparently, the honorable member for Prince Albert has not been chastened sufficiently by one year in Opposition. All along I prophesied that it would take twenty-four years of Opposition to bring him to a right frame of mind.

But the estimation in which the honorable gentleman is held even by fellow members of the Liberal party was well illustrated by a poster which advertised a meeting down in Estevan at which he was one of the speakers. In huge letters we read the names of a woman speaker and of a paid Liberal organizer, and in diminutive type between the two, appeared the name "T. C. Davis" as another speaker. That's what they think of him!

In the course of his lengthy address, the member for Prince Albert referred sarcastically to the Minister of Public Works in regard to the manufacture of jam in the province of Saskatchewan. I have consulted with the honorable Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) since the words were used, and he informs me that he never said anything in connection with a jam factory, nor does he intend to start a jam factory. That all arose in the minds of the members over there. He tells me, further, that, so far as the member for Prince Albert and his remarks are concerned, he is full of prunes and they are all apple-sauce.

Then he raised the separate school issue again, and criticized the Government for not testing the validity of the amendments out in the courts. So far as that is concerned, I have never contended, and none on this side has ever contended, that I am aware of, that there was any further discussion necessary, of the separate school issue at this session. We are quite satisfied with the amendments of last year. It is true the question again arises out of the Natural Resources Agreement, and the suggestion now is that the clause be carried to the courts to test out the validity of the Act in regard to separate schools. So far as the scheme the honorable gentleman is suggesting now is concerned, it is to the effect that a new Act be drafted through the Federal Government. I have never heard anything in this House to suggest that the Government could do any more than it has done in the matter, and I would say further that, in spite of what the honorable member for Prince Albert has said, the Government does intend to test out the validity of the school clause in the courts.

Then he has claimed that the Minister of Education, the present Prime Minister of this province, has sent his picture out to the school districts and it has been hung up in many of the schools. Well, the Attorney General has shown other pictures that were sent out by ministers of education in the Liberal Government to be hung in the schools. But what the member for Prince Albert is complaining of is that certain school trustees, in their discretion, have taken down the pictures of past ministers of education and put up the picture of the present Minister of Education in their place. Perhaps they are wrong in taking down the past ministers' pictures. That is their business as trustees. Personally, I think they are correct, and that the substitution was perfectly right and proper—why, even in Prince Albert, although we were not successful there in the last election, they had the good sense to put up the picture of the present Prime Minister of this province in the schools—and that is probably the reason why the honorable member is so excited about this "terrible crime".

Now, there is another thing I would like to educate the member for Prince Albert on before he goes to bed tonight, and that is the matter of independence—and I would say that he showed he could not understand "independence" when he failed to prosecute Harry Bronfman. He takes the view of his leader that you either have to be a Tory or a Grit—one thing or the other, when it comes to politics. Well, let me tell my honorable friends that it is not the Grits or the Tories who elect or defeat governments. It is the large "Independent" vote that swings election, and it was the large "Independent" vote represented by the Progressives at Ottawa, the majority of whom came from the west, that dictated the policies of the Mackenzie King Government, and before Mackenzie King could stay in power at all, he had to consult with the Independents who came from the west over policies and legislation, and that explains the readiness with which he agreed to the restoration of the Crowsnest Pass Rates and other legislation for which the Liberals have claimed credit since. There is another Independent movement now in Western Canada, to which some reference has been made in the course of this debate and, I notice the Leader of the Opposition is quite anxious to get on the band-wagon and whether he finds a meeting in favor or against secession he turns his sails like the boy who balances on a teeter-totter.

So far as the member for Milestone (*Mr. J. V. Patterson*) and the meeting at Avonlea are concerned, the contentions of the honorable member were to this effect, and I think he was correct: The Leader of the Opposition advertised the meeting, went to the meeting, and then proceeded to talk politics instead of business. Instead

of giving the people something constructive in the way of suggestions to help solve the pressing problems of the day, he confined himself to petty politics, and instead of hearing an intelligent discussion of the problems confronting them, all the people heard was a suggestion that amounted to this: "My panacea for all evils is: put me back as Premier." It was, a short while ago, "Put me back as Minister of Highways just for one day", but with the knowledge they have of the period when he was Minister of Highways and head of the Government, the people of this province are not likely to accept that remedy. But, as I said, the objection of the member for Milestone was not so much that the Leader of the Opposition had gone to Avonlea, but that he had offered no constructive advice to the people there to help them out of their difficulties.

The member for Prince Albert says he thought they had killed any third party movement in this province in 1929. Well, he has not killed any Independent movement. There are Progressives and Independents in this Government; there are Independents in this city and province, and I think it is no weakness to have Independent and Progressive thought given to the introduction of legislation in this House. I think we know (and if my honorable friends opposite are frank they will admit it) that there are certain men who are so tarred with the party brush that they can see no good in anything outside of that party, or the policies dictated by that party. I think that is well offset in this Government, and my association with this Government, including the Premier, has convinced me that not a member of this Government plays to political partizanship, or tries to dictate the policies to be followed. The Independent and Progressive thought in the councils acts as a check upon political partizanship—and I think the honorable gentlemen will admit that there are violent partisans in both political camps. When my honorable friend from Prince Albert says that we have appointed none but Conservatives to positions in the Civil Service, I think that, if he checks up the Civil Service, today, he will find as many Grits as Conservatives in the Civil Service. It all comes down to this: If a few Conservatives are appointed to the Civil Service, that is just giving them a little of their own medicine—and they do not like it. We have noticed that a little at this session and a lot at the last session, but I venture to say there are more Liberals working in the Civil Service today than Conservatives, and I would say further, that, because of the very fair treatment they have received from this Government, when the next election comes along they will support this Government.

There was, of course, something in my friend's speech I did not like. He suggested different hats to put on the heads of members over here, and he suggested "red hats" for Progressive heads. I suggest that he keep the red hats for over there, and that he put a "McIntosh Red" on the head of the member for Kinistino. He thinks it an unholy thing that the Progressives and Independents should have entered into an alliance of co-operation with the Conservative party to form this Government. I might tell him this: His Leader was only too anxious to secure the same co-operation. Why, they would even have taken the name of "Co-operative Government" in order to retain the reins of office! So far as the honorable member for Prince Albert is concerned, he says that he does not want any co-operation with them now, and his assertion reminds you of the old, old story of the fox and the grapes—the grapes became suddenly sour. He says further that he is quite satisfied in the Opposition. Well, we are quite satisfied to have him there, and we hope he will be there for a long time.

My honorable friend has got some of his nerve back from the Estevan by-election. He appears to see in it some ray of hope after the result of the federal election in Prince Albert, where, in spite of all my honorable friend could do, the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King was elected only by about 600 votes. Some time after the election, the fair came on at Prince Albert, but we could not find the member for Prince Albert there at all. He was missing. We looked for him there. The Minister of Public Works looked for him. He was not to be found. He was, like Achilles, sulking in his tent—but it was not his own tent. It was Mackenzie King's cottage at the National Park!

The next thing he says is that we should never have taken over our natural resources at the time we did, and with the next breath (showing how inconsistent my honorable friend is) he spoke of the resources of the north country and its opportunities for development, and he emphasized the need for roads and for encouraging, by bonuses and otherwise, the development of the fisheries, timber rights and so on. He gives us all this by way of suggestion to hasten development—and I would tell my honorable friend that this is something his Government should have attended to long ago. They have all admitted that the resources would be better administered

and development come more quickly, if they were administered from the city of Regina instead of the city of Ottawa.

And when the Leader of the Opposition was giving us his "blue ruin" talk the other day, and saying that the revenues derived from the natural resources would be away short of the cost of administration, we find that the Prime Minister, in his address, stated that more revenue had been taken from the natural resources of the province than had been expended in administration by the Federal Government, and that the revenues would be higher because of the fact that the resources would be administered from Regina instead of Ottawa.

The member for Prince Albert made another peculiar statement. He said that the Government had knowledge that a by-election would be called in Estevan six months before the by-election took place. That is not correct. The member for Estevan himself (*Mr. Garner*) did not know of it. A month or so before he resigned, the member for Estevan declared in a statement to the *Leader-Post* that he had no intention of resigning, and when he made that statement my friend knows he was telling the truth! Now, if the member for Estevan himself did not know he was resigning, how could the Government know?

As far as the Estevan election is concerned, the Government has nothing to be ashamed of, and, if we make the same gain in every other constituency in the province now represented on the Opposition side of the House, there will only be about ten members sitting on the other side, after the next general election.

We had the same tale after the Arm River by-election, and the Leader of the Opposition was most emphatic about it. He boasted that if they had the same kind of "moral victory" in every constituency at the general election, he would have all the constituencies represented back of him on the Government side of the House. But when he went to the country, what happened? Well, we got thirty-five constituencies now represented on this side of the House, and he is over there. And while they were down in Estevan with their socks and overalls, talking "blue ruin", interjecting federal issues into the discussion which had nothing whatever to do with this Government, they spread their gospel of "blue ruin", offering no solution, offering nothing constructive, using arguments on the economic depression against this Government playing on the feeling of unrest among the people.

But I say this: We have faith and hope in this province, and faith and hope that things will improve. We have had hard times before, and have come through, and, in the next four years, the present difficulties will have passed and the whole stock-in-trade of my honorable friends in the Estevan by-election will be evaporated. I do not know what they will talk about then. I shall deal later on with these and other matters raised in the Estevan by-election, but, in the meantime, I would like to supplement what my honorable friend the member for Prince Albert has said. There was one omission made by my friend when he enumerated the men who had been down taking part in the by-election campaign. He forgot to mention our old friend Archie McCallum, "Doug" Munroe, and several other former civil servants who are being retained in the organization of my honorable friends opposite and maintained in ease and luxury by what finances we, as a Government, know not. I also want to say, with regard to that truck incident he dilated on, he must have had a bad time in Estevan, or a "pipe dream", or one of those "hang-overs" we hear about, for, of course, there was no such incident and it occurred only in his imagination.

The Leader of the Opposition, the other night, talked as usual at great length, at the famous "Smoker" they put on in the city, but, according to the *Leader-Post*, which, they say, is never wrong, there were only twenty at the meeting

Opposition Member: No. Two hundred

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Judging from the grunts and groans coming from over there, the member for Happyland must have drifted in from the corridors. I never can understand what my honorable friend is saying. But at this famous "Smoker", the Leader of the Opposition got a message from Meota which he read as follows:

"We are writing to congratulate you on the campaign you and your friends are putting up and to say that whether you win or lose we are with you to the end."

Now, as some of my honorable friends know, there is a man at Meota by the name of Fred Kissock, and this Fred Kissock was one of those who were fired from the Department of Highways when we took over, and doubtless he wants his job back again. If Fred Kissock did not send the message, I venture to say that he had something to do with it. And I do not doubt that he wants his highways job again, as well as all those of the same calibre whom my honorable friends had collected about them in the twenty-four years they were in office—and I have no doubt my honorable friend, if he ever is returned to power, will again gather all that galaxy of veterans round him. I suppose he will want them all back, and for the same purpose.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about diseases, this session; but there was one disease about which the honorable member for Rosthern (*Mr. Uhrich*) did not ask when he put that question to the Minister of Public Health as to the number of cases reported of certain specified diseases. There was one disease he omitted to question the minister on, a disease which has arisen in acute form since this session was opened. It is "questionitis", the chief symptom being the number of questions asked, more particularly with regard to the Highways Department. They asked how much this, how much that, what was the cost of gravelling, how much was the cost of maintenance, how much was the cost in connection with signs, and so on. They could have put almost all those questions in one motion for one return, without putting us to all the expense of printing these questions from day to day in the Votes and Proceedings and in the Orders. There is no reason why they could not have been asked all in one day, in one motion, and could have been answered in one return, without wasting the time of the departmental employees in opening up the files continually from day to day and thus holding up the work of the department, including the sending out of cheques in connection with relief work. No doubt these questions are asked with the idea of impressing the people in the galleries and the people in the province that they have something up their sleeves, and that something is radically wrong in the Department of Highways. Furthermore, I have no doubt that these questions are prepared by the Leader of the Opposition himself for they bear all the ear-marks of his handiwork; and he spreads them around among the members sitting behind him. This is the disease "questionitis" which my honorable friend the member for Rosthern omitted to ask about, and this disease is costing the people of this province tens of thousands of dollars. If they keep on asking questions at the same rate they have been doing, the cost of printing these questions from day to day in the Votes and Orders is soon going to amount to as much as the total cost of road maintenance in this province

Mr. Hogan: If the honorable gentleman would answer these questions in the way they are asked, we would not need to ask so many.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, if my honorable friend will put that in the form of a question, as members of the Opposition have been doing, I am quite prepared to answer every question he can ask. I can tell him that, and, before I am through, I will show that there will not be any hesitation on the part of the Department of Highways or of any other department of this Government to answer any questions they may ask. There is not a thing in the Department of Highways that we are not quite willing to disclose to this House. We are willing to disclose any information this House may want at any time, *in toto*, and I hesitate to say whether or not they would have been as willing to do the same thing under their administration of the Highways Department

Mr. Agar: Then why don't you do it?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Just take your medicine for a while! Let me repeat that, if they continue asking questions to the extent they have been doing, the cost of printing the Order Paper and the Journals of the House is going to run up very near to the cost of the roads they are asking about. I hope they will explain that to their constituents when they are telling them how many questions they asked in the House. Then, to show the unfairness of these questions, I will just take two as examples:

They asked a question here as to the cost of gravelling one mile of a road. Just one mile. Now, as you know, a truck hauls the gravel from one point to all parts of that road progressively, it may be five, ten, fifteen or twenty miles. And, of course, you will know too from that, that the last mile, the mile greatest in distance from the pit, costs the most to haul gravel to. What do they do? They pick out

the last mile. The honorable member for Saltcoats (*Mr. Loptson*) did that. And I understand the member for Pheasant Hills (*Mr. Dunn*) did

Mr. Dunn: No!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, you forgot to then, or you would have. They ask for the last mile. Why? The reason is obvious: so that they can go around this province again making certain statements that are absolutely incorrect and cannot be substantiated. They pick out the last mile and naturally they will look at the cost of that one mile and try and put the whole contract before the public of Saskatchewan on that basis, and attack us on that particular item. Then when the question is answered and we set forth the conditions of the whole contract, they complain we are making a speech in the House. That is the only way we have of upsetting the scheme they had in mind.

You know, the history of politics in this western country is clear. I can remember the honorable member for Prince Albert and other honorable members over there, in the 1925 and 1926 federal elections, going about the country condemning Mr. Meighen and his federal Conservative party for his "whispers of death". Well, they themselves have been in opposition since September of 1929, and we have heard shouts of "blue ruin" from them ever since.

Opposition Member: And there is blue ruin!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Now, one of our honorable friends of the Opposition—the honorable member for Kinistino (*Mr. McIntosh*)—said it was useless to lend money to China or to ever hope that they would buy large quantities of our wheat and expect them to pay for it. He said that it would be necessary to send gunboats over there to collect, although we have been trading with China for years. The honorable members on the other side of the House seem to forget that it was Mackenzie King, their own federal leader, who sent a trade commissioner to the Orient, and he had no gunboats at all. Apparently he survives over there. Our Chinese trade has been increasing tremendously from year to year and the present Government at Ottawa have said that they are going to greatly increase that trade. Why, Mr. Speaker, there has not been one solution offered from the members of the Opposition in this House which they agree upon among themselves. We find the honorable member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parker*) says that The Tax Sale Act should stand, while the member for Kinistino would change the whole Act. We find the honorable member for Redberry (*Mr. Cockburn*) even disagrees with himself, because he says that we do not want any reduction in the price of commodities. "We do not want them any lower than they are", and a little while later he complains that the cost of living has not gone down more than it has. He even disagrees with himself! And the honorable member for Kinistino also disagrees with himself because he says, in one breath, "We must have relief", and in the next breath he says, "We must retrench." Well, you cannot grant relief and then retrench at the same time when running a Government. It has not been done yet!

Mr. McIntosh: Yes. Well, we could!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, it will be a long while before you have a chance to try! The honorable member for Prince Albert spoke in this debate for over four hours and did anybody in this House hear him say a word or make one constructive suggestion towards legislation or towards getting this country out of the difficulties that are facing us at the present time? Why their whole cry was

Mr. Davis: I suggested the Government should be changed.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Their whole cry was, "How bad are these Tories" and "say it with gravel." That is about the effect! The honorable Leader of the Opposition goes further. He starts this sectional cry, so much decried by himself in Portage La Prairie a few years ago; but now, when it suits his purpose, he talks about "plutocrats" in the east, and wealthy manufacturers, trying to ride back into office on a cry of "sectionalism", blaming somebody else for present conditions. We even find the honorable member for Touchwood (*Mr. J. M. Parker*) saying that "the east will not get off the backs of the west." Well, he must have been asleep when he occupied a seat over on this side, for the same conditions obtained then! What

did they ever do in connection with getting the "East off the back of the West" when they were sitting behind the seats of the mighty both here and at Ottawa? They follow the same line, and the attitude of the member from Prince Albert is "get rid of these Tories". The member for Touchwood and other members over there who sat in this House as private members, know that their whole "machine" attacked the Progressive movement and tried to rid it out of the constituencies. If anyone has any doubt about that, read the speeches of the Leader of the Opposition in a dozen places when he was "ruling the roost", read the editorials of his party press. But today he talks about "bloated plutocrats", and you will find that in his speech during this debate from the *Leader-Post*. We know what their attitude was towards the Wheat Pool when that Wheat Pool first started to function. You will find that in his party press and in the *Regina Leader*. We also know that it has been stated in this House. We know what our honorable friends on the other side did in connection with tariff reduction at Ottawa, when they were the Government over here. They passed a mild, gentle resolution once a year, sent it off to Ottawa, where it was read by the Government and duly consigned to the waste-paper basket of Mackenzie King! We know what he did not do in connection with the drop in the price of wheat. We know this, that in July, 1929, the price of wheat in Canada was \$1.78 a bushel, and we know it dropped from July, 1929, until July, 1930, when the election was held, to 94 cents a bushel or a drop of 84 cents a bushel. What did my honorable friends do for the farmers of Canada then? With the drop in that wheat—remember, it dropped 84 cents a bushel in one year!—what did we hear from the members on the other side of this House? Not one word! Why, you hear them talk about the British Preference! What, if anything, under a Liberal Government, did it amount to? As honorable gentlemen on this side have said it was a "preference" for a "hope". Noble watchdogs of inter-Empire trade! What was the West going to get out of the British Preference as instanced by the Dunning Budget. You would get a lot of increases and a few decreases in the tariff on English hay, for example—and we never did bring over much of that. That is admitted! The honorable member for Moose Jaw City (*Dr. Smith*) stated some of the articles that were going to be brought in under the Dunning Budget idea of British Preference, things that we never did buy from England and things we never would buy in spite of the Dunning Budget's pretence. What did it actually mean? Trade means a friendly interchange of goods. That is what trade really means. Well, we know this, that nations are a lot like individuals; when an individual trades a horse for a cow he makes sure he gets that cow. As far as the British preferences were concerned, we had a Government at Ottawa that did not worry much about them until election time came around, and then gave away the good Canadian horse and never got the cow back in exchange. They did that in a number of their treaties. The British market was ours up to a few months ago. Why, Mr. Speaker, from the date of the announcement of the Dunning Budget, grain started to drop in price and it went down without abatement. Before that Budget was announced there was not one effort towards increasing trade with England, and before they were able to announce more preferences to good political effect we find in England they were already making a trade agreement with the Argentine. Of course, our Liberal Government in Ottawa would not make that kind of a treaty because they felt—and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Malcolm, said so—it was not the business of the Dominion Government at Ottawa to make treaties with other countries in connection with Canadian wheat. Well, we took the view that any government at Ottawa that did not consider the marketing of wheat their business, then the sooner that government was out of office, the better for us; and that is the view the farmers of the West took. Members of the Opposition bemoan the loss of the British market since the Bennett Government went into office. Why, there has been more wheat shipped to Great Britain from Canada since the Government changed than there was the year before, under the other Government. And look at the list of markets.

(*Interruptions by Opposition Members*).

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think that Happyland animal has drifted in again judging by the squeals and grunts over there. Let us look at the matter of markets. We find this: that under the Government of Mackenzie King, forty-three markets for Canada were lost to the Canadian people. Forty-three! We found that certain countries such as France, Germany and others had been allowed preferences in the Canadian market and yet wheat, imported into these countries from Canada was subject to a tariff of in some cases as high as 50 cents a bushel, and even higher. There was no action taken, as far as the Government of this country was concerned, to obtain reciprocal preferences from France in exchange, and we know that France had a favorable trade balance. Her exports, it is true, included burgundies, cham-

pagnes and other liqueurs, but they, too, were imported with no effort on the part of the federal Government to secure a market in return. And we did not hear much about all this from members over there! Now, of course, when Mr. Bennett is trying to obtain a market, he is subjected only to ridicule from those on the Opposition benches. We know that during the last year when other countries were pushing the sale of our grain from England, from Germany and France, particularly Russian grain, the Canadian Government did nothing. It was allowed to go into the English market. This market and other markets were not lost by the present Government, and the situation did not change in a day. The condition of things in this country is the culmination not only of mismanagement at Ottawa but is the result of a depression international in its scope. I think part of the blame is properly to be placed at Ottawa, because Mackenzie King and his Government made no attempt to stem the tide so far as we in the West are concerned.

Now, in connection with the federal campaign it has been charged that members of this Government went out and supported Mr. Bennett. I personally did take some part. It was not to advocate his policies and the policies of his party as much as it was in answer to criticism in connection with the Highways Department of this Government and in answer to certain criticisms made of this provincial Government by Liberal speakers in that campaign. And, Mr. Speaker, so far as that is concerned, I have no apology to offer for it.

Mr. Speaker, it being now 11 o'clock I beg leave to move the adjournment of the debate.

Resuming the debate on Tuesday, January 28, 1931, Hon. Mr. Stewart said:

Mr. Speaker,—While speaking, yesterday, I diagnosed a certain disease that had apparently affected members of the Opposition, under the term "questionitis". I see they have not fully recovered yet from that disease, judging from their continued questions in connection with the Department of Highways. Now, we are willing to answer anything that the Opposition might raise but I would point out again that the questions with regard to maintenance, with regard to the cost of constructing roads and the type of implements could all be asked in one question and given in one return in this House. However, they choose the more expensive method, which is to have them printed every day in the Order Paper, and if they continue we will find it will cost as much as the cost of maintenance they are enquiring about. I might point out further that the staff of my department are being kept busy morning, noon, and night, answering series of questions which should have been asked for in the shape of one return, and while they are being kept busy in this manner, men in the relief camps, and workmen and foremen on the roads are being kept waiting for their cheques, merchants are waiting for payment, workmen for back wages, and, if my honorable friends have any doubts they had better go down there and see for themselves. I have no objection to their going. And my staff has been kept busy till twelve o'clock at nights preparing answers to questions which are and have been ridiculous.

Now, I will go back to what I was discussing when the House adjourned and, before I do, I want to say once more that in his speech lasting three hours, the Leader of the Opposition offered not one constructive criticism of this Government, and insofar as the criticisms we have heard from the other side are concerned, insofar as any remedies for the depression we find in this province today are concerned, their criticisms were on federal issues, and in addition they have had nothing to offer this Government in the way of constructive suggestions. It is quite true that the member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parke*) did get up and suggest something in the way of a change in fiscal policy of the three western provinces, but he did not give us anything concrete. How is he going to create a tariff for the three western provinces? All these questions have to be carefully thought out and there is nothing concrete in any of these criticisms coupled with mild suggestions. They, of course, criticize the cost of machinery. The cost is the same today as it was under the Government of Mackenzie King. They raised the cost of binder twine. It is the same to all practical purposes as it was under the Government of Mackenzie King. They also raised the matter of interest rates and yet they know we have no jurisdiction in fixing interest rates. And just shortly on these matters, over which we have been criticized, which are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, I would just say that the co-operation of this Government with the governments of Manitoba and Alberta in bringing pressure to bear upon the federal Government, has had more effect in the short space of time this Government has been in power

than previous Administrations were ever able to do for this province and the farmers of this western country.

They also raised the question of gasoline and oil. Did they ever delve into the question of gasoline and oil imports and prices when they were in office? They did not, and now in Opposition they are, all of a sudden, galvanized into action. I can tell our honorable friends they will get more action in the price of gasoline and oil in this session, than they did under their Liberal Government in twenty-four years.

We also find them bringing up the matter of The Tax Sales Act, whereas that Act was introduced by the Government of the province years ago and put into effect by that Government. We find also the member for Kinistino complaining in connection with court costs. Well, these court costs and the tariff of fees were put into force by . . .

Mr. McIntosh: I did not say court costs.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I have a distinct recollection of my honorable friend mentioning a lawyer in his seat and his saying he was the Conservative candidate in that seat in one election.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Speaker, I did not mention court costs. I mentioned costs which a certain lawyer charged, and I said that matters of this kind should be looked into by the Attorney General's Department.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the remarks of the honorable gentleman were very ill-timed. Here was a man who ran in opposition to himself and he comes into this House and tells all about it, though he admits he never took it up with the Attorney General of the province, never took it up with the Bar Association to have them look into the matter. I think it ill becomes him, when he did not take action which would have straightened the matter out had there been anything to remedy, to come in here and raise that question against his own opponent in the last election.

Mr. Speaker, one-half of the issues raised by our honorable friends related purely to federal matters, over which we have no jurisdiction, and the other half are raised as criticisms of this Government over things which exist simply because we have difficult times in this province, times which are due not to this Administration, times that have been coming on in this province for several years and finally reached their zenith this year. We know that the Opposition all are trying to make a farm appeal at the present time. That was their whole appeal in the election at Estevan. We found the Leader of the Opposition complaining bitterly to a group of farmers because the Minister of Highways had "fired" some farmers in his inspectorate, and some road superintendents of the Highways Department. He even had Archie McCallum and those noble gentlemen, who were road inspectors and superintendents, classed as farmers and said, "That man, the Minister of Highways, has fired those men out of the Highways Department." Well, the only pretension those men had to being farmers was the fact that they successfully "farmed" the farmers in this province.

The honorable, the Leader of the Opposition and the member for Prince Albert endeavor to divide the people into two classes, that is, that they must be either Grits or Tories, one or the other. I wonder if we are to be placed in that class at the next election, or the election twenty-one years from now, whether it will be determined on how great a Liberal you are or how great a Conservative you are, or if you are born of a Liberal father and mother, or if you are born of a Conservative father and mother! And there is no question then as to the attitude of those on this side of the House if that principle is to be adopted. But he ignores one great, fundamental fact in making his classification, the fact that it is the great independent body of electors that sways political history and elect or retain or dismiss governments and parties.

Then, in order to bring his classification further he says the sign of a Tory is that he is always ready to guarantee the banks, while you will always find the Liberal looking after the rights of the people. I presume he means the Wheat Pool. We did guarantee the Wheat Pool. But did he object to it in this House? He did not, and neither did any of his followers. We did guarantee the Wheat Pool because that attitude was a proper one to help out in a situation not of our making. Then we

find him going further; we find him at Canora saying this: (And when I refer to the Leader of the Opposition I should include some of his followers over there who sit with him. I do not include the whole of the Opposition because there are good men on that side. I appreciate there are men on that side quite sincere in their politics, believing in what they are practising, and when I refer to and criticize them as an Opposition they will know what I mean.) We find a meeting was called in the town of Canora by a number of farmers who got together to discuss economic conditions. Among other speakers was the Leader of the Opposition. He goes to Canora very likely figuring that that was an ideal spot to gain votes in view of the conditions, and one of his statements is this:

"Mr. Gardiner dealt first with the difficult conditions surrounding agriculture at the present time. He stated, however, that it was not his intention to do as the Conservatives had done during the last two elections in this province, namely, try to blame the Government for the conditions prevailing throughout the world."

He is not going to do that! He is going to be on a higher plane than these Conservatives! Well, ever since this Legislature has opened he has been doing nothing else but trying to blame conditions on this present Government. He did the same thing all through the Estevan campaign, and even went further and tried to tie us up with the Bennett Government and put the blame on them. We find this: He went up there to make a great political speech, whether it would help the farmers or would not. It was meant to be a great speech. We find this: The occasion was a farmers' convention, and the chairman introduced two resolutions, one in support of this Government and in support of the Government at Ottawa, and the honorable the Leader of the Opposition told them this: "I will not speak here because I have no confidence in either."

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Speaker, what the honorable gentleman is saying is absolutely incorrect. It was not a convention.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I am reading from the *Leader-Post*. It was a largely-attended meeting, the honorable Leader of the Opposition was there and said what I am stating.

Mr. Gardiner: It was an ordinary meeting.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, it became an extraordinary meeting before they were through. That is the way the Leader of the Opposition went about trying to get political "Kudos" out of hard times. But to read further:

"Mr. Gardiner stated that he was not going to criticize the efforts being made at present to try to find a solution for the larger marketing problem."

He was not going to criticize them! Well, that has not been his attitude in Estevan or in this House. He cannot charge this Government with the low price of wheat either in Canada or Great Britain. He further states: "I do not know what the solution is." He did not know the solution. He does not know it yet! He did not know it when he came into this House, because he had not one solution to offer, only pure party criticism of this Government. Nothing at all in the way of help was offered by the Leader of the Opposition! It is quite true some members on the other side, perhaps a little more able than is the Leader of the Opposition, did, for the sake of their constituents, offer constructive suggestions, or what they thought were constructive suggestions, in connection with these conditions. But even they, as I pointed out last night, do not agree among themselves, and what I would suggest is that they should hold one of their caucuses to thresh this problem out and finally settle on something at least that will help this Government solve the present pressing conditions in the province.

We know, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the Progressive movement, that the Leader of the Opposition did not like that movement. I would venture further to say that he does not like any Independent movement, whether Progressive or anything else. It is contrary, entirely, to his disposition. We know this, that he could very easily, while a member of the previous Government of this province, have taken certain steps. We know if he had been as agile in thinking up and adopting solutions then as he is now in presenting criticisms of this Government, if he had taken the

stand with his federal Liberal leader, Mr. King, and his Government at Ottawa, in the interests of the farmers, this Government would not have been faced with some of the difficulties it is faced with today. You can imagine that if the Leader of the Opposition, with all the resources at his command, with his road inspectors and superintendents and his whole political "machines" with his McKays and Camerons and McCallums and all the rest of them, had said to Mr. King, "Unless you assist the farmers of Western Canada by assisting them to find markets for their wheat, unless you reduce the tariffs, unless you reduce freight rates, and unless you put the Crowsnest rates on freight to the Hudson Bay, well, I will turn my whole machine against you." He knows very well he would have got action at Ottawa by adopting that attitude. But that is not the way they do these things in the Liberal party. They talk low tariff and do not practise it. They talk reduction on implements and do not practise that. They talk all these other remedies, and when it comes to action it is the party first, and no doubt the Leader of the Opposition had his own personal reasons with his eye on Ottawa for holding this wonderful "machine" and letting things take their natural course.

Now, we heard from the honorable member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) about a Highway Commission and he asked why this Government had not appointed a Highway Commission in accordance with plank number so and so of the Conservative party's platform. Well, we find that, after careful investigation, a former Liberal Government did have a Highway Commission until about the year 1914, and if you will read the report of the Wetmore Royal Commission, you will find certain interesting facts with regard to the members of that Highway Commission. You will find that a Mr. A. J. McPherson was at one time a chairman of the Commission—and we will talk for a minute about bridges. This is the report of the Royal Commission of which Chief Justice Wetmore, a man respected in this province, was chairman, and at page 13 he says:

"Your Commissioners also beg leave to report that at the time the tenders were received and opened and the contract executed, A. J. McPherson, who opened them, was a large shareholder of the contracting company, and furthermore, that while the bridge was under construction and payments were being made he dealt with the matter of payments being made on account of the work. On one occasion after he had ceased to be chairman of the board, but was employed in another capacity under the Government, but was still such shareholder, a question arose as to whether the contractor was entitled to be paid large claims for extras, and the officials of the Department of Highways were in serious doubt and difference on the subject, McPherson was called in for consultation as to whether the claims were proper, and he acted in such capacity . . ."

Practically as an arbitrator, when his own company, of which he was a shareholder, Mr. Speaker, had submitted a tender!

". . . practically as an arbitrator, and assisted in adjusting the claim. Mr. McPherson's conduct as above stated was utterly unjustifiable, and your Commissioners must visit Mr. McPherson with their unqualified censure for so acting."

Now, that was the commission my honorable friends had in this province under their suzerainty. When I entered the Government I gave them my views as to a commission. I also gave them my views as to re-organization. Necessarily, the views of anyone in the Government do not predominate, and I may say we are quite proud of the highways. We have divided this province into eight districts and have placed over these eight districts, eight district engineers—incidentally, all of whom worked under the old Government. These engineers have certain powers and if there is any dispute about anything their advice is obtained and in every case that has been followed. If it is a matter of location then they have the responsibility. They are responsible for the hiring of the maintenance men, and if a certain maintenance man is not covering the ground, every district engineer has power to remove that man even without referring it to the minister. They also have powers in connection with these gravel pits, to decide on their location, and so forth; they are told to ascertain where the best gravel pits are to be found and to locate the pit. The Minister of Highways does not know, and never did know, the location of one-half of the pits before the contracts were let. He leaves that to his engineers, and I think in that manner we are securing a better administration of the highways of this province than we did under those individuals who used to haunt the highways and byways of this province during election times.

Now, the member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) said, last night, that there were now so many cars belonging to ministers and other public servants lined up in front of the Parliament Buildings that you could not get into the building. I would point out that there are many more automobiles standing outside than are operated by this Government. There are automobiles left out there by visitors to the buildings on business and visitors to the galleries and the cars of members of the Opposition. If the Government is using thirty more automobiles it is because certain automobiles in certain departments were running on a basis of twelve cents a mile and we cut them down to ten cents, and we were enabled to put other cars into use by the saving effected on Government-owned automobiles. We think we will save money in that way just as we are saving in other departments of the Government, and if my honorable friend had checked up the automobiles owned by the ministers he would have found that they are no more than are owned by the ministers in the Farmers' Governments of Alberta and Manitoba. That is what he would have found out. Insofar as my own car is concerned, I would say that I drove 20,000 miles in that car, this year, in all parts of this province because I figured to spend \$10,000,000 on the roads. No Minister of Highways could do that properly by staying in his office in Regina, and I have no apologies to offer in this matter.

Now, we come to another question raised by honorable members over there. I thought it was one of the last questions they would raise. Several of them got very enthusiastic when the honorable Leader of the Opposition and the member for Prince Albert raised the question of Harry Bronfman's prosecution. Now, I think the people of this province always understood that as far as Mr. Harry Bronfman was concerned, he was not prosecuted by the late Attorney General because of the fact that he considered there was no case at law against him and it would be thrown out by the jury. But opposed to that, some of the highest judges of this country decided that, in spite of the arguments of some of the ablest Liberal lawyers, hired by Mr. Bronfman, Mr. Bronfman should go before a jury and the jury had to decide whether he was guilty or not guilty. Now my honorable friend has another excuse. It is a new one that we have not heard from him before. He said he was not sure Harry Bronfman should be prosecuted, had no information and no file, nothing whatever. Well, if the honorable the late Attorney General did not know that he should be prosecuted then he was the only living man in the province that could have said so. Let us study Mr. Bronfman's history. I knew him well at Yorkton. We know him up in that part of the country. We find he was one of the leading Liberals in the town or the city of Yorkton. We found he progressed rapidly in the liquor business. Now he is worth ten or fifteen million dollars. We also know this, that, under the Liberal Government both at Ottawa and at Regina, he opened certain warehouses and applied for a drug license. We know he did not keep drugs. What was it? Well, he was selling liquor and he did keep liquor. Of course, the late Attorney General might not have known that, but every one else in the province of Saskatchewan did know that. We find, of course, that the late Attorney General of this province had no jurisdiction in the granting of these licenses for warehouses, yet Mr. Jacques Bureau, who was then Minister of Customs at Ottawa, said that before any of these licenses were granted, it was first taken up with the Attorney General's Department, and when the late Attorney General says that he had no jurisdiction in connection with bonded warehouses in this province, he knew

(Interruption.)

Mr. Gardiner: It was not bonded warehouses that were under discussion, it was export houses.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am talking about bonded warehouses.

Mr. Gardiner: When the honorable the Attorney General stated certain things we denied certain things; not with regard to bonded warehouses but export houses.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not saying anything about export houses just now—and we will let my honorable friend the late Attorney General contradict it and not the Leader of the Opposition. Permits were agreed to by the federal Government only when, and not until, authority was secured from the Government of the province, and not, I think, until it was secured from the Attorney General himself. Before this was granted, the consent of the provincial Government was first obtained, and not until it was obtained was liquor allowed to be shipped into the province of Saskatchewan. We also know it was shipped outside the province of Saskatchewan. We know also that various men of high and low degree engineered

the thing in the "liquor ring", and we know they were knocked down just as fast as they could get up. But Mr. Bronfman in his whole history, during all his ramifications in the liquor trade, never paid one fine to the provincial Government and was never prosecuted and no charges were laid against him. That is what has happened. Of course, there is no correspondence in connection with this matter in the files of the department. We could not find any, although we find that, in the Arm River by-election, the late Attorney General stated most clearly at that time that he was going to see to it that Mr. Bronfman was prosecuted, and by the federal authorities, who were preparing to do so. Well, did he do it? We find that seven months elapsed during which he was Attorney General and that was not done. There is not one letter on file from the federal authorities. We know that! We know Mr. Bronfman well at Yorkton. He always boasted there was not a man that did not have his price, whether he was talking to friend or foe.

Mr. Davis: If my honorable friend suggests I was ever offered any money he should take that back for he is telling a deliberate lie.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am not saying he offered the ex-Attorney General any money.

Mr. Davis: Do not make your dirty insinuations!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am saying Harry Bronfman always boasted there was not a man who had not his price. I am not saying he offered the honorable member money.

Mr. Davis: You had better not!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: He boasted about it, everybody knew it, boasted about being able to do that

(Interruptions by members of Opposition.)

Hon. Mr. Stewart: But what I will say is this, that we may not overlook it: We know who arranged some of these warehouse licenses for him. We know that a Liberal member of Parliament, Mr. George W. McPhee, was his solicitor and arranged some of these licenses. We also know that in the federal election of 1925, Mr. Harry Bronfman put up a bond for Mr. McPhee's deposit in that campaign at one of the banks in Yorkton. He tries to quibble on that, saying that he never received five cents improperly, or in an unusual way, from Harry Bronfman. Nobody ever said he did, but it is a fact that Mr. Bronfman did put up the bond for Mr. McPhee's election, and Mr. McPhee is the present sitting federal Liberal member for Yorkton. We also find that, when Mr. Harry Bronfman finally got into trouble, he does not go to a Conservative lawyer. Whom does he go to? He goes to the President of the Regina Liberal Association. He gets Mr. P. M. Anderson to defend him. We know what he did, and we know what happened in connection with the jury on that one trial. Mr. Anderson is the President of the Liberal party in this city.

Mr. Davis: What about McGillivray?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes, McGillivray and Andrews, both Conservatives!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Let my honorable friends take their castor oil!

Mr. Agar: You could not give them a poultice!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We will go into one other matter, and that is the matter of printing, raised by my honorable friend, last night. His plain statement last night was that, while the honorable the Provincial Treasurer was undoubtedly saving large sums by letting printing contracts on tender, he was trying to make it up to his Government friends by high prices. That statement is absolutely incorrect. What are the facts? In connection with the printing of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, where we called for tenders and the Opposition, when they were the Government, did not, we saved \$51,186. On the Statutes of 1930 there was also a saving of \$862.65. On the Agricultural Reports we saved \$2,847; on the Saskatchewan Gazette we saved \$3,333.74; on the Public Accounts we saved \$1,652.48; on the

Educational Annual Report we saved \$246.55; on the Public Health Annual Report we saved \$477; and on the Royal Commission on Immigration report, \$937. These are the actual savings as a result of calling for tenders on work formerly given out without tender. And we will go further: In connection with the Sessional Papers 1928-29, let without tender, the Liberal Government paid \$3,780 for the printing of 280 pages. For the Sessional Papers for 1929 and 1930, the cost of printing 560 pages, which was just double as much, was only \$2,319, as against \$3,780 under the old Government. We find also, in connection with the printing of the Orders of the Day, in 1929, the Leader Publishing Co., without tender, charged the old Government \$11.81 per page, whereas for the Orders of the Day for the 1930 session, which were printed under tender, we only paid \$7.40 per page, being a saving of \$683.55, or approximately 40 percent. Many other printing jobs show the same state of affairs—considerable savings were made.

So far as the distribution of the printing is concerned, we have heard it said that we let printing contracts without tender and, in every case in which this was done, the amount fixed was below what my friends on the other side said was not excessive, namely, the prices that were fixed in accordance with the unit price list approved by the former Government. That is to say, they had let contracts without tender higher than the fixed basis set by the department, and this Government has not exceeded that basis at any time. In addition, we have saved thousands of dollars by calling for tenders where they did not, and going further than that, we have asked for bids for those printing jobs which might be called "emergency calls", where time did not permit the regular routine of calling for tenders, and we saved money in that way. Now in spite of the fact that we did more printing in practically all departments of the Government, and had more printing in connection with legislation and the Sessional Papers than in the average year, in spite of all that, we have saved this province, not thousands but tens of thousands of dollars, as compared with the practice of the old Government.

We found when we came into office that there was practically a monopoly in the matter of printing jobs, with only a small percentage of country newspapers getting any of the work. We have increased it to over sixty, but under the other Government the jobs were not spread around. It was one of the biggest monopolies in the province—and they talk of monopoly! I shall show you a contract which gives what amounts to a monopoly of Government printing to the *Leader-Post* for five years, from 1913 to 1918, without tender, and at prices double those charged this year. That was the system we dispensed with, when, on June 6, 1929, the people of this province turned you out of power.

In connection with our contracts this year, before any printing company gets any work, they have to submit their work before they get any money. Did the other Government do that? Not at all! I have a letter here from the *Leader* asking for advances up to \$40,000 from the Government even before they had completed their contract. That is not permitted under the present Government.

I would point out further—we have heard a lot of talk, a lot of insinuations and innuendoes, in connection with the McInnis Brothers Printing Company. The total amount they have received from this Government was brought down the other night, and it amounted to a total of \$140,000—they do a big business, and it was called for on tender. We find this, however: The *Leader*, from 1918 to 1928, including the period during which the contract I have referred to was in operation, got out of the people of this province, \$1,516,430.34. Why, we even find that that scurrilous rag, *The Moose Jaw Times*, in the same period, got \$449,150—nearly half a million dollars. No wonder they championed the old Government! No wonder the editor is howling and squealing against this Government! They lost half a million dollars—and will continue to lose it, Mr. Speaker! Going back to the *Leader-Post*, we even find that in the few months between the time the old Government was defeated and the new Government took office, they had printing jobs which amounted to \$30,124.62—and there was no call for tenders in any case.

Then the honorable member for Prince Albert refers to the liquor prices, and criticized the Government because it advanced the price charged for beers brewed outside the province. The burden of his complaint seems to be that the Liquor Commission is not buying enough Saskatchewan beer. But, in the same breath, he admits that his Government only bought 40 percent Saskatchewan beer and brought in the other 60 percent from the outside. But what do we find? We find that, since the advance was made of which the honorable gentleman complained under the present Government, the consumption of Saskatchewan beer has risen to 85 percent of

the total sales by the Liquor Board. He also "kicks" about bringing in Labatt's Ale, though he knows well enough that there was a demand for Labatt's from the people of this province who wanted a drink.

(Opposition interruptions.)

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would judge from the groans and squeals that that peculiar animal from Happyland is back in the Chamber.

Then the honorable member for Prince Albert hints, or suggests, that someone in this Government or some friend of the Government is getting commissions. Well, if you look at the directors of the breweries—take the Crystal Brewery—who are getting business from this Government, and if you find out who they are, you will find that at least 90 percent of them are Grits. You will find this: This Government in accordance with its "Saskatchewan First" policy is buying beer from its enemies. The Attorney General knows that commissions were paid under the former Government. We know of the case of Bole who sued a Manitoba brewer. He was getting \$18,000 a year out of it. Who was Bole? Well, Bole was a stalwart member of the Liberal party, and a former Liberal member of this House, and he was getting \$18,000 a year from a Manitoba brewer by way of commission. The former Attorney General knew that, and the present Attorney General of this province has said that he is going to stamp out this practice of commissions. He does not want any commission paid to anyone, and he is going to introduce legislation at this session which will keep anyone from having these commissions—and he has gone further. He has said that he is prepared to take any suggestions my honorable friends opposite will give in order to put as effective a check as possible on this commission business.

That was the statement he made. That is what he is prepared to do, but my honorable friend did not do that when he was in power.

I propose now to deal with a few other matters raised by my honorable friends opposite. They mentioned freight rates. We know this Government has taken very effective and forceful action to reduce freight rates. This Government has received from the Prime Minister of Canada a commitment that the Crow'snest Pass Rates on grain will apply on the Hudson Bay railway, and the great savings that will be effected thereby to the people of Saskatchewan already have been published in the press. The Government has been instrumental in opposing increased freight rates on canned vegetables and fruits from Eastern Canada to points in Saskatchewan. The Government is also vigorously prosecuting the freight rates appeal and hopes for a favorable settlement. We have also secured from the railway companies timely assistance in the rates on shipments of fuel, feed and fodder into the drought-stricken areas of the province. We intend to stand out for freight rate reductions which we believe to be in the interests of the people of the province.

So far as the Highways Department is concerned, it is laughable to hear the criticism of honorable members opposite, who are trying to make out that the Government should not have spent \$10,000,000 on its highway program last year. The Leader of the Opposition has gone up and down the province, clamoring about this \$10,000,000—yet what did we find? We found the Leader of the Opposition himself asking my department to build three roads through his constituency of North Qu'Appelle, and to gravel them as soon as possible. Other members opposite have joined in the criticism, but when the estimates were before the House last year, the Leader of the Opposition was challenged by the Leader of the Government to move to reduce the highway vote, but he sat in his chair and he knew that he could not oppose the vote, because he knew it would be a very unpopular action. He had the opportunity of moving to reduce the vote, but he sat there like a lamb led to the slaughter without a bleat, and he did just as much by sitting there and not saying a word as if he had voted in support of the whole expenditure.

The former Minister of Highways, the member for Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) stated on the floor of the House, last year, that the \$10,000,000 vote was not too much for the department to pay. He agreed that it was not too large a vote. But we find, of course, that the honorable member for Touchwood (*Mr. J. M. Parker*) has to comment on this expenditure. He says we spent too much on highways, and in the next breath says we did not spend enough in the constituency of Touchwood.

Mr. Parker (Touchwood): I made no such statement!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The records of the House will bear me out. But in answer to the honorable gentleman I would say this: The member for Touchwood had a road completed through his seat

Mr. Parker: What about the route?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I will come to that. He referred to the road from Jasmin to Kelliher, where we changed the location to the proper place which is along the railway track where he himself had asked for it. And we find that the previous location was fixed by the previous Government, and I would tell him that we have changed dozens of locations of the former Government.

Mr. Parker: Why did you not call for tenders when I gave the location along the railroad track in?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Tenders were called for, and by making the road follow along the railway tracks, two miles were cut off the length of the road and better service given. Tenders were called for and it was let at a rate that this Government is not ashamed of. Let me tell him what the cost of building the grade between Jasmin to Kelliher was, under this Government, as compared with the cost of grading on jobs let by the previous Government on either side of these two points, and I hope the member for Touchwood will then go back to his constituents and tell them the whole truth about it. We find that the contract for grading from Kelliher to Lestock, a distance of 11.8 miles, was let to H. F. Taylor, and the price for earth excavation was 19½ cents a yard, and the average cost per mile was \$2,153.60. From Goodeve to Jasmin, a long road of 30.4 miles, the contract price for earth excavation was 37½ cents a yard

Mr. Parker: In what year was that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The year does not matter.

Mr. Parker: It makes all the difference in the world.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: This contract, Goodeve to Jasmin, 30.4 miles, was let to Hugh Nevin, with earth excavation at the price of 37½ cents a yard, the average cost per mile was \$3,864.85.

Mr. Parker: That was back in 1924!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Coming to the Jasmin-Kelliher section, we find that this contract was let by this Government to W. B. Ramsay—a short contract of 6½ miles, the price for earth excavation being 17 cents a yard, and the average cost per mile \$3,243.42. But, in that connection, Mr. Speaker, the important point to remember is this: If the same yardage per mile had been moved in connection with the two other contracts as was moved in the Jasmin to Kelliher job, the section from Kelliher to Lestock would have cost \$4,500 per mile, and the section from Goodeve to Jasmin, \$8,000 per mile.

Mr. Parker: Give us the years!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: You can get the years by asking one of those numerous questions if you want them.

Now we come to the honorable member for Canora (*Mr. Morken*) who is not in his seat at the moment, and I wish some member opposite would kindly go out and get him. He makes the complaint that he is not getting enough co-operation from this Government. He sent us in his recommendations for patrol men on my request, but the men were not appointed weeks before my letter went to him. The appointments were made on April 15, and his letter is dated April 4, and, just like his present leader and the leader they had before that, he named all Grits. There was no evidence of fair play there, but I would inform my honorable friend that the day in which the Government of Saskatchewan will appoint all Grits is gone for ever.

Mr. Parker: I would like to ask the honorable minister a question

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I would ask that the honorable gentleman allow me to proceed with my speech. The member for Canora also takes objection to Highway No. 9 through his seat, and I wondered what the complaint was, for the road was built in the proper place, in fact it was built where he asked for it, and before the final selection was made, I myself went over the road with an engineer, as I do in all cases where there is any dispute as to location.

Then he complains of the grants being cut down. Well, other members are going to have the same complaint to make this year. I stated last session, that if you happened to be a good Grit municipality, you would get these grants from the previous Government, but if not, then you had to suffer; and I may tell the honorable member now that he was simply suffering in order to allow the others to come to an equality with him in the matter of grants. I doubt if the member for Canora would be in his seat in this House today, had it not been for the prolific scattering of road grants in the constituency before the last provincial election. Instead of giving these grants to the municipal councils, they used the money through Doutre, one of the road inspectors. They sent him there before the election, and for two months his whole efforts were directed towards electing a Liberal member. He arranged more than fifty road grants to certain foremen in the district. They let contracts and made these grants, the total amount being \$11,334.94, other than through the municipal councils. They were made to the road foremen, every one of whom was recommended to the minister by this Doutre, and the municipalities were not consulted.

Premier Anderson: What year was that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: These grants were made in May and June, of 1929, the months immediately preceding the last provincial election. I am pleased to tell my honorable friends that that policy of arranging road grants without reference to the municipal councils has been abolished by this Government, and in every instance we now consult the councils.

In connection with the relief camps, there have been no complaints in the Legislature. It speaks well for the members for Notukeu (*Mr. Grant*) and Willow Bunch (*Mr. Johnson*) that, in their fairness, they did not attack the system or direct any particular criticism against it, and expressed the thanks of their constituents for the work provided. In every way they played the game insofar as the relief camps are concerned. If every other member of the other side had done the same there would not be very much complaint in the Department of Highways. It was to be expected that there would be imperfections in the system, for we organized the camps in a week's time, and were able to open them a month ahead of other provinces of the Dominion, which shows that this Government was further advanced than other prairie governments on either side of us, so that no one can say that this Government had not the interests of the farmers at heart. We had to establish these camps in a hurry, and we established them in Grit seats as well as in our own, for where we thought it necessary to establish them, irrespective of political considerations, we established relief camps. The largest camp in the province was in the constituency of Notukeu, and there has been no particular criticism with respect to that camp in spite of the fact that some \$19,000 was spent in that particular camp. Approximately \$1,000,000 was spent on the forty-three relief camps established in the province, and nearly 10,000 farmers were taken care of through these camps in addition to some 25,000 horses. The farmers were employed in rotation, so that all who needed the relief could make some money, that is to say that when a farmer earned \$100 in the camp, his place was given to another, and in that way we carried the farmers in the affected districts through the winter.

We find the Leader of the Opposition always tries to take credit for everything this Government has done. He says that every government would do the same thing under the circumstances. I would remind him that back in 1921, when he was a member of the Government

Mr. Gardiner: No, I was not!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I think my honorable friend was.

Mr. Gardiner: No! You are a year too soon.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, you had cabinet aspirations at the time, and I cannot imagine the member for North Qu'Appelle being diffident about expressing his

opinions. However, in spite of the fact that many of the municipalities in the drought-affected areas at that time had more direct relief on their hands than they have today, what do we find? We find that, at that time, the Federal Government advanced certain monies for relief purposes—but did they spend it where the direct road relief was needed? No. They spent it in the cities of the province. Let us come to more recent times, when my honorable friend was in the Government, and head of the Government. In 1929, in this same area (and the member for Notukeu knows it) conditions were just as bad back in July, 1929, as we have today. Did they start road relief then as we did on coming into power? Not at all. They kept on letting contracts to contractors which exceeded by more than \$2,300,000 the amount voted by the House, and they spent a sum of \$65,000 in addition, on big machine outfits of which they complain today. Directly this Government came into power in 1929, we refused to let over \$300,000 of those contracts that were lying on my table, and expended the amount (some \$320,000) on relief work in districts where it was most needed. I grant, of course, that in organizing this relief in the first instance, there were bound to be grievances. You cannot put 10,000 men and 25,000 horses through camps such as those we established, without some grievances creeping in somewhere. Every case, however, that was brought to our attention has been investigated and prompt action taken to remedy the situation. There was one case, where a contractor was summarily dealt with, in spite of the fact that he claimed to be a supporter of this Government, and at one camp a time-keeper was discharged and the matter placed in the hands of the R.C.M.P. and we are considering similar action in regard to another camp. We are going to prosecute anyone, whether he be a contractor, road foreman or other employee, who attempts to defraud the public, and if members opposite can bring to the attention of the Government any case in which fraud has been perpetrated, the matter will be thoroughly investigated and if allegations are substantiated not only will the guilty person be prosecuted but I shall see to it that he has no further connections with the Highways Department. If they bring to our attention any case in which there has been waste of money, we guarantee that prompt action will be taken. But they have not done that. They look for kudos because a man was lying down on the side of the road—as the member for Saltcoats did in his constituency; and we fired the man. That is the kind of criticism they make.

Then there was one of the “roorbachs” in the Estevan by-election on the shipment of hay from The Pas, Manitoba. It was circulated all through the constituency: “Why did Anderson have hay shipped from The Pas, Manitoba, to Northgate, Saskatchewan, to be charged up to farmers in the relief camps?”

Well, the Minister of Agriculture knew, when we started off to organize these camps, that, in the hurry, he would have to get the hay shipped to the camps from the largest available source of supply of hay that he knew of, in order to get the relief camp under way at once. He had no time to get around, locate and purchase hay throughout the province and get it to the camp down there, and it was shipped from The Pas so that the relief work would not be held up. Why he even purchased 200 tons of hay, which was required, from the Liberal member I defeated to enter this House—Mr. T. A. Garry. He is a good Grit, yet he sold his hay to the Minister of Agriculture without any opposition. But when we investigate this Northgate camp, what do we find? We find that only one load of hay was shipped from The Pas, and all the rest required at that camp was shipped from points as close to the camps as it could be secured, in the required quantities.

These are the facts, Mr. Speaker, and yet they made a great hullabaloo over that one car going to Northgate!

Well, if that is all the Opposition have to raise in criticisms in this House, just trivial things like that, I am of the opinion that the people of Saskatchewan, in their judgment, will leave them in Opposition a long, long time.

I strongly suspect that the two “roorbachs” circulated by my honorable friends were prepared by the Leader of the Opposition himself; at least, if he did not prepare them himself, they were prepared at his instigation for they correspond very much to his speech the last night of the Estevan by-election campaign at Midale. These “roorbachs”, Mr. Speaker, are nothing more than defamatory falsehoods published for political effect on the eve of the election and, whether you like this Government or you do not, while minor infractions of the code might be expected from both sides in the heat of an election campaign, you do not expect any political party to stoop to wholesale misleading of the electors as was done in this case. These “roorbachs” were spread around in the dark of the night, throughout the constituency

and in every part of Estevan. They were spread around the last night of the campaign and in the dark—and it should have been in the dark—very properly so, because there is not a word of truth in the whole thing. The facts are not facts at all. We find there quoted a certain amount as spent on main market roads and a certain amount spent by the former Government, and that they spent so much and we spent so much on the highways. They try to show they spent 70 percent of all the moneys voted to the Highways Department on main market roads. That statement is not correct. It cannot be justified by any figures that the gentlemen opposite can produce from the Highways Department. What are the facts? They go back to the year the province was formed, 1905. Now, we know there was no highway system in the province until 1921. A lot of the money spent from 1905 to 1921 was spent on roads when there was no highway system, and yet they included those in the municipality appropriation. Not only that, but they take over the whole period of their administration from 1905 to 1929, the whole amount spent by the Highways Department, and deducted from it the amount spent on the highways proper, and leave the public to infer that the balance was spent on main market roads. They neglected to deduct the matter of ferries, construction of bridges, cost of surveys, drainage and a thousand and one things that are paid for, which they should have deducted in setting forth the truth about expenditures on main market roads before the people of Estevan. They say further that the estimate for twenty-five miles of gravelling on the road from Bienfait to Macoun was \$19,000 and the actual cost \$70,700, or \$50,000 more than the estimate. They again mislead the people of the Estevan seat, for, if the honorable Leader of the Opposition reviews the estimate presented to him again he will find that he omitted one figure altogether: The estimate was \$70,700—\$19,000 for the road from Bienfait to Estevan and \$48,000 from Estevan to Macoun for that particular piece of road. That piece of highway is on two highways. It is on two roads. He put in the figures for No. 13 on the estimate, and left out the figures for the Soo Line altogether. So, naturally the estimate was less than the amount spent, because he quotes but one part of the estimate as the whole expenditure. That is what was done, and so the public are fooled on both. But he will find this, that the estimate was approximately what was spent on that piece. When he takes the total expenditure he should take the total estimate.

Then the last thing on this "roorback" is this, "Why didn't they use the Brown pit?" Why, we heard more of that pit than we did of all the highway system down there! What was it? It was a gravel pit, two and a half miles from the town of Estevan. The contractor was instructed to commence operations at the pit originally, but the material secured there was unsatisfactory. Several test holes were dug, and after he had moved the second time, my engineer wrote me about it. The pit showed a large percentage of clay, fine sand and also coal.

Mr. Gardiner: Might I correct the honorable gentleman: We have here a statement issued by the department and you will find on it Project 18 E. and Project 39 B., which I think are the two projects he has been speaking of.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes!

Mr. Gardiner: And it has "Bienfait to Macoun" and then in figures "25.5 miles", which is the distance, and then "\$19,000".

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes, nineteen thousand. And \$48,000 right under it!

Mr. Gardiner: Well, there is nothing here! Here is the statement given to me, and I had to take it for what it represented.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, my honorable friend knows this: Opposite 18 E, the statement has \$19,000 and opposite 39 B, the figures \$48,000.

Mr. Gardiner: No, nothing at all!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, it is according to the statement I have. And the honorable Leader of the Opposition knows very well that you could not do 25.5 miles of gravelling for \$19,000, or less than \$1,000 a mile, and the natural thing for him to have done was to have asked whether we had omitted anything on that particular piece.

Mr. Gardiner: There is nothing on this at all. The two are bracketted together and only the one statement showing \$19,000.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Then there is an error in the statement you have.

Mr. Gardiner: He will find that has been done all the way down the list, and I might remind him that I asked him for access to the files of the department at the time.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, Mr. Speaker, I figured that he had been long enough in that department, and I was not going to put him in charge again—even for a day. And as far as this is concerned, my honorable friend must have known that any estimate which gave 25.5 miles at a cost of \$19,000, or less than \$1,000 a mile, was certainly in error.

Mr. Gardiner: It depends where the gravel was.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: No! Even if the gravel was right alongside the road. And he put on only 1000 cubic yards of gravel, and often less, while this Government is putting on 1300 cubic yards of gravel per mile. He never gravelled any mile for less than \$1,000. Well, that was the "roorbach". In the matter of the Brown pit the contractor was instructed by the engineer, and he was moved about there without my knowledge. Mr. Brown wrote to me and said that the other side of the hill had good gravel, and we found afterwards it was fair. That pit was purchased by the Government, and the balance will be used on the four miles uncompleted with gravel out of that pit as far as possible, and having in mind the short haul for next year, gravel being scarce in that particular community.

Now, I want to deal for minute with the matter of rural grants, Mr. Speaker, because we have heard a lot from certain members on the other side including the honorable member for Touchwood (*Mr. J. M. Parker*) the honorable member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parker*) and the honorable member for Vonda (*Mr. Hogan*) and others in connection with rural grants. I would say this: Their contention that we have spent too much on highways and not enough on main market roads does not take into consideration one very important factor. What I would point out is that every highway that is built through a rural municipality takes the burden completely off that municipality, not only for initial construction and building, but also for maintenance and conditioning. With the main market roads that is not the case. The municipality in the first instance helped to contribute to the cost of main market roads, although this "roorbach" tells the people that the old Government built 10,000 miles of main market roads. Well, the rural municipalities will not agree with that. They were called upon to contribute to the building of those main market roads and, in addition, they had to maintain those roads. The contention of the Opposition is that they spent more, proportionately, on municipal roads than we did, and that we spent more, proportionately, on the highways than they did. Well, I shall give you some figures from the Department of Highways: We find that in the year 1921-22—and I want you to watch the figures of the expenditures on main market roads, expended when members now sitting on the other side were on this side, when the Liberal Government was voting and spending the money, and without any objection from these same members—in the year 1921-22, the year in which the Highways Department commenced to function and build roads, of the total amount spent in that year by the department, 48.7 percent was spent upon main market roads; in the year 1922-23 it dropped to 27.1 percent on main market roads—just see how the figures dropped—in the year 1923-24 it was 23.0 percent; 1924-25 it was 23.0 percent; 1925-26, 22.2 percent; 1926-27, 15 percent; in 1927-28 it rose to 20.7 percent; 1928-29, 14.2 percent; 1929-30, 11.5 percent. It got down to 11.5 percent. The amount spent in the Highways Department on main market roads the year we came into office was 11.5 percent!

Now, in connection with expenditures by this Government in the Highways Department I would say that since we came into office we have spent on main market roads, ordinary grants, \$617,023; on main market roads, relief grants, \$150,357; on main market roads, relief camps, \$269,160; on colonization roads, which are purely for farm purposes, \$150,860; and we also authorized, after September 9, 1929, when the other party quit office, relief to municipalities on main market roads the sum of \$311,814. The total since we came into office of amounts authorized on main market roads is, therefore, \$1,499,214. And that is without taking into consideration the

thousands of farmers that we have forced the contractors to employ. And it is without taking into consideration the considerable mileage we built by workers in the relief camps established on the highway system proper. If you take this Government's expenditure since coming into office on main market roads, including the amounts expended on relief camps on highways that we established, you will find that we spent 35 percent of our highway appropriation in straight municipal grants—35 percent as against their 11.5 percent in their last year. Then my honorable friends say, "You were not spending much on main market roads!" They contend a lot of these things in Opposition that they did not do when they were the Government.

Then the honorable member for Pelly thinks the Government, in connection with highways expenditure, should forget highways altogether, and the honorable member for Pheasant Hills (*Mr. Dunn*) contended that we should spend more than \$20,000 in a rural municipality. They have not considered the past or the future and have not considered the fundamental things of how a man is going to finance roads, because you cannot finance municipal road grants in the same manner as you finance capital expenditures on highways, as a government.

Then we come to the matter of road maintenance: We have heard of course, from the honorable member—the piping member for Pipestone (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*). He says that everybody knows that the cost of maintenance in this province has been a public scandal. I presume he is referring to the type of maintenance now. Surely he cannot compare it to the maintenance under the Administration in which he served, for under this Administration at the present time highways have been properly maintained!

Mr. Hogan: Too much so!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The honorable member from Vonda says "Too much so". Well, of course he has to stand up "for us farmers". That is why he talks that way. Let us go into the cost of maintenance. Honorable members, whether they be Liberal or Conservative, should at least, in order to be fair, compare it with the cost in the province of Alberta, headed by a Farmers' Government, or with the cost in Manitoba, headed also by a Farmers' Government. If they could come before this House and produce figures that would show that the cost of highway maintenance in this province is out of proportion, then I would say there would be something wrong with the maintenance in this province. But, Mr. Speaker, they cannot produce figures showing anywhere near that.

Let us take the total mileage, which is 4700 in this province. The total expenditure on maintenance during the period from May 1, 1930, to January 17, 1931, was \$683,143.77. Now, if they will take that figure—and I want them to remember this, too—that owing to the favorable weather, roads have been maintained for over three months longer than in the average year of their Administration, and, naturally, you would expect it would cost more.

(Interruption.)

We hear another groan over there, from the member for Touchwood, and I would suggest that the honorable member should remove those marbles from his mouth, and I would better understand what he says. The average cost per mile for maintaining 64.7 miles of asphalt-treated road is \$519.91. Now, that oil-treated road was not ready when we took office. It was not graded right in the first place.

(Interruption.)

We have at last heard the member for Saskatoon County. The animal from Happyland must be working his way down. We find that the average cost for maintaining that oil-treated road is \$519.91. In connection with that we know that they had allowed the grades to become obliterated by gumbo dust. Along the roads leading into Regina, every ditch was filled. All that had to be cleared out this year; certain repairs had to be made before oiling the surface, and comparing it with the old road we took over, I do not think this Government need apologize for the condition of that road, or the cost of maintaining it. We find this also, that the average cost per mile of maintaining 1703.9 miles of gravelled roads is \$172.16 for the whole of those months, and you will remember the very much longer term that the roads have been maintained this year in the province than before. We have maintained 2951.5 miles of earth road at a cost of \$120.67 per mile. With an average year that would

be approximately \$100 a mile. If my honorable friends will check up the cost of road maintenance in connection with earth roads and the few miles of gravel road, they will find that their cost of maintenance exceeded \$90 a mile. Then, as to the type of maintenance, well, we know that under the Gardiner régime the dragman, some fine day when he took the notion, would go out and run an inadequate drag over the road, and, if he happened to have some other occupation, then he left the road until some other day; no effort was made at all to remove the growth of accumulated brush and weeds. Why, if you look at the figures you will find we spent a great amount of what we voted for maintenance to cut down weeds that they had allowed to grow on the highways, and if they know anything about it they know this: You cannot do anything with a road that you allow to recede into the ditch. They had a weed department in the Department of Agriculture to supervise the destruction of weeds in Saskatchewan, and yet the Highways Department allowed the weeds to hibernate and thrive on the highways. We think it is bad business spending money in one department to cut down weeds and have another department growing them. They left the rocks on the roads, and the member for Pheasant Hills said that this Government was wasting thousands of dollars in a certain way in the department, and when I asked him what it was, he said I had put men on the roads to remove the rocks. Well, did he ever see a good highway department yet that did not move the rocks off the highway? In the cutting of the weeds growing on the highways you have to remove the rocks. Why? The reason is obvious. You cannot cut weeds or brush off, unless you remove the rocks. Before the mower goes through to cut them down, the rocks have to be moved out of the way; and our maintenance costs include both those things.

Now, we heard some criticism from the Leader of the Opposition about the cost of signs. The standards, when we took over the Highways Department, were placed in a position where the average cow would go bumping against them, and they were broken or knocked down and, as a consequence, many were lost. Now, you will find the signs made solidly enough, and put up in such a fashion, and set up in such a place that even if cattle do touch them, they will not be disturbed, and that they will be kept in repair and be of such weight as to outlast ten of the other Administration's signs. What I would suggest to the honorable gentlemen is that they write to the Government of Alberta and find out from them the cost of maintaining their roads there. It is more expensive to maintain gravel roads than dirt roads, and you will find this, that while our cost of maintenance of gravelled roads, taking into consideration that it has been a lengthy year, was \$172.16 a mile, you will find in Alberta it was \$350, and in the province of Manitoba over \$500 a mile. So you will see it costs them more there than it does in this province.

Then we come to the matter of investment. I always thought, and do yet, that it is very poor business on the part of any government which has an investment of some \$6,000 a mile in a grade to let that grade go back into the ditch, and a great part of the system was in that condition when they handed it over to us. We repaired the grade of the road and in some places none was visible. That was improper maintenance of road costing from three to six thousand dollars a mile! Surely it was the duty of a government, once having invested that capital, to save that investment and not to have allowed that capital to disseminate back into the ditch from whence it came! That was their policy. If you go to the constituency of the Leader of the Opposition you will find a road—a so-called highway between Lipton and Dysart—costing some thousands of dollars a mile and if you look at it you would never think it had been graded because it is flatter in the middle and the sides go up. It must be a beautiful road to travel over in the wet weather. That is what they left for us. And I will tell them this: included in the cost of maintenance are the superintendents and the inspectors. While they are included they correspond to the engineers under our maintenance system. If they had discharged those men and had put proper maintenance men in charge they might have been in office today. But they would rather have a political "machine" functioning at the expense of the taxpayer of the province than keep up the roads. We find today that our roads are being maintained properly for a reasonable expenditure

Mr. Spence: It do not want to interrupt my honorable friend, but I happened to be out when he was dealing with this matter of road maintenance and he has arrived at the figure of \$172.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: On gravelled roads.

Mr. Spence: Have you taken the total mileage gravelled?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Yes!

Mr. Spence: That is hardly a fair basis to figure it on. On some of these roads there would be very little maintenance. That is not a fair test—on newly-gravelled roads!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: My honorable friends says because the roads are newly-gravelled there is less maintenance. When a road is newly-gravelled there is much more.

Mr. Spence: You will find out you are wrong there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I will tell them that they asked certain questions about maintenance and why it was necessary to spend maintenance on that road at Moosomin and on every road in the province that gravel was set, and it was spent there and on every other road and if they do not believe it cost more after being newly-gravelled

(*Interruption.*)

Mr. Hogan: Has the gravel set yet?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, it has set fairly well. My honorable friend from Vonda, now that he can travel on real gravelled roads, will find they are fairly set.

Mr. Spence: Wait until you get a wet year on the Soo Line.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I know, of course, Mr. Speaker, that my honorable friends do feel somewhat abashed about highway conditions. They know it and show it distinctly that the highway policy and practice of this Government has reacted against their political chances in the next election. I have found here a letter from the Leader of the Opposition when he was the head of the Government wherein he states that he was going to put in a better system of maintenance. Of course, they were going to do all the things we did, only they were too late in doing so. We find of course, in connection with the highways that they did have road supervisors whose function was to 'phone up the patrol men and tell them to get out on the road while they themselves were doing political work.

Mr. Hogan: I take objection to that and say it is not true.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Of course my honorable friend from Vonda is out of order, but I can tell him that if they were not political workers in his seat then it is unique, because they were in mine and they certainly were in seats of other members on this side of the House!

Furthermore, in the cost of maintenance, there is the cost of cleaning and burning the accumulation of this year's brush; removing objectionable advertising signs from the right-of-way, particularly at intersections; also cleaning out culverts and ditches and installing additional culverts, constructing additional farm entrances where necessary and filling in depressions in the road surface. Our maintenance man goes out and fills the road in. If the former Government had done more of this maintenance, the roads would not have been in the shape in which they were handed over to us. Furthermore, we have removed early snow drifts and have been erecting snow fences at very minor cost.

We have heard a lot about expenditures of this Government. I showed you a moment ago the savings we had effected in printing. I may say that we have effected savings in the highways corresponding with those in printing. We found there was more or less a combine that fixed the price for culverts. We threw out all tenders, and in that way we saved the people of the province in the buying of culverts, as compared with the prices before when they were in office, \$12,718.51. On guard rails we saved money also, and the prices this year were 30 percent of the prices paid by the Administration in the previous year. The same thing applies to bridge timbers. We have effected tremendous savings in our bridges this year, over \$3 on every thousand feet—a saving of \$8,568 on that.

The honorable the Leader of the Opposition, of course, in mentioning the cost of roads said that we were only able to show one road—at Rocanville—that cost a lot of money. I remember his statement. “Why”, he said, “on that piece of road construction there were three different contracts and it took over three years to build, being spread over from year to year and part of the grade blew away and part was washed away.” Well, that is in line with the arguments we might expect from the Leader of the Opposition. How long was that road he let contracts on? Why, it was 3.84 miles, and he proposes to tell this House that he let three contracts on it. One man got approximately 90 percent of the whole contract, James L. McEwen, a notorious Liberal. I think the money blew away and washed away, because it cost roughly \$6,000 per mile. He tried to make out to the members of the Legislature and to the people of this province that, in connection with that piece of road, it was intended for relief work. The people of Rocanville and from Rocanville south know very well in regard to 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, what it was intended for and how much was used for relief. This fellow McEwen had been living at the top of the tree. There was no relief needed in Rocanville district. I referred to another piece of road last session, and there is the road at Wilkie, and that notorious Christie Highway where over \$42,000 was spent by the other Government—a highway that connects with no highway system, the entire cost having been undertaken because Dr. Christie happened to have a farm on both sides of the Qu’Appelle valley, and that road stands today as a monument to Liberal road building. It stands nowhere and ends nowhere, although there was a road expenditure on it of \$42,000, and it is all nicely fixed up with guard rails.

We find also in connection with the Moose Jaw Highway certain things of interest: My honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, tried to make out in Estevan that this Administration was trying to copy Minnesota. The only copying that has been done was copying of the wrong sort—and it was not done by this Government. The only thing he did was to send his old superintendent, McLellan, down to Minnesota to investigate the oil system, and he was not an engineer; but when he came back, they started out to oil roads out of Regina. Well, we know what happened. They put on a blotter treatment, and it blotted out all right the next spring! That is their record on the Moose Jaw highway, and, according to the figures asked for on the Moose Jaw road, it cost this Government \$4,500 a mile on the piece running to Moose Jaw and on Highway No. 6 south of Regina. When it is finished, it will have cost this Government \$60,000 to put it into the shape it should have been in now. They left a piece of grade sitting up there between Pense and Belle Plaine that was not a highway at all. It was no grade at all—never should have been oiled and never should have been gravelled. But in their haste to dump oil and gravel on before election day they put it on that road just as they did with some others that were not in shape to be gravelled.

I would point out this also: The Leader of the Opposition has been going around the province saying that their gravelling cost less than ours did. If he will check up, he will find that his Government placed from 800 to 1000 cubic yards of gravel to the mile on his roads. We had to regravell one part of the road from Fort Qu’Appelle south, because there was not enough. We put 1,320 cubic yards, on an average, on every mile of road we gravelled, and in spite of that we were able to do it cheaper than he did. Instead of putting gravel on the road where the traffic warranted it, they would take a pit if it happened to be close to the road, no matter where the road was, and, regardless of whether it was ready for gravelling, they hauled gravel from that nearest pit and left all the long hauls of gravel for this Government to cope with. They complain about the long hauls now, and of the cost, but they left us with the long hauls on the Soo Line highway, and on parts of No. 1, and we have several of those roads where the same situation exists. If they came to a bad patch they left it to us. Take the Qu’Appelle hill on Highway No. 6, if you rode a horse down that road, it could almost see its own tail coming round the next corner, and we find the Leader of the Opposition, when he thought the people did not happen to know the situation, talking about this expensive hill. We believe that hill is a credit to this Government now. It certainly was no credit to the old Government. He talks of the expensive hill at Avonlea, but let me tell my honorable friend that this Government intends to put these pieces of road into a condition where they will be safe for the people who travel over them. That, of course, is difficult work—practically wholly loose rocks and expensive to build, but we intend to do it. The same with the road in the Vonda seat from Bruno to Dana, and at Northgate on No. 9, where the work was done as relief work to help the farmers down there over the winter months. The same applies to the road from Nora to Sylvania. There is another gap in their highway there which they left to us because it was rocky.

Then the honorable member for Prince Albert says that the contracts were held up purposely by this Government to help defeat Mackenzie King.

Mr. Cockburn: Hear! Hear!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The honorable member for Redberry says "Hear! Hear!" I would tell him and all other members on the opposite side, that contracts were not held up for Mackenzie King or anyone else. What were the facts? When this Government came into power in 1929, we found that the previous Government had let contracts for over \$2,000,000 (to feather their own nest) over and above the amount voted them, and the time of my engineers was wholly taken up with finishing off these contracts in the fall, much of which had still to be completed in the spring of 1930 and they could not get out to make preparations for the 1930 program. When the spring came, the engineers were sent out to profile the roads, and the member for Vonda knows that you have to have a profile of the roads in order to estimate the quantities of earth to be moved, the fills and so on. These engineers (and practically all of them were hired by the Liberal Government) had instructions to speed up the work as fast as they could, and I venture to say they worked harder and faster than they ever did under the previous Government. They worked day and night profiling the roads, but by the middle of June we had not been in a position to let more than half a million dollars in contracts, and we found that we would never be able to complete the program at the rate things were going unless the contract system was dispensed with for the time being. The engineers were questioned, but they stated that they could not finish any faster, because of being so tied up on 1929 contracts

Mr. Spence: I told you that last year.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am glad my honorable friend agrees with that. He knows very well that with the way they tied up these engineers, with nothing done in the way of profiling, the next spring's program would be held up. My honorable friend from Prince Albert must have informed Mr. King about this, because he said the same thing. He said that Ontario and Saskatchewan were purposely holding up road work in order to defeat the King Government. A more ridiculous statement never was made by a man prominent in the public life of Canada. But if my friend doubts my statement in this connection, he will find it corroborated by the engineers of the department if he cares to question them.

Then we had the member for Prince Albert launch an attack upon the Maple Leaf Construction Company, and a few other companies, and the burden of his complaint seems to be that the members of the firm were all Tories. I can tell him that possibly some of them are Tories, but I would also tell him that there were 93 contractors on the roads of this province last year, and I venture to say that he cannot pick out ten Tories in the whole list. I would tell him further that the day is past when a man must belong to "The Party" in order to get a contract—but surely, even he will admit that ten out of ninety-three is not a bad proportion! Then he had some complaint about a firm that purchased its gas and oil in Rosthern instead of in Prince Albert. Let me tell him it is not the business of this Government where a contractor purchases his supplies. That is his business. The members of that company, The North-west Engineering Company, are not all Tories. Two of them are Liberals, including Jim Reid, the brother-in-law of my honorable friend from Maple Creek. But where did this concern purchase its supplies for its contracts down in the Estevan district? They bought their meat from Norman McLeod, the Liberal candidate in Estevan; and they bought their gasoline from Abe Steele, of Carlyle, a former Liberal member. Why did they not contend that the Government should not have permitted the contractors to do that? It would be just as reasonable; but the Government was not paying for these supplies, and we expect to give everybody a square deal, and have no intention of doing as the previous Government did in the Highways Department.

Then we have the member for Prince Albert say further, that the length of the haul of the contractors on that northern contract was sixty miles. They hauled from Red Deer Hill and the member for Prince Albert knows and knows well, that this is the only gravel pit to be found in that whole country between Jack Fish Lake and Prince Albert. He knows that country is full of sand and jack pine. He knows there is no other pit. But the haulage was not sixty miles at all. The mileage from Macdowall to Duck Lake was: minimum haul, 8.61 miles and the maximum, 27.93. The mileage from St. Louis Bridge to the intersection of Highways No. 12 and 2, was: minimum haul, 4.5 miles; maximum, 12.38 miles. The mileage from Macdowall to

Prince Albert was: minimum 2 miles, maximum 12.93. From Prince Albert to the National Park: minimum haul 1.94 miles, maximum 11.78 miles; that was from a pit in the park, and from another pit the minimum haul was 3 miles and the maximum 20.5. The very longest mileage on the whole thing was 27.93 miles, and yet the member for Prince Albert says the haul was sixty miles! That is typical of the criticism this Government has to face from members of the other side, and when they are speaking in the country schoolhouses they exaggerate still further for they know they can take the exhaust wholly off and say anything they think they can get away with.

I have explained why the Government got away from the straight tender basis. The reason was this: It would have been impossible for this Government to complete one-half of the grading on the 1930 program had the tender system been adhered to, and of course the gravelling would have been held up proportionately pending the completion of the grading. Furthermore, I do not know of any contractor in the province who had the necessary machinery to grade with, who did not get work. Every available grading contractor of whom the Department of Highways had knowledge was used in the effort to get the grading completed as quickly as possible, and it never would have been finished had we adhered religiously to the tender system. To meet the circumstances, we let contracts without tender, but we let them on a fixed basis. In consultation with the engineers of the department, a set price was fixed per cubic yard of grading, and we also fixed a price per cubic yard of gravelling, as the basis upon which these tenders would be let. Furthermore, we inserted in the contracts a clause which had never been there before. We had representatives of the rural municipalities come in to us, and the effect of their representations was that they did not want big contractors to come in with their own crews and leave the men in the district out of work. So we put in the regulations the requirements that local men and Saskatchewan labor should be employed, and a fixed minimum price and a scale of wages were set. In this way, thousands of farmers obtained employment which carried them through the summer and winter, whether through the rural municipalities taking the contracts themselves or by being taken on by the contractors. And these contracts, Mr. Speaker, were based on a price that was 3½ cents lower per cubic yard than the contracts let by the previous Administration, and of these contractors something like five percent were new, and the other 95 percent had had contracts from the Grit Government. We made no discrimination—we set the price and all were treated alike. The biggest contract in the province was let to the Tomlinson Company—this was the Soo Line contract—and the Tomlinsons had contracted for the previous Government. So did Stevens Brothers, and the vast majority of the others. But, new or old, Grit or Tory, they all contracted on the same basis—sixteen cents for grading, and twelve cents for gravelling. There was no discrimination. I am quite free to admit that had bad weather intervened, most of the contractors probably would have lost money at the price they accepted, and some did lose money.

We find, of course, a "holler" coming from the *Leader-Post*. On July 28, 1930, editorially they asked:

"If \$10,000,000 had been authorized for the building of roads, why had only three and a half millions been let in actual work up to July 15?"

"Why did not the Anderson Government get the \$10,000,000 worth of work under way at the season when it was most needed to provide employment? In a week or two harvesting will have commenced and the unemployment problem will practically disappear for two months at least."

I think I have explained to the satisfaction of everybody why that was done. If I have not satisfied everybody with my explanation, my engineers will, for they know we were pressing them to complete the work.

The next comment of the *Leader-Post* to which I would refer appeared on July 26. It was this:

"Why is the Regina Automobile Dealers' Association waiting on the Anderson Government to discuss the revision of the rates for hauling gravel? It is because the rates are so low that the truckers cannot pay for their trucks.

"In order that they may have material to make speeches about how efficient the Anderson Government is, the cabinet ministers are sweating the last cent out of the workers."

And the honorable member for Prince Albert says: "Why could not the clause be put in the contract let by tender making the provision as to the amount to be paid to the truck drivers?" Under the contracts, it was provided that of the twelve cents paid for hauling, the contractors had to pay ten cents a cubic yard per mile to the truck drivers, who were guarded in the contract for the first time. That left the contractor with only a two-cent margin to carry his overhead, and the Government had nothing to do with the expenses passed on to the truck driver. That was the regulation put into the contract—a minimum price of ten cents a cubic yard mile, and where can you find that under any contract let by the previous Administration? Are they complaining now because this Government has assured to the truck drivers at least ten cents a mile? I venture to say none of the truck drivers are complaining bitterly on that score. Does he contend they were not entitled to that protection?

Then my friend says: "Why not give the truck driver part of the two cents which has to pay the contractor's overhead and other costs?" Did they make any such provision? I have here a contract given to the Foley Brothers, of Winnipeg, by the Gardiner Government, and the contract price was eighteen cents per cubic yard mile for hauling, where we, this year, were paying twelve cents, and they paid the truck owners twelve cents a cubic yard mile, and so had a spread of six cents.

Here is another of the Liberal contracts, with J. A. Welihan, drawn on a basis of seventeen cents a cubic yard mile, and he paid his truck drivers twelve cents per cubic yard mile, leaving him a spread of five cents. We find also the Stevens Brothers had a contract at twenty-two and a half cents a cubic yard mile, and they paid their truck drivers fourteen cents, leaving the contractors a margin of eight and a half cents for every cubic yard of gravel moved a mile on that contract. That was what they did, and yet they complain that under the contracts with this Government, the contractors had a margin of two cents to work on! Why, some of theirs had a twelve-cent margin!

When the honorable member for Pheasant Hills (*Mr. Dunn*) who is doing so much complaining now, was in the gravel business under the previous Government, he himself had a contract at twenty-five cents per cubic yard mile, for hauling. How much did he pay the truck drivers on that contract? I would like him to tell us that before this session is over.

I find that for gravel surfacing done during 1929, the prices on contracts let by the previous Government for hauling, vary from fourteen cents to twenty-five cents per cubic yard mile, and I am informed that there were very few instances where the truck owners were paid more than twelve cents per cubic yard mile, and if the Leader of the Opposition contends that the contractors were making money on the two-cent margin, what did they make under his Government with such margins as I have indicated? In letting these contracts in the way we did, we not only gave relief to many farmers who were in dire need of employment to help carry them over, but we saved money to the people of Saskatchewan as compared with the cost of similar work under the previous Government. Not only does that apply to grading construction and on the hauling of gravel, but it also applies on other factors as well. Our contracts set the price for stripping the pit at twenty cents per cubic yard (and the work there was the same as theirs) but the prices they obtained by tender in 1929 for the very same service was twenty-five cents per cubic yard. On excavating, crushing, screening and loading, our price in these contracts without tender was forty-five cents a cubic yard; theirs, with tender, fifty and a half cents, and as I said our fixed price was twelve cents per cubic yard mile for hauling and dumping, while theirs averaged fifteen and a half cents.

The honorable gentleman goes further and says that a man named "Bagshaw" was a member of a company that got a contract, and in this "roorbach" down in Estevan, the Leader of the Opposition asks why F. B. Bagshaw's company got a contract, and he wanted to know if he got that contract to pay for his services in the Bronfman trial. The Leader of the Opposition knew very well that Mr. Bagshaw got paid his usual fees as a lawyer for his legal services. He knew that when he prepared the "roorbach" down in Estevan, and he tried to make out that there was something reprehensible in a Conservative lawyer being in the contracting business, as if no Liberal lawyers had ever been members of contracting companies which got contracts from the late Government. So far as Mr. Bagshaw is concerned, who is he anyway? He is a lawyer of Saskatchewan, practising his profession in the city of Regina. What is his record? He is a returned man. Why, he went clean through the War rising from private to captain! His record is unassailable; his reputation for honesty is an enviable one, and he went into the company in question

against my advice, for I foresaw that many gravelling outfits would be idle this year. They knew that Liberal lawyers, and Liberals of other professions, were members of companies which had received contracts from them. They knew that well enough. Why, we have two members on the other side who had contracts under the previous Administration. The member for Saltcoats (*Mr. Loiptson*) had a contract at twenty-two and a half cents a cubic yard, and I do not say he made a crooked contract. Then the member for Pheasant Hills (*Mr. Dunn*) had a contract at twenty-five cents, so I would just ask them to remember these facts, and do to us as they would have us do to them. Why, we find they let a contract to Mr. Heffernan's clerk down in the courthouse, in Regina, and surely they will not claim that he was an experienced road contractor!

Now, as regards the honorable member for Pheasant Hills, he was a member of a company at Melville, known as the Dawn Construction Company. I have the names of the members who formed the company (and I find that the initials of the names spell the name they adopted for the company—D-A-W-N—and the D. stands for Dunn). He got a contract from the previous Government in the same year he was elected to this Legislature, a contract at a price, when compared with what this Government pays for hauling gravel, is more than double what we are paying. The price was twenty-five cents a cubic yard mile. The honorable member for Pheasant Hills still complains bitterly in his constituency about the amount of money this Government is paying for gravelling. He comes into this House even, and says that we should do no gravelling for the next two years because the economic condition does not warrant the expenditure, yet here he is getting a contract calling for twenty-five cents a cubic yard mile for hauling as compared with the price fixed by this Government of twelve cents a cubic yard mile. All I can say of him is that since the "Dawn" he has seen the light!

Then my honorable friend from Prince Albert got out what they call the "Gravel Song"—and this "Gravel Song" was sung at this "Smoker" which, the *Leader-Post* says, was attended by twenty people—and we find that it reads something like this:

"When it's spring time in Regina
In nineteen thirty-one;
When Winter's reign is over
And the road work must be done,
With thoughts of greater profits
The Heelers make a noise—

Whoever heard of a "Heeler" under this Government? That must refer to the former Government.

"Shall we contract for the gravel
Or just give it to the boys?"

I think that must have been composed at the time the Dawn Construction Company was operating, and has continued ever since. Here's the wind-up—What a hope! Listen to this:

"When it's springtime in Regina
In ninteen thirty-three;
When the Tory reign is over,
Then we think you'll all agree
That the country will be better
When we end our spending spree
With a sane Administration,
And . . .

Listen to this:

"And a break for you and me!"

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, I think they had enough breaks! They had all the breaks in the past, and should not object to a few going somewhere else at the present time!

We find the Leader of the Opposition saying that the criterion of profit of gravel contractors is the length of the haul. He does not deal with the reduced cost of stripping, excavating, guard rails and so on. He says "That may be true, but you can pay a smaller yardage on twenty miles than on ten miles". Now let us see how

that works out in his case. There was, for example, the contract let by the Gardiner Government to Stevens Brothers. Their average cost was fourteen and a half cents a cubic yard mile, but on the contract from Saskatoon to Dundurn, twenty-two and a half miles (a longer road) the hauling price was twenty-two and a half cents per mile, or ten and a half cents per mile more than was paid by this Government to the same firm on shorter hauls. What was the yard mileage? I shall give you the yard mileage, it was 218,569.56 cubic yard miles. Now let us take the contract for Abernethy east, let with tender to show whether the contractors will take a lower price on a mileage basis. The contract for Abernethy east was let to Kelly Brothers with stripping at twenty-five cents per cubic yard; unit price for excavating, screening and loading, fifty-five cents per cubic yard, and hauling 14.95 cents per cubic yard mile, and the total cubic yard mileage was 67,173.94. Then take the contract for the piece of No. 1 from Pense to Moose Jaw. It was let to the Guarantee Cartage Company, the cubic yard mileage was 222,758 and they paid fifteen cents per cubic yard mile for hauling. We find others, larger than that, Melville north, for instance: The contract for Melville north let to the Tomlinson Construction Company, at sixteen cents per cubic yard hauling; then the twenty-two and a half cents paid on the job from Dundurn to Saskatoon to Stevens Brothers. Then we find on the contract from Lestock east, let to the Dawn Construction Company, it was the largest of the lot, twenty-five cents per cubic yard mile. Of course, the Dawn Construction Company eclipsed all other companies in that year. I do not know why. I expect the member for Pheasant Hills will explain all that when he speaks in this debate.

Mr. Speaker: It being six o'clock, I shall now leave the chair.

Resuming at 8 o'clock p.m. Hon. Mr. Stewart said:

Mr. Speaker,—At the time the House rose, I believe we had just come to the light after the "Dawn". I regret that the honorable member for Pheasant Hills is not yet in his seat because I have some further remarks to make which might concern him.

Other members of this House have made certain remarks with reference to their seats, and I think I can be excused if I make reference to mine. I happen to represent the constituency of Yorkton, which contains one of the most flourishing cities in the province—that is my own city of Yorkton, and the constituency itself is second to none as a rich farming community. We have to the south of us the town of Melville, the largest town in the province of Saskatchewan—a flourishing town with a flourishing farming community around it. My one regret is that a flourishing town such as Melville should be represented in this House by a back-bencher on the seats of the Opposition. I recommend to the Leader of the Opposition that he place the honorable member for Pheasant Hills in a more prominent seat over there—preferably a front bench—for though my own city has been a rival of Melville in the past, I think that, if it must be represented on the Opposition, its representative should have a prominent seat over there.

Now, *Mr. Speaker*, I think I have satisfied the members of this Assembly, and also their constituents that all is well with the highways contracts let by this Government

Mr. Cockburn: You never let any contracts

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The member for Redberry still has a chirp left in him. Now, so far as this province is concerned, we find that Alberta is following the same system with regard to relief work, adopting that system after we had started it. I have here a wire from the Minister of Highways in Alberta, in which he states that his department has fixed a rate per cubic mile for hauling gravel, not at twelve cents as we did, but at fourteen cents, and he informs me he is letting contracts for three hundred miles of gravelling, without tender on that basis, just as we did on the basis we fixed, in order to provide relief in the districts where relief work was needed. In conclusion on that matter, if the member for Redberry (*Mr. Cockburn*) is not satisfied that this Government is building roads cheaper and graveling them cheaper than the previous Government, or any other Government in the west, I would draw his attention to this fact: Here is a contract let in September, 1929, shortly before we came into power, which was left in my office by the previous minister. It is a contract from Piapot to Tompkins. We refused to let that contract, but this year we proceeded to let that contract for gravelling on the same fixed rates

as applied to other contracts, and in this way we saved the people of this province \$4,466 on that one piece of road alone.

I will take them even further than that: We found it necessary, this year, to re-gravel a piece of road in the constituency of South Qu'Appelle, and I am going to give you the figures for this work, hauling from the same pit, the very same location and to the very same road. The previous Government's price from the same pit and for the same haul was twenty-five cents a cubic yard mile. Our price was eleven cents, so that it cost us less than half the cost of gravelling the same piece of road from the same pit under the previous Government. So I think, Mr. Speaker, this Government is justified in saying that the previous Government never built roads, or gravelled roads, as cheaply as this Government has done this year.

We heard the Leader of the Opposition state in this House while speaking on the Address, that no gravelling had been done before September 1. I would state, for his information, that 440 miles of gravel surfacing had been done between May 1, 1930, and September 1, 1930; and if he will check up the cost of grading in other provinces and in North Dakota, he will find that the cost of grading per cubic yard is lower than in North Dakota. I would be pleased to show members opposite figures proving that ours are lower than the prices down there.

We have, of course, had a few complaints with regard to spending money in our own seats. That is a very striking complaint to come from members of the Opposition in view of their record in the Highways Department for many years past. But, for their information, I would tell them that we have not allocated highways grants on a basis of votes as they did but on a basis of traffic. For instance, the member for Saltcoats refers to the amount spent in the constituency of Yorkton, but if he takes that amount and compares it with the figures for Liberal seats, he will find that the amount spent in his own constituency of Saltcoats is higher than the amount spent in Yorkton. If he likes to look up Maple Creek, Redberry, and even Rosthern, he will find the grant exceeded those even in our own seats. The reason for that is not, of course, that the Government was particularly anxious to spend money in Opposition seats, but because important highways run clear through these seats and it is the Government's policy to build highways where traffic conditions warrant it.

Now, in the debate we had at Estevan, the Leader of the Opposition when challenged about the large proportion expended by his Government in Liberal seats gave this excuse: He said, "We are making our grants in cycles. We took a certain number of seats one year, and a certain number the next and so on until we had got round all the seats". Well, Mr. Speaker, all I can say to that is that his cycles were Liberal cycles; and we can say with conviction that the Opposition seats at that time did not come within the "charmed cycles".

Hon. Mr. Stipe: Hear! Hear!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well might the honorable member for Hanley say "Hear! Hear!" He was not treated very kindly by the late Government when he sat in Opposition. So might the honorable member for Kindersley say "Hear! Hear!" He, too, was outside that "charmed cycle", and so were the majority of those who sat in Opposition when my honorable friend was in power.

I said, in the earlier part of my address this afternoon, that it was fundamental that any speaker speaking before the public should not take advantage of the fact that the people before whom he is discussing public questions do not know as much about them as himself. I said that was fundamental, if such speakers wanted to retain the respect and confidence of the public. But what happened? You will remember that, last session, in order to trip up members on this side, the Leader of the Opposition got up in his place and made reference to the State of Montana. He said that Montana, because of its roads policy, was practically bankrupt, that the consolidated schools were boarded up, the homesteads were deserted and all the rest of it. And when I wired down to state highway officials, I was informed that not one school was closed, and that the state had not one cent of public debt because of its highway policies. When we tell people that we are building our roads wider, he says we are building them too high and building them too wide. "Why", he says, "look down at Hamilton, in Ontario, there is an eighteen foot road between Hamilton and Toronto, eighteen feet is wide enough for the paved roads down there." He did not tell them that there are two paved roads between Hamilton and Toronto. I have here a map

of these two roads, and while one of them was originally constructed with an eighteen foot wide pavement, the shoulders give it a width of twenty-eight feet, as compared with twenty-four at Estevan, while on the other road the pavement width is twenty feet, and the road is thirty feet with the shoulders. Why did not the Leader of the Opposition take the people of Estevan into his confidence? Because it might have militated against his whole argument. So he did not tell all the facts. Let me tell him that a twenty-foot highway with a windrow of gravel is none too safe for the people of Saskatchewan.

We have heard certain insinuations from the member for Rosthern and the Leader of the Opposition wherein they hint that there might be an investigation of the Highways Department. I will go further and challenge them to have an investigation made of any or all contracts let by this Government, and we will go further than they ever did with their Camerons, McCallums, McKays, and all the rest of them, we will put the witnesses under oath; but we would insist that the contracts let by the former Government be also investigated by the same impartial tribunal which would be instructed to bring in a report as to which Administration gravelled the roads cheaper and built the roads cheaper—and I am prepared to abide by that report.

I do not think the Leader of the Opposition can complain about the amount of earth we are putting into the roads. We find that they jumped from 6,000 cubic yards per mile to 9,000 before they left office.

In connection with machinery purchases, we have had a number of questions asked at this session. We, as a Government, have proclaimed a "Saskatchewan-First" policy—and there is no harm in that. We have also proclaimed a "Canada-First" policy—and I do not think there is any harm in that either. We have lived well up to those policies in the matter of machinery purchases for the Highways Department. We find that the last Government purchased some \$90,000 of machinery in 1929, and only \$6,000 was spent with the Sawyer Massey Company, a Canadian concern, whereas we spent \$36,430.39 with them and \$62,472.34 with the J. D. Adams Company, Ltd., another Canadian concern. In connection with our culverts, they were all purchased in Saskatchewan and practically all manufactured in Saskatchewan, and I might say that the price was much cheaper than under the previous Administration.

Then, if you check over the heavy outfits which honorable gentlemen opposite have criticized so much, you will find that they purchased twelve heavy outfits in the year they left office, and only two of these were manufactured in Canada, the other ten coming from the U.S.A. I might say that, in regard to the use of heavy machinery, there is ample justification for its use. It is recognized by other departments of highways to be cheaper and more efficient in actual practice, and I have here a statement from the province of New Brunswick, which says this:

"One of the outstanding features in our highway development, and the reason that we have been able to make so much improvement with the funds at our disposal, has been the increased use of modern machinery. The Highway Patrol System, organized in 1923, consisted of crews of two men and a team with a light horse patrol, covering sections of about six miles each. Now we are operating 89 motor patrol graders, each covering sections of fifteen to thirty miles, and in our construction equipment, we have fifty tractors, fifty heavy graders, 130 motor trucks, ten gravel crushing plants, five gravel loaders and ten air compressors, which have enabled us to speed up construction and greatly reduce construction costs per mile."

My honorable friends, before they quit office were using heavy machinery the same as we are doing.

We, as a Government, have stated that, in view of economic conditions in the province, we intend to use as many horses as possible this year, in putting into shape the roads allowed to get out of maintenance by the previous Administration, and this will give employment to many farmers and their teams.

Then we had a dissertation from the honorable member for Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) as to what had happened at Estevan in connection with the ballots. I do not know anyone who could have handled the situation more readily than did the present Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*), and I was glad to note that the honorable

member for Prince Albert complimented the Attorney General on the prompt action which he had taken in ordering an investigation. I think he is to be complimented from this side and the other side of the House. He did not employ a Conservative, as he might well have done, to go down to Estevan to make this investigation, but he employed a man well-known as a Liberal, which is the best evidence of his desire to see justice done. The Government regrets sincerely that action was necessary, but we have taken every step to get at the facts, and we are no more responsible than the members opposite. I may say that this is not the first time that there has been tampering with ballot boxes in Saskatchewan. It has happened on divers occasions before this. I remember one occasion in which the boxes were plugged in my own seat by which I lost fifty votes, and the man responsible boasted of it, made no secret of it. The Attorney General might have investigated that incident before now. And I remember in the election of 1925, they printed a "roorback" (as they are prone to do) on the eve of the election in the seat. It was a personal attack upon myself and on the statements made I prosecuted the man responsible, and he was fined \$200 and costs. Did the former Attorney General collect that \$200 and costs? No! The fine was not collected for five years—that is, until we came into office and collected it!

I suggest to the former Attorney General that, when he next gets up to attack this Government on what happened at Estevan, he remember some of his own shortcomings, and I suggest also that he await the report of the so-called "Bryant Commission" before he boasts too much. We recognize, of course, that he is here to attack. We are here as a Government, they as an Opposition, and, of course, they have a keen desire to come over here again for another twenty-four years just as we are desirous of seeing them remain over there for twenty-four years. What I want to suggest to them is this: None of us is perfect. We all have faults; if we look back into our own careers, we will admit that. I have certain faults. I have certain failings, but I think there should be a limit to which we may go in making attacks in this House. I think there should be no personal attacks upon the private characters of members of this House. Such attacks should be scorned by members of both sides. We heard an attack the other night such as should not be made in this House. We could attack members on the other side in the same strain, and I do not think a gentleman would make such an attack upon the private character of any individual. Sometimes, in the past, it has been necessary to knight a man in order to make him able to call himself a gentleman, and even today they may be knighted without becoming gentlemen.

I do not think it becomes a man, in order to get votes, to stir up racial and religious strife, and then come back into this House and put up nationalistic appeals. I do not think that right and proper. After all, we are all Canadian citizens, and the only way we can become better citizens of this great Dominion is to eliminate all things tending to create strife, and a man who seeks to stir up strife is a detriment to the Canadian nation and to Canadian citizenship.

I appreciate, of course, that there is a certain amount of jealousy with regard to the seat he now occupies and the one he formerly occupied, and he has referred to the Co-operative Government as "Usurpers". I think that, possibly, as a result of the election of June 6, 1929, this man contracted a disease, which I would characterize as "Uhrich-acidosis".

I remember a statement made by the honorable member for Rosthern (*Dr. Uhrich*) regarding his memorable speech in the Estevan seat. He said in this House: "It is quite true, I was in Landau church, and spoke in the church on Sunday. But", he said, "I only beat the Conservatives to it by an hour." He did no such thing, Mr. Speaker. I happened to be with these Conservatives. We did not know where the honorable gentleman was speaking, but one of their friends came in and said that the honorable member for Rosthern (he did not say that, but I have to in this House) had gone to Landau and it was suggested that we had better go out and see what was to be seen. There was no intention of holding any Conservative meeting there on Sunday. There was no intention of holding any Conservative meeting anywhere in the constituency of Estevan on a Sunday, and no such meeting was held during the whole course of the campaign.

The honorable member for Rosthern allows his enthusiasm and his imagination to run away with his judgment. In talking about the highway warehouses, he said that they had cost half a million dollars when, as a matter of fact, they did not cost half of that. He allowed his enthusiasm and his imagination to run away with his judgment, too, when he stated that the Bronfman trial cost this province around

\$100,000. Well, of course, the figures are before the House. Those trials cost \$22,000—and some of their murder trials cost approximately as much.

So far as the honorable member for Prince Albert is concerned, he is not a bad fellow, if he only would keep himself under control. He has two lines of jokes—the jokes he gets out of the almanacs, which everybody knows, and the jokes he gets out of that book: "Amos and Andy Cook". I have already dealt with his references to the Bronfman trial.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to say a few words in connection with that noble edifice known as "The Albert Street Bridge". A considerable amount has been said already in connection with that matter. The honorable member for Rosthern stands up as a champion of the returned soldiers in connection with that bridge! We find him saying to this House that there was a protest meeting of five hundred returned soldiers objecting to the calling of this bridge the Memorial Bridge. Well, I have here the authority to show that that is not correct, and that there was no such protest meeting. I have here two letters, a copy of one which was written to the honorable member for Rosthern and I am sure

Mr. Uhrich: I have the letter.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, I know you have. If you will excuse me I will read it:

"I am informed that you stated in the Legislative Assembly last week that the Regina Branch of the British Empire Service Legion met and passed a resolution of protest"

Mr. Uhrich: Mr. Speaker, I never in this House used the word, "resolution", or said that the soldiers passed a resolution against the Memorial Bridge.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, this is the letter. I do not care what word you used.

Mr. Agar: Read it!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: I am going to read it if you will just keep quiet.

"against the naming of Albert Memorial Bridge, I hope it is not true, but my authority is of the very best. Permit me to assure you, Sir, that there are no politics whatever in the conducting of the business of the Canadian Legion, Regina Branch. In the many years I have been on the executive I have never known anything to be decided on a political basis"

Mr. Gardiner: Hear! Hear!

Hon. Mr. Stewart (continuing):

" . . . and I would be the last to attempt to violate the established rule, and I wish to assure you that there has never been any resolution introduced into the Legion, condemning or protesting against naming the bridge across the Wascana on Albert Street, Regina, the Albert Memorial Bridge. Therefore, such condemnation as you speak of has never been made.

"All resolutions passed by either the executive or at a general meeting of the Legion are kept. Our secretary, Mr. J. E. Cox, has been these many years employed in the auditing department in the Parliament Buildings. He is a most capable recording secretary. His minutes, as submitted at every meeting, are very full and very accurate. They are read at every meeting, properly submitted for approval and when adopted, are signed by the President. Mr. Cox can easily be reached and I know he will be quite prepared to allow you to go through our minutes at any time you wish and if you do, you will find my statement correct—that it is wholly untrue that any resolution of protest or condemnation was ever submitted, discussed or passed.

"In fairness to the Legion, I would ask you to withdraw the statement you made, if you did make it. We do not wish to be made a party

in any way to political discussions. Our sole purpose as Legionaires is to assist those who served in the war and their families, and it would seriously interfere with us in the proper discharge of that duty if the public came to think that we were allowing our organization to be made a party to the activities of any political party.

"Finally let me assure you that in the two years I have been President, probably one-half of our executive belonged to each of the major political parties, and I have never known Liberals or Conservatives to attempt to make the Legion a party to any political scheme.

"As I said, our minutes are open to you for inspection and when you have gone through them you will find that the assertion that we protested against the name Albert Memorial Bridge is wholly untrue.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to the Honorable Dr. Anderson.

(Signed) W. D. COWAN."

Well, after all, Dr. Cowan is not in the habit of making misstatements.

Mr. Agar: Oh, no!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That is the reply of the Legionaires in this province. That is the statement and it is verified. I do not know where this fictitious meeting was supposed to be. If there was such a meeting it must have been called by Mr. Smith-Jones and a few others like him, noteworthy for their partisan activities in the past elections. Of course, the honorable member for Rosthern is very effective in speaking in the country. We find him, in connection with this Albert Street bridge, describing in graphic phrases to the people in the country schoolhouses, just what a terrible bridge this is. Why, Mr. Speaker, he was actually trying to step across this fictitious creek he had flowing under the bridge, and if you have the picture of the honorable member for Rosthern trying to step across this fictitious creek, you would have the living image of a man doing the "goose step" to the tune of a band from Alsace-Lorraine playing "The Marseillaise". And what a cosmopolitan concoction! What are the facts? The facts are that this bridge was erected in the same place as a bridge erected by the Liberal Government in this province when there was not nearly the traffic there is now. The only thing wrong with it, among its critics, is that this Government built it instead of the other. They had "hair-line cracks" and other kinds of cracks in it, and this newspaper, that has derived \$1,500,000 of the money of the people of the province in printing contracts has been, of course, publishing the propaganda against the bridge, a newspaper which supported a government which built the Broad Street bridge, in addition to the bridge which used to be in the position in which the present Albert Street bridge now is, at a cost of \$82,013, a government which built the Saskatoon steel bridge for \$125,000, that built the Battleford steel bridge for \$344,927, and then the Saskatoon concrete bridge for \$480,943, to the building of which the city of Saskatoon contributed \$159,000 odd dollars, and this is the only one of all those bridges to which a municipality did contribute.

Mr. Agar: But that bridge is over a river!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The bridge the Liberal Government built in 1908 was over the same creek as this is, and at exactly the same place as the present Albert Street bridge is, Mr. honorable member for Saskatoon County! And the reason it was not built wider was because there were no motor cars. We find these criticisms of this particular bridge: we find it is too wide; we find it is too dear; that they used too much cement; and we find the honorable member from Rosthern making many incorrect statements. One statement was that American engineers were used on the bridge. American engineers were not used on the contract, and one member of the firm of architects went down to Estevan and outlined that bridge in the Estevan constituency. He heard that same man speak in front of him but he went right ahead and based his arguments on fictitious figures in the *Regina Star* and added, "These are the figures given by the *Regina Star*, and because the *Star* printed them, therefore they must be true". Well, Mr. Speaker, the *Regina Leader-Post* published the report that there were twenty people at the Liberal smoker the other night. My friends on the other side say there were more than twenty. We will accept their statements as the honorable member for Rosthern should accept our corrections of the *Star's* figures.

Mr. Agar: Mr. Speaker, if the honorable minister would permit me through you I would inform him that I was at the "Smoker" and there were two hundred there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, I could not think of anything more remarkable. Ever since I have been in the House, although the honorable gentleman was here in this Legislative Chamber long before I saw it, he has never made a speech in this House except sitting in his seat. Now, if the honorable member for Rosthern wants to criticize this particular bridge, he can tell the people of this province that we could have built that bridge with the savings we effected in connection with the three hotel inspectors in his department whom we let out. These remarkable men always failed to report to their minister. There was not one report on file when our present minister asked for them. They were evidently out estimating how many co-operative bedbugs there were in the province.

Mr. Davis: Thirty-five across there.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That's what they were for—how many co-operative bedbugs there were. We had the honorable member for Rosthern—he was going about among the Russian-German population in Estevan constituency talking along his usual line, and the burden of it was usually the Albert Street bridge. I happened to drive past one of his meetings. I went into this meeting and found about twelve people there, and, I found him up in front of the schoolroom playing the school teacher. He had some hieroglyphics on the board, whether it was a diagram or the Hottentot language, I could not tell which. I told the honorable gentleman that I was there representing the Government, and asked him if he wanted to ask any questions.

Mr. Uhrich: You were not in a condition to ask any.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Mr. Speaker, that is the type of remark we would expect from the honorable member from Rosthern. There happened to be two gentlemen with me and there happened to be his chairman on that occasion, namely, Mr. "Torgie" Torgenson, and he will deny that particular statement.

Opposition Member: No, he will not!

Hon. Mr. Buckle: Yes, he will.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And following my interruption of the honorable member at his meeting, I spoke for an hour at another meeting across from his, and there is not a person that will not deny the statement of the honorable gentleman. Not one! His statement is in keeping with other utterances of his, and is entirely incorrect and unjustified. The whole trouble is he cannot take the medicine he is so fond of handing out.

Now, we have heard from the honorable, the ex-Attorney General about different things: We heard of him down in Estevan where he stated that the roads in Prince Albert were very good. I thank him for that compliment. He admitted that the Government had built good roads and, coming from the honorable member from Prince Albert, it should be recognized by this House. But he goes on with one of these "whispers of death" and shouts of "blue ruin": "What's the use of good roads because we will soon have no money to drive on them?" I can tell the honorable member for Prince Albert that in connection with our gas tax this year, more gasoline was sold in this province to December 31, than in the previous year, though statistics show there were a few hundred less cars running. Why do not honorable members of the Opposition pass a little recommendation on the Highways Department? Why do they not compliment them on trunk roads, roads that start somewhere and get somewhere? Why do they not compare their expenditure of over \$41,000,000, in this province on roads, with our \$10,000,000, and tell this House frankly with which of those amounts they got the best results? The expenditure was four to one. Well, we will leave that to the people of the province. Why does the Leader of the Opposition not compliment us on the formation of the Safety League? Not a word from him about that Safety League! Not a word about the safety curves on our highways in place of sharp turns! Possibly he likes these sharp curves. Well, that is something, too, that we will leave to our travelling citizens. Why does he not compliment us on the elimination of many railroad crossings? We have already had half-hearted compliments on the fact that we built the roads in the proper places and shortened them, although he hesitated to do that. Why does he not compliment us on the

regulating of the speed of trucks? Why does he not compliment us on our five cents exemption to farmers on the gasoline tax?

Mr. Gardiner: We did all that ourselves?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Why, Mr. Speaker, he did not do any of it! It is like everything else, though he says to himself, "I wish I had done it". Why does he not compliment the Highways Department on our promptness of refunds? Why does he not compliment the department on the formation of our district divisions and on the decentralization of the Highways Department, and the establishment of district headquarters with capable engineers in charge? Why does he not compliment us on that? It is the same system of maintenance as in Alberta and Manitoba, where they are governed by Farmers' Governments. Why does he not compliment us on using the knowledge of our engineers instead of the knowledge of "heelers"?

I would point out one further thing, and that is that while seemingly he does not want to compliment us, even the *Leader-Post* did compliment the Government for the highway to The Pas. It is pointed out that the province will have the whole tourist traffic going that way. Instead of going through Manitoba they will all come through Saskatchewan. I refer to the articles in the *Leader-Post* of December 29, 1930.

As far as commissions are concerned, we have heard about the expense of the Bryant Commission. Why do they not tell the people that they paid \$28,184.17 to hire two lawyers on that last Grain Commission of theirs, when the head of the Grain Commission, who was at one time a lawyer, and now Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, knew more about grain than any lawyer? Why did they have lawyers on the Grain Commission, costing in excess of \$28,000? They did not know anything about grain. They did not know what to ask. And what did they do about it? Nothing, Mr. Speaker! Now, I would suggest a little reasoning by members of the Opposition. I would suggest that, instead of criticizing, they put their shoulders to the wheel. I know there are lots of good-hearted fellows over there, but their leaders and their predecessors rode high, wide and handsome in this province for years. Private members of the Opposition then had to fight that "machine" through several elections. They threw ridicule at the Leader of the present Government. That leader took insults and gibes through two campaigns, but he had the backbone to get in and "buck the machine". I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that in the future debates in this House, members of the Opposition restrict themselves to facts; that in their criticisms, when they do indulge in them, they should at least know what they are talking about. I would suggest further that, if they will state now in this House, even though it comes from the Leader of the Opposition, who has not offered one constructive suggestion to the Government yet, or from his economical ex-Provincial Treasurer, the financial critic of the Opposition, what they think the best methods are to be applied for the future, they will be received by the Government with open arms, because, after all they are there to make constructive suggestions, and we are here to consider them. I suggest that in any future debate they do not drag it out for two weeks. In the country, the Government is attacked and they say, "Why, we said so and so". I know the way they do it. I trust they will find everything has been answered. I trust in future, instead of wasting their time attacking the Government for partisan purposes, they will put their energies and judgment to work on the matter of trying to figure out just what the real difficulties of the province of Saskatchewan are, and what to do in connection with remedying some of the difficulties which the whole population of Saskatchewan is suffering from at the present time. We have got out of the mud on highways, now let us get out of the mud in politics. I think they would do well to commend us on the many things which the people of this province have commended us on, and I think they would do well, too, to commend us in connection with the New Zealand trade treaty, as well as the Australian trade treaty re-arrangements with regard to butter.

I think I should mention those non-sectarian school clauses. We heard dire prophecies as to the effect of those amendments, Mr. Speaker, and I will challenge the Leader of the Opposition, in this House, or any of his followers, to bring in legislation or to bring in an amendment to repeal these non-sectarian clauses. I venture to say that they will not do so, nor will they attempt to do so, and if the clauses are wrong they should do so. If the clauses are right, why do they not admit that the Government has removed sectarianism from the schools and everybody is happy once again? They do not even compliment us on the educational reforms, on our reform of the Civil Service . . .

Mr. Hogan: After firing a lot!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, we hear the honorable members' leader in the "Smoker" criticizing the Minister of Education because he kept everybody in the Department of Education, because he had not fired any of them, and he asked how could he expect to carry on with all they kept and still change the school system. That is how it is—being criticized on the one hand because they were kept on, and on the other hand they say we were beheading too many. If the Government erred at all, they erred on the side of leniency. They did not behead quite enough, and if there is any criticism, that is what they are receiving it for. The Government thought it rather better to be too lenient than too hard.

Now, why does the Opposition not compliment the Government on the Relief Camps, and for the number of farmers that were employed this season? No! They would rather criticize John Jones out here, because he got work on the road. John Jones is possibly keeping his family with the little money that he was able to earn in that way. They criticize the paying of money to Tom Smith, and possibly he is kept on the farm as a result of the expenditure of that money. Thousands of our farmers went through our relief camps, camps which the other Government would not establish in 1929.

Why have they not complimented the Government on the matter of supplying feed and fodder and in the transporting of fuel? Why have they not complimented the Government on its efforts for the arranging of credits next year? I think they will find reason to compliment the Government in connection with the reduction in the gasoline and oil prices. Why have they not complimented the efforts of this Government at Ottawa to try to stabilize the prices of grain and in connection with wheat sold in Canada? Why have they not complimented this Government on securing \$1,500,000 for the relief of unemployment, whereas under Mr. King's régime they could not get fifteen cents? Why do they not compliment this Government on the fact that it has kept out of this province many immigrants that would have flooded this province and made conditions much worse than they are today, because, after all, I think my honorable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, will admit that his Government never did have an immigration policy? I will let him say whether he did.

Mr. Gardiner: Well, we were instrumental in bringing far more people in than you have been.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Well, the trouble is, that they brought too many before they were ready to assimilate them. No, Mr. Speaker, the other Government did not have an immigration policy. We have the statement of their former Minister of Railways, Labor and Industries to that effect, in writing. They never had. I have his letter here saying that the Liberal Government "has no immigration policy", and that was written as late as November 21, 1928.

Mr. Gardiner: Might I ask the honorable gentleman—what does he want with an immigration policy?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: To keep them out! What was the policy followed by my honorable friend? To keep bringing them in whether or not the province could absorb them. That has not been the policy of this Government, for they have not been brought in and are not going to be brought in until the province can absorb them, and if that policy had not been pursued, this year, we would have had worse conditions in the province than we have at the present time.

Now, in view of what I have said, Mr. Speaker, I have confidence in my colleagues. We do not claim to be perfect individuals by any means but we were elected on the sixth day of June, 1929, by the majority vote of the people, and we are honestly endeavoring to serve the people of this province. We have in our ranks men of different faiths and I think there is a better feeling around us. Even the honorable, the late Attorney General, has complimented us on our improvement, and I think he must

Mr. Davis: There was lots of room for improvement!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: We have a difficult time to govern in, and we also realize that we can do it best by not doing what the Leader of the Opposition has forgotten

to do—that is, by quitting playing at party politics. What he should do is to get away from all that, and get down to business and assist this Government in helping the province over difficult times like the present. All that is in his mind is: “How can I get back into the seats of the mighty?” I can tell that, so long as he is keeping that up, I have sufficient faith in the judgment of the people of this province that they will not countenance him or his party; and when conditions improve, as they will, and when the four years end, and this Government goes to the country, I think the confidence of the people in this Government will be writ in large figures on the records and the ballots, and they will show their appreciation of its conscientious attempt to carry out reforms and do the business of the province, not on a partisan basis, but with a business-like administration.

I shall support the motion, Mr. Speaker.

SPEECHES
ON
THE BUDGET

THE HONORABLE HOWARD McCONNELL
(Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1931.

The Honorable Mr. McConnell, in moving that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the Assembly to go into the Committee of Supply, said:

Mr. Speaker,—It is my privilege, before asking this Assembly to consider in detail the estimates laid on the table yesterday, to present a statement of the financial affairs of our province for the past year. To present this adequately is not an easy task, because Saskatchewan, in common with our two other prairie provinces, is passing through a very serious economic depression.

Agriculture still continues to be our major industry. I propose, therefore, as has been the custom in the past, to deal with this important matter at the outset. 1930 has been a disappointing year in so far as the farmer is concerned. Last spring, the soil in most places was lacking in moisture due to the dry season of 1929. Consequently, the crop was largely dependent on precipitation which came during the growing season. In central, south-central and the south-western part of Saskatchewan, the rainfall was below normal and districts in this area were faced with a complete or partial crop failure for the second year in succession. The rainfall in other parts of the province was more generous, with the crops considerably better, while in some of the northern districts heavy yields were reported. The appearance of rust in the eastern part of the province caused considerable alarm. The ensuing loss caused by this rust, while serious, was not, however, as general as had been anticipated. Unfavorable weather in the north and west-central portions of the province made threshing difficult, while a snow storm in October put a complete stop to threshing operations. Some threshing still remains to be done in the north. The quality of our wheat has been very satisfactory. Correspondents estimate that about 86% of this wheat will fall within the first three grades. While the yield of wheat shows an improvement over last year it is still below the average for the province. The provincial estimate for the 1930 crop is 196,500,000 bushels as compared with 160,565,000 bushels for the preceding year. The price of all grains has sunk to new low levels, which, with partial crop failure in some districts, has brought about an economic situation heretofore not faced by our people.

The number of horses shows a decline from 1929, but there is evidence of renewed interest in this kind of livestock to conduct farming operations. As a consequence, horses should increase in number this coming year.

There has been an increase in the number of cattle including milch cows during the year, and also an increase in the number of sheep. The number of swine, however, shows a marked decrease. Judging, however, from the keen demand for brood sows, it would seem safe to predict that there will be a substantial increase this coming year. The prices for sheep and cattle have declined during the year but the prices for hogs have held fairly steady. In spite of the small increase in the number of dairy cattle, there has been a slight decrease in dairy production due partly to the low prices of dairy products, and partly to a shortage of feed in some sections of the province.

Bee-keeping is in a healthy condition. The total estimated value of the honey crop has increased from \$73,600 in 1929 to \$108,300 in 1930.

New low levels of grain prices have adversely affected every province in Canada. Those portions of our country where our farmers have suffered most adversely have been where they have depended almost wholly on grain growing as the principal source of revenue. As a consequence, it becomes the duty of this Government to encourage the farmer with every resource at its command, to keep, where conditions permit, at least sufficient livestock to supply his own household with milk, cream, butter, eggs and meat.

Railway expansion in Saskatchewan continued unabated in 1930. The Canadian Pacific Railway increased its operating mileage 179 miles, and the Canadian National Railway 399 miles. This increase in railway mileage consisted principally of filling in gaps in Southern Saskatchewan and in reaching out to new settlements in the north for the purpose of supplying transportation facilities to districts where, previously, distance from markets had been almost prohibitive. One outstanding extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway permitted it to re-enter Prince Albert after an absence of twenty-three years. This new line runs from Lanigan to Prince Albert. It is ninety-three miles long and passes through well-developed agricultural country. Today, 8,658 miles of railway operate in this province.

I am glad to be able to report that terminal facilities and wharfage are being provided at Churchill. A storage elevator is being built there at the present time to handle the 1932 crop. Perhaps the most important announcement made this year, insofar as freight rates for Western Canada are concerned, is that the Crowsnest Pass Freight Rates will apply on the Hudson Bay line to Churchill. This will mean a saving annually of millions of dollars to our Western Canadian farmers.

Building activity, to a considerable degree, reflects general business conditions. While much greater than either that of 1927 or 1928, the amount of building for the past year fell below the banner year of 1929.

Building permits for the past four years are as follows:

1927.....	\$11,337,600.00
1928.....	22,127,100.00
1929.....	34,184,300.00
1930.....	27,361,300.00

The following are a few of the outstanding buildings and undertakings, with approximate cost, which have been begun during the past year:

1. Wood treating plant at Swift Current.....	\$ 150,000.00
2. Extension of terminal elevator, Moose Jaw.....	480,700.00
3. Technical school, Moose Jaw.....	347,635.00
4. Technical school, Regina.....	400,000.00
5. C.N.R. hotel, Saskatoon.....	3,000,000.00
6. Technical school, Saskatoon.....	359,474.00
7. Extension of storage elevator, Saskatoon.....	418,563.00
8. School for Deaf, Saskatoon.....	345,000.00
9. Electric power plant, Estevan.....	350,000.00
10. Power lines in this province.....	1,200,000.00
11. Branch line railways.....	1,675,000.00

The past year has been a banner one for the sodium sulphate industry. In addition to the construction and commencement of operations at the new plant at Ormiston, there are three others operating in the province. These are located at Dunkirk, Alsask and Fusilier. They show a greatly increased output. The total production for the province increased from 5,018 tons in 1929 valued at \$64,112 to 32,711 tons in 1930 valued at \$406,500. It may be assumed that the new tariff on foreign supplies of salt cake is largely responsible for the sudden and increased activity in the sodium sulphate industry.

The outlook for our Souris coal industry is the brightest it has ever been. More emphasis has been placed on buying Saskatchewan coal than at any other time in the history of our province. The Government is doing everything, which it reasonably can, to encourage this industry. To date, sixteen Provincial Govern-

ment buildings are burning this coal. They are located as follows: Moose Jaw, 2; Moosomin, 1; Arcola, 2; Weyburn, 2; Estevan, 1; Gravelbourg, 1; Assiniboia, 1; Wolseley, 1; Regina, 5.

The Legislative Buildings are now being equipped to burn this coal, and the new School for the Deaf in Saskatoon is being similarly equipped. The Government believes that considerable savings can be effected by our people if our own coal is given preference over outside coal. It believes, further, that the expansion of this industry is something which should be encouraged not only as a patriotic duty to promote home industry, but because it will mean a great saving for our people.

At the last session of the Legislature, the sum of \$3,000,000 was appropriated for the acquirement and building of provincially-owned power plants and lines. This money has been spent. Furthermore, you are asked to provide an additional expenditure of \$200,000 for this purpose by a supplementary vote. Between the years 1905 and 1930, the province acquired fifty-five miles of power line and supplied eleven centres with electricity. Today, the province owns 1,157 miles of power line and supplies one hundred and six urban centres with electric light and power at cost.

The members of this Assembly will recall that the Government was concerned one year ago in maintaining the credit of the province abroad. For this reason, it endeavored to keep the deficit on the year's operations at as low a figure as possible. Accordingly, resort was had to all reserve liquor profits amounting to \$1,430,000 to keep down this deficit. Expenditures amounting to \$800,000 were capitalized under *The Deferred Charges Act*. Highway expenditures amounting to \$1,900,000 were also capitalized. Had this not been done, the deficit of the province one year ago, would have been in the neighborhood of four and one-half million dollars. In appropriating all liquor reserves, the Government was left without any resources of this nature to assist it in meeting unforeseen expenditures.

It was reasonable to believe that the summer of 1929 and the following winter were exceptional, and that the drought of that year, with attendant relief costing the Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars, would not recur again, but would be followed by a bountiful harvest, at fair prices, in 1930. Such expectations, as honorable members know, were not realized.

The net result to provincial finances has been two-fold:

- (1) Estimated revenues were not realized, the most noticeable being the revenues on account of the Wild Lands Tax, Provincial Revenue Tax, Court Fees, Land Titles Fees, Motor Licenses and the Gasoline Tax.
- (2) Expenditures have increased, the most noticeable being those incurred by the Public Works Department, for Agriculture, for Education, for Public Health on account of hospital grants, for Mothers' Allowances and Old Age Pensions.

It must be remembered that, in times when credit is restricted and unemployment serious, the buying power of our people is diminished. One result of this decreased buying power is that the Treasury is called upon to make greater expenditures to provide for more emergent services and relief. It is true that expenditures occasioned by emergent relief can be capitalized over a period of five years, but the carrying charges of such capitalization must be provided for out of revenue. To defray the cost of those emergent expenditures, so capitalized one year ago, is costing us annually \$200,000 today on revenue account.

To carry on a government in normal times may not present a difficult problem. But to carry on the same government and to finance its manifold obligations in times of distress, such as we are passing through today, is a matter of greater difficulty.

The cash deficit for 1929-30 amounted to \$299,133.98.

The Supplementary Estimates presented to this Assembly for consideration also covered expenditures made this current fiscal year. The gross amount of the expenditures that are now required to be authorized totals \$5,906,000. It must be remembered, however, that this is an exceptional year. An analysis of these estimated expenditures shows that, of the above amount, the sum of \$3,906,000 is for uncon-

trollable expenditures which may all be considered in the nature of relief measures distributed as follows:

(1) The sum of \$1,337,000 is being expended in urban districts. Approximately \$737,000 of this sum is being expended on public works. These expenditures would not have been undertaken by the Government in this fiscal year had not the same been urgently required for relief to the unemployed.

(2) The sum of \$2,569,000 is being expended in rural districts for relief.

The Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year 1929-30 totalled \$5,237,000. Of this amount only \$810,000 was expended for relief. The Supplementary Estimates required for the general purposes of the Government for the fiscal year 1929-30, totalled approximately \$4,427,000. For the current fiscal year, for similar purposes, they total only \$2,000,000.

Because of the extraordinary expenditures made for relief purposes during 1930-31, totalling \$3,906,000 and expenditures still to be made for same, coupled with a decrease in anticipated revenues, a deficit will result on this year's operations. That is something, I regret to say, we cannot expect to avoid.

There is but little to be gained by treating all these extraordinary expenditures as deferred charges, that is to capitalize them under *The Deferred Charges Act*, inasmuch as the securities issued under this Act must be redeemed within a period of five years, thus loading subsequent fiscal years with additional charges. A review of this situation will have to be made at an early date. It may be necessary at the next session of this Legislature to obtain its consent to capitalize these expenditures over a longer term of years.

The Estimates for the coming year are now before honorable members. This expenditure, for all purposes, totals \$29,688,275 as compared with \$34,896,052 voted last year. This shows a reduction in expenditure of over five million dollars.

Expenditures on Revenue Account for this coming fiscal year total \$19,369,115 as compared with expenditures on Revenue Account voted last year, which amounted to \$17,740,552. To this latter amount must be added supplementary appropriations for the same year, totalling \$1,990,000, being expenditures for other than relief purposes. This brings the total expenditures on Revenue Account for the current year to \$19,730,552. The total estimated expenditures on Revenue Account for the coming fiscal year are considerably under similar expenditures for the present year.

The Estimates for the coming year show a marked reduction in Capital Expenditures. For the present fiscal year there will be spent \$15,690,000. This coming year the appropriation asked for is \$7,094,000. No new public buildings are provided for. Such appropriation covers:

(1) Farm Loan Board.....	\$2,000,000
(2) Power Commission	1,000,000
(3) Highways	3,000,000
(4) Land Settlement	250,000
(5) Department of Natural Resources.....	40,000
(6) Equipment, Cancer Commission.....	10,000
(7) Completion and alteration to certain public buildings	152,000
(8) Telephones	642,000

From the foregoing it can be seen that the Government is endeavoring, where possible, to effect economies in the public service.

The Public Debt of the province at December 31, 1930, amounts to \$85,511,960 or a per capita gross debt of \$99.44. The net Public Debt of the province amounts to \$49,192,100 or a per capita debt of \$57.20. This standing compares very favorably with that of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The latest figures available for these provinces, respectively, are as follows:

	<i>Gross Debt</i>	<i>Net Debt</i>
Manitoba	\$ 90,156,848	\$44,121,966
Alberta	113,806,926	78,574,258
British Columbia	127,166,161	99,432,180

Since the last session of the Legislature, the following Saskatchewan Debentures have been sold:

4% Debentures, 1950, for \$147,800. This was a domestic issue sold through the Treasury at a price of 93.60%, costing the Treasury 5.01%.

As the eastern money markets became more receptive it was deemed advisable to sell:

4½% Debentures, 1960, for \$1,000,000, at a price of 93.60%, costing the Treasury 4.91%.

Following this issue and upon an improvement in the money market there was sold:

4½% Debentures, 1955, for \$2,000,000, at a price of 97.96%, costing the Treasury 4.64%.

The market still further improved as evidenced by the next sale which was of:

4½% Debentures, 1955, for \$2,000,000 at a price of 99.417%, costing the Treasury 4.54%.

From this period, the market for long term bonds became less receptive, subject largely to financial conditions in the United States consequent on the failure of certain banks. Enforced liquidation resulted in flooding the market with gilt-edged securities at low prices. It was, therefore, considered advisable to place on the market:

4% Debentures, 1935, for \$3,000,000, at a price of 97.15%, costing the Treasury 4.64%.

Shortly following this issue, the market became very dull and, although the last sale of twenty-five year 4½% debentures, as well as the five year 4% debentures, was made on most favorable terms to the Treasury, it has been reported by the purchasing syndicate that they have not as yet been able to dispose of their holdings. This cannot be looked upon as a reflection on the credit of the province, but as an unfortunate occurrence due to financial troubles completely beyond the control of the bond dealers. On the other hand it should be pointed out that no matter how favorable a price may be received for Saskatchewan debentures, if these bonds go slowly it does not accrue to our benefit.

The prices obtained during the year compare most favorably with the prices received by other western provinces.

The Government recognizes that no new general tax levies should be made at the present time for the purpose of raising more revenue. Our people are having difficulty enough as it is, in gaining a livelihood, without making provision for taking care of new imposts. There is, however, a difference between a tax placed on luxuries and a general tax levied on necessities. The Government is faced this year with falling revenues. That is the experience of all Canadian provinces. The cost of maintaining services to which we are already committed, is not decreasing. It is increasing. Additional revenues must be found if we are to pay our way as we go.

In every province in Canada where the Government has control of the sale of liquor, with the exception of this province and Quebec, a liquor permit system is in existence. These permits serve two purposes:

1. They assist in regulating sales and in seeing that the provisions of The Liquor Act are complied with.
2. They provide additional revenue for the Government.

The Government proposes at this time to introduce such a system here. This may be done by Order in Council. These permits will cost as follows:

1. A general permit for the purchase of wines and spirits will cost \$2.00. This will be good for one year.
2. A banquet permit will cost \$2.00.
3. A special single permit will cost 50 cents.

The Government expects to realize, annually, \$200,000 from the issuance of such permits. The cost of these permits will bear only on those of our citizens who will be able to pay. No permits will be required for the purchase of beer.

Following the policy announced by the Government, a special audit has been made of the financial affairs of the province as at April 30, 1930.

It will be remembered that just previous to the time the late Government retired from office, they obtained the services of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company, Chartered Accountants, to make an audit of the accounts as at April 30, 1929. A similar audit has been made as at April 30, 1930, by Messrs. George A. Touche and Company, Chartered Accountants. As the result of this audit, there are shown variations in the balance sheets prepared by these two auditing firms. This is noticeable in connection with the Capital Account surplus, which was shown by the auditors of the late Government as being \$61,441,000 as compared with the figures shown by George A. Touche and Company, namely \$44,081,000. This difference is accounted for by the fact that George A. Touche and Company did not think it advisable to place in the balance sheet items which were in the nature of assets, the pecuniary value of which is not now ascertainable, such as unsold school lands.

The policy of the Government in having a special audit is to present the facts fairly to the public and to assure the Government itself that the assets and liabilities of the province are accurately recorded and without bias.

The only other noticeable feature is in the current section of the balance sheet where Price, Waterhouse and Company showed a surplus of \$1,855,000 as compared with a deficit of \$63,500 shown by George A. Touche and Company. This is largely accounted for by the fact that liquor profits held in reserve on April 30, 1930, totalled \$1,923,000. These moneys, together with payments made during the fiscal year 1929-30, were used, as previously announced by me, for current revenue purposes in order to keep as low as possible the amount of the deficit. It will be remembered that I announced in my last Budget Speech that there would be used for this purpose all the liquor profits available, which totalled \$3,589,000.

The assets of the province today total \$127,000,000, and the liabilities total \$83,000,000; but the assets of the province, as shown in the balance sheet, do not represent the total worth of this province. No amount can be expressed in figures which will give a correct idea of the value of our natural resources recently secured from the Federal Government. The following figures taken from a financial year book for 1931 give the estimated wealth of Saskatchewan as \$3,075,000,000 and the per capita wealth of the province as \$3,613. In this latter regard this province stands third in the Dominion. Provision again is made in this coming year's estimates for an independent audit.

During the current year the natural resources of this province have been handed over to us. While under the control of the Federal authorities, moneys were received from the sale of certain lands. A fund known as the "School Lands Fund" was created. On October 1, last, this fund stood at \$37,519,845. Of this amount \$19,615,395 is represented by accounts receivable from the sale of lands, while \$17,724,000 represents investments in Dominion 5% debenture stock. Cash on hand totals \$170,450. These figures are shown in the balance sheet of the fund as rendered by the Department of the Interior. A number of these accounts have been outstanding for long periods and in some cases the accrued interest exceeds the original sale price. It is quite probable that some will have to be written off. An investigation is now being conducted.

As yet, neither the securities nor the cash has been handed over to this province by the Dominion.

The members of this Assembly will recall that at the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed approving of an agreement between the Government and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, whereby the Government guaranteed the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's share of any loss which might accrue to the seven lending banks financing the operation of the Pool's Selling Agency, as a result of advances made by these banks against the 1929 crop and also the unsold balance of the 1928 crop.

Provision was made that, in consideration of the Government giving this guarantee, the Pool would repay to the Government any moneys which it might be called upon to pay to the lending banks under the guarantee. In the event of its being unable to reimburse the Government immediately, the Pool agreed to give to the Government security on its real and personal property.

The above agreement was made on March 14, 1930, was ratified by this Legislature and assented to on April 10, 1930. Bills of a similar nature were introduced in the Legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta, and became law in those provinces.

At the time this agreement was executed, no overpayment by the Pool had developed. Beginning about June, last year, a steady decline in prices commenced, which decline continued until the end of last year, the lowest point being reached on December 26 last, when the cash closing price reached the new low level of 50½ cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. This is the lowest price ever recorded for Canadian wheat.

This drastic decline not only wiped out the fifteen percent margin of safety required by the banks, but it showed that a substantial overpayment had been made to the growers delivering grain to the Pool. That is to say, the Selling Agency was able to secure for this wheat, less money than already had been paid to the growers of such grain. It is for this overpayment to Saskatchewan growers delivering grain to the Pool that this Government is liable under its guarantee. The amount of this contingent liability cannot, of course, be definitely ascertained until all of the 1929 crop is sold.

To determine the approximate amount of this liability, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has valued the unsold stocks of grain at the closing market price as of today, February 10, 1931. On this basis, the contingent liability of this Government to the banks, under its guarantee, is \$12,400,000.

In order that this Government might be protected against this contingent liability, security has been given to the Government against the real and personal properties of the Pool and its subsidiary companies. Details of this security are as follows:

1. Real Estate Mortgage by Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, covering Lots 5 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 372, Regina, Plan Old 33 (This is the Head Office property of the Pool);
2. Real Estate Mortgage by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, covering 259 cottage properties in the province of Saskatchewan;
3. A Chattel Mortgage by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, covering 1,047 elevators in the province of Saskatchewan, with assignment of all leases as further security;
4. An assignment of the Agreement for Sale with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, which said Agreement is set out in Chapter 71, Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1927, insofar as the said Agreement relates to the cottage properties purchased from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, and the Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur, Ontario, and the Transfer Elevator and Plant at Buffalo, New York;
5. Mortgage on Terminal Elevator Number 7 at Port Arthur, Ontario, subject to a previous mortgage placed thereon in favor of Saskatchewan General Trusts Corporation Limited, to secure a Bond Issue of \$3,000,000 hypothecated to the three Lending Banks as collateral security for advances made to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, against grain in store and in transit.

Payments under these mortgages are spread over a period of twenty years, in equal annual instalments.

These securities are subject to any claims from the banks in connection with advances made to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, for the financing of the 1930 crop. The chattel mortgage covering the country elevator system is subject to a prior charge in favor of the liquidators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to the extent of the unpaid balance of the purchase price of the assets of that Company, and is also subject to a prior charge in favor of the Government of Saskatchewan representing the unpaid balance of the indebtedness of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to the Government, which was assumed by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited.

The net valuation of the assets included in the above mortgage, as shown by the books of the organization as at December 31, 1930, amounts to \$17,455,190.64. This is made up as follows:

1. Head Office Building and Site (less depreciation).....	\$ 173,829.44
2. Cottage Properties and Sites (less depreciation).....	426,931.41
3. Country Elevator System (less depreciation).....	11,872,871.98
4. Terminal Elevators and Sites at Port Arthur, Ont., and Transfer Elevator Plant and Site at Buffalo, New York, (less depreciation).....	8,695,688.28
Total valuation	\$21,169,321.11
Deduct amount already payable to the Government of Saskatchewan and the liquidators of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.....	3,714,130.47
Net value of security to the Government of Saskat- chewan	\$17,455,190.64

The Government does not anticipate that it will at any time have to implement its obligations under these guarantees. The Pool officials believe that they will be able, out of their earnings and out of the earnings of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, yearly, to reduce the amount of their indebtedness to the banks with substantial payments. The Government will bring forward at this present session legislation to ratify the giving of such security by the Pool to the Government.

The future of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, still continues to be a matter of concern to the Government. The balance sheet for the year ending December 31, last, showed an operating loss of \$75,807.36. As a consequence, no dividend was declared in 1930. Mr. Andreasen, President of the Company, has advised that this operating deficit is attributable to two causes:

1. The steady decline of butter prices throughout the whole year;
2. The diminished buying power of the Canadian people.

There can be no doubt that the existence of the Australian Treaty and an Order in Council permitting the entry of millions of pounds of Australian and New Zealand butter annually into Canada was partly instrumental in causing this decline in price that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries was able to obtain for its butter, and assisted in contributing to the loss which the company sustained last year. As a result of this treaty and this Order in Council, the Saskatchewan farmer was placed in unfair competition with his Commonwealth and Dominion neighbors. This competition was most unfair because, on account of climatic conditions existing there, dairy products can be produced much more cheaply than in Western Canada. The Order in Council permitting the entry of New Zealand butter has been abrogated and, pending a new treaty with Australia, the Government of that country has agreed to sell no Australian butter in Canada at a price less than 32½ cents per pound. Already, as a result of this announcement, the price of butter has improved. It seems reasonable to hope that, as a result of this action, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries and the Saskatchewan dairy farmer can look forward confidently to improved conditions with a better market at increased prices for dairy products.

The diminished buying power of the Canadian people is indicated in the following figures submitted by this concern:

- (a) In 1929, sales of cream amounted to 439,882 gallons. For the same period in 1930 sales amounted to 307,075 gallons. This lessened the earning power of the company by \$78,000;
- (b) Decrease in revenue on butter sales amounted to \$84,000;
- (c) For 1929, milk units sold were 6,154,567. For 1930, they were 5,668,790. This made a difference in earning power of \$4,857;
- (d) In 1929, cream units sold amounted to 3,588,925. For 1930, they amounted to 3,175,720 units. The difference in earning power was \$4,132.

These are some of the reasons given by the company for the decreased earnings of this enterprise, this year. Overhead expenses, of course, have been reduced, but the net result is a loss as above stated.

When the old Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, and Caulder's Creameries, Limited, were amalgamated in 1927 by a special Act of the Legislature, a clause in Schedule A of this Act set forth in part as follows:

"The purchasing company may at any time prior to March 1, 1932, call in and pay off the said Amalgamation shares, Series A, such calling in and payment off to be at par, plus a premium of \$2.50 upon each of the said shares if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1929; at par plus a premium of \$3.00 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1930; at par plus a premium of \$3.50 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1931; and at par plus a premium of \$4.00 if called in and paid off prior to March 1, 1932; shares so called in and paid off shall not be re-issued."

In the session of 1928-29 a further amendment was made to the Act as follows:

"The Provincial Treasurer may, if so authorized by an Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, purchase all or any of the Amalgamation shares, Series A, and may, with the like authorization, dispose of all or any of the same."

As I explained one year ago in the Budget Address, the Caulder's Creameries, Limited, was incorporated in 1925 under the Dominion Companies Act with a capital stock of \$800,000 divided into 80,000 shares of ten dollars each, of which \$600,000 consisted of 7% cumulative, participating, preferred, non-voting shares and \$200,000 worth of common shares. The portion of this \$200,000 worth of common shares already issued, which was voting stock, was replaced by Amalgamation Series A shares totaling \$108,000. At the time of amalgamation of the two companies, Mr. Caulder owned a controlling interest in such voting stock and, as a consequence, he controlled the election of seven out of the fourteen directors of the company. As a result of this fact, the Co-operative Creameries has been placed in this anomalous position: One of its shareholders, Mr. Caulder, who owned common stock totaling \$58,300, were same placed at par, was placed in a position where he could dictate the policy of the amalgamated company. At the same time, Mr. Caulder was managing director of the Daly Creamery interests throughout the Dominion, a company operating in this province. This firm was in the same line of business in Saskatchewan and is one of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries' principal competitors. Manifestly, this created an impossible situation. This difficulty was recognized by the late Government which, according to Mr. Caulder's statement, agreed to purchase his stock, but on account of its defeat at the polls on June 6, 1929, was prevented from doing so.

Mr. Caulder approached the Co-operative Government, when it took office, on a number of occasions with a request that the Government purchase his stock. The price he was entitled to ask for under the Act of Amalgamation, according to the section which I have referred to, was par, namely, \$58,300 plus a premium of \$3.50 on each share so owned. This would have totalled \$78,705. The present Government did not feel justified in paying this amount. Negotiations continued. The final offer of \$55,000 made by the Government to Mr. Caulder for his entire interest was finally accepted by him. As a consequence, Mr. Caulder has no further interest in the Co-operative Creameries. The Government has purchased his stock.

The Government has had further discussions with the management of the Co-operative Creameries. As a result of these conferences, the Creameries has appointed a Winnipeg firm of valuers, namely, the Canadian Appraisal Company, to revalue the entire assets of this concern so that we may know what it is actually worth. This Appraisal Company should report shortly. When this information is in the possession of the Government, it will be in a better position to know how to deal with this organization.

I wish at this time to call attention to the increasing difficulty with which our own province and every other province in the Dominion is confronted in securing sufficient revenue to supply needed services to our people without incurring deficits year by year.

Our Canadian people have certain associations with their Federal Government. Their relationship with the various provincial governments is, however, of a more personal nature. The cost of manifold services which enter more intimately into their lives is defrayed largely by provincial treasuries.

There was a period when, year by year, provincial governments were able to show surpluses. Today, however, deficits are more frequently met with than not.

This year, from Ontario to the Pacific Coast, all of the provinces are announcing deficits. I shall admit that this is an exceptionally difficult year to finance. The fact remains, however, that our various provinces have about exhausted the sources from which, under our constitution, they are allowed to secure revenue by direct taxation. A perusal of these sources will disclose, in the main, marked similarity. With expenditures increasing annually and with revenues failing to keep pace with these expenditures, it should be apparent that some measures will have to be taken to correct this situation. Different courses have been suggested. They may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The imposition of new direct taxes by the provinces;
- (2) An increase of the federal subsidies to the provinces;
- (3) The assumption by the Dominion, in whole or in part, of services now undertaken by the provinces;
- (4) The withdrawal of the federal authority from the field of direct taxation.

Let us first consider the matter of the imposition of new direct taxes by the provinces. About the only new main sources of revenue tapped by the province in recent years have been the gasoline tax and the profit derived from the sale of liquor under Government control. The imposition of new direct taxes, and a further increase of those direct taxes already in existence, seem neither practicable nor the path of wisdom at the present time; rather, the emphasis this year in this Assembly has been to lessen those taxes already in existence.

The increase of federal subsidies to the province is the second suggestion. At the present time Saskatchewan receives annually, by way of subsidy from the Federal Treasury, a little over \$3,000,000. This has been made up in the following manner:

- (a) A per capita allowance for government and legislation;
- (b) a per capita allowance based on population;
- (c) an allowance for debt;
- (d) an allowance in lieu of public lands.

The matter of increased subsidies for our various provinces would be surrounded with difficulties on account of the fact that the three western provinces have now received their natural resources and, further, because of conflicting claims for special treatment which might arise amongst the various provinces.

The third suggestion, namely the assumption by the Dominion, in whole or in part, of services now undertaken by the provinces, is worthy of some consideration, and does offer a partial solution of some of our difficulties. Highway grants, further assistance in the matter of old age pensions, grants for technical education and agricultural aids, fall under this heading. There was once a time when highways were a matter of purely municipal concern. The municipality provided its own roads. With the exception of the locomotive, the supreme method of travel was with the horse. With the advent of the motor car, highways became a matter of inter-municipal and then provincial concern. We developed provincial highway systems. We appropriated, in our provincial budgets, millions of dollars annually to be spent on highways. With the standardization of the motor car industry, highways became avenues of national and then international importance. The United States Federal Government recognized this and matched dollar for dollar with various states to assist in building certain national highways. Mr. Bennett, our Canadian Prime Minister, has recognized the validity of the claim of our various provinces on the exchequer of the Dominion for financial assistance to build certain highways and has promised the provinces annual grants. We trust that these grants will be in keeping with the contribution made by our provinces towards developing inter-provincial traffic. Mr. Bennett has further, as a pre-election pledge, agreed to take over the major portion of the cost of old age pensions. It is estimated that this will effect a saving to this province annually of over one-half million dollars. Grants to technical education and for agricultural aids will also assist materially in lessening the financial burden of the provinces and will assist us in meeting our commitments.

The fourth suggestion, namely, the withdrawal of the Dominion from the field of direct taxation, deserves careful consideration. This means, for all practical purposes, the transfer of the income tax from the federal to the provincial adminis-

trations. This is the one source of revenue at present enjoyed by the Federal Government to which the various provinces have a legitimate claim, if not to the whole tax, at least to a share of it. In 1928, this tax produced a revenue of \$56,571,047. There is ample precedent for the provinces making such a request to the Dominion. In France, the income tax is shared with the various communes. The same is true in Germany. In Australia, the conflicting claims of the Federal Government with the various state governments were settled by handing over to the central authority the income tax derived from corporations and by handing to the states that portion of the tax collected from the individuals. Were this practice adopted in Canada, using the Federal Government as a collection agency, Saskatchewan would receive, on the basis of the income collected from individuals in 1928, the sum of \$467,950. This sum should increase yearly.

Have the provinces legitimate grounds for asking the Dominion for such readjustment? I think it can be shown that they have. At the inter-provincial conference held at Ottawa in 1927, the various provincial premiers expressed the view that:

- (a) The basis of financing as laid down in the *British North America Act* between the Dominion and the provinces could not be regarded as permanent;
- (b) There must be a clearer declaration of the powers of taxation as between the provinces and the Dominion;
- (c) The general increase in subsidies was necessary to meet growing provincial demands for service;
- (d) All available sources of revenue had been tapped by the provinces;
- (e) The ratio of federal subsidies had not kept pace with provincial requirements.

Some factors causing the provincial premiers to reach these conclusions were the following: The real burden of federal taxation for the average citizen at the present time is not much greater than it was in 1913, after allowing for the increase in business activity, war taxes and the income tax. With the exception of the United States, we are, federally, the most lightly taxed people amongst the progressive nations of the world. In March, 1920, our debt reached the highest point in its history. Since that time, this debt has been gradually reduced until, today, it stands slightly in excess of \$2,000,000,000. Outside of the United States, Canada is reducing her national debt more rapidly than any other country in the world. Despite this reduction in our federal debt, federal taxes have been reduced and freight rates lowered. The Canadian dollar has been back to parity for a number of years. Further, federal aids to our provinces by way of subsidies and grants have become less, year by year, on account of the decreased purchasing value of the dollar. Since 1907, the purchasing value of the dollar has shrunk more than one-third. Since 1921, our provincial expenditures have increased from \$103,000,000 per year to \$168,000,000 per year in 1928, an increase of sixty-eight percent; and the bonded indebtedness of our nine provinces has increased from \$452,000,000 in 1921 to \$789,000,000 in 1928. Dominion obligations on the other hand have not kept pace with the provinces. Expenditures incurred by federal authorities per capita have been reduced since 1921. Ascending provincial expenditures and descending federal expenditures must be reconciled by an adjustment of some sort.

I appreciate that this adjustment would be most difficult to make at the present time because the Federal Treasury is faced, this year, with an announced deficit of \$100,000,000. The Dominion is facing shrinking revenues. Conditions will and must improve. When normalcy is restored, representations will have to be made by the provinces to the Federal authority and the Dominion Government must not regard such representations as an importunity but rather as one which has justice and reason behind it.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I reaffirm our implicit faith in the future of our country and of our province. We are passing through a period of stress, the most serious outside of the war, during the present century. We won the war. We have survived former depressions. We shall survive this one. Faith must be restored in our great agricultural industry by every legitimate means at the disposal of our people and the Government. It will not be easy. It will not come about in a day. It must and will come eventually. There is no other way out. With the genius of our people, with assistance of our governments and with the practice of rigid economy better, more prosperous and happier days will be in store for us.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair.

SCHEDULE 1

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

		1928-1929		1929-1930	
		Percentage		Percentage	
1.	DOMINION GOVERNMENT	21.93644		21.4869	
	(a) Subsidy	14.41745	\$2,047,935.00	13.5625	\$2,063,295.00
	(b) School Lands	7.51899	1,068,039.03	7.9244	1,205,555.08
			\$3,115,974.03		\$3,268,850.08
2.	TAXATION	33.78996		28.2460	
	(a) Public Revenues (Less Commission)	11.97960	1,701,649.13	10.8052	1,643,822.58
	(b) Wild Lands (Less Commission)	2.07599	294,884.43	1.4552	221,383.41
	(c) Supplementary Revenue (Less Commission) .....	.17248	24,500.13	.0640	9,738.65
	(d) Inheritance	2.84986	404,810.10	3.0439	463,069.83
	(e) Corporation	3.98165	565,576.06	3.8225	581,525.39
	(f) Timber Berths .....	.03424	4,863.14	.0273	4,159.01
	(g) Railways	3.40736	484,000.00	2.6556	404,000.00
	(h) Fur Royalties .....	.47587	67,595.24	.2841	43,223.85
	(i) Gasoline	8.81291	1,251,835.19	6.0882	926,218.00
			4,799,713.42		4,297,140.72
3.	LICENSES	19.16283		15.0052	
	(a) Detective .....	.00140	200.00	.0013	200.00
	(b) Auctioneer .....	.05809	8,252.50	.0419	6,380.00
	(c) Peddlers .....	.18174	25,805.98	.1001	15,225.00
	(d) Marriage .....	.16079	22,840.00	.1424	21,660.00
	(e) Motors	17.13770	2,434,335.04	13.2623	2,017,629.97
	(f) Moving Pictures .....	.26266	37,309.65	.2619	39,850.70
	(g) Circus .....	.01163	1,652.86	.0296	4,506.00
	(h) Company .....	.09391	13,340.00	.0912	13,870.00
	(i) Insurance .....	.61405	87,223.24	.5710	86,870.85
	(j) Fur Dealer .....	.12211	17,345.84	.0852	12,963.50
	(k) Game .....	.23354	33,173.25	.2351	35,766.69
	(l) Slaughter House .....	.02971	4,220.00	.0220	3,346.00
	(m) Plumber .....	.00347	493.00	.0027	404.00
	(n) Undertaker .....	.00191	272.00	.0027	410.00
			2,721,994.21		2,282,777.42

THE BUDGET

(o) Steam Boiler .....	.08427	11,970.00	.0318	4,845.00
(p) Cow Testing and Creameries .....	.00461	656.00	.0128	1,947.80
(q) Trappers .....	.15764	22,392.85	.1017	15,464.91
(r) Dog Trainer .....	.00306	435.00	.0026	390.00
(s) Collection Agents .....	.00054	77.00	.0008	120.00
(t) Electrical Licenses .....			.0061	927.00
4. FEES	8.63980		7.1159	1,082,560.86
(a) Notary Public .....	.02330	3,310.00	.0216	3,292.50
(b) Commissioner of Oaths .....	.00528	750.50	.0053	802.00
(c) Police .....	.21593	30,672.51	.1774	26,993.22
(d) Succession Duty Fees .....	.04095	5,816.00	.0383	5,823.50
(e) Land Titles	4.31880	613,465.67	3.5565	541,052.43
(f) Court and Sheriff	1.96087	278,533.30	1.5104	229,781.29
(g) Company .....	.30705	43,615.50	.2624	39,912.80
(h) Examination (Education) .....	.65081	92,444.05	.6482	98,617.68
(i) Teachers Certificates .....	.01888	2,681.42	.0147	2,243.35
(j) Normal School .....	.20856	29,624.81	.2312	35,167.95
(k) Brands .....	.02066	2,934.50	.0112	1,699.72
(l) Stallion Examination .....	.01048	1,489.00	.0083	1,265.00
(m) Stallion Registration .....	.01699	2,413.95	.0121	1,836.50
(n) Vital Statistics .....	.05078	7,213.17	.0578	8,794.48
(o) Administration of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent .....	.12500	17,755.98	.0721	10,963.03
(p) Steam Boilers Act .....	.11046	15,690.60	.1002	15,240.90
(q) Liquor Permits .....	.09479	13,465.00	.0477	7,262.00
(r) Inspection Fees .....			.0283	4,311.00
(s) Transmission Line Permits .....	.04280	6,078.75	.0136	2,070.00
(t) Security Frauds Prevention Act .....			.0241	3,663.00
(u) Miscellaneous .....	.41741	59,290.93	.2745	41,768.51
5. REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES AND LOANS (Other than on Capital Account)	1.54403		1.2095	183,998.62
6. INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE	1.50846		1.3267	201,835.40
7. FINES, FORFEITURES AND ESTREATED BAIL .....	.75801		.7958	121,066.07
8. MISCELLANEOUS	12.66047		24.8140	3,775,014.27
(being Interest, Sale of Publications and Materials, Liquor Profits, Etc.)				
	<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>	
		<u>\$14,204,555.12</u>		<u>\$15,213,243.44</u>

SCHEDULE 2

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

	1928-1929		1929-1930	
Percentage			Percentage	
1. ADMINISTRATIVE	3.45282	\$ 487,016.37	3.4001	\$ 534,877.68
2. LEGISLATIVE	1,36629	192,713.58	2.7509	432,754.26
3. PROTECTIVE	10.98155	1,548,935.38	11.1328	1,751,348.72
(a) Police	1.90168	\$ 268,229.49	1.7159	\$ 269,935.82
(b) Courts	2.99367	422,253.32	2.7117	426,585.66
(c) Gaols	1.51783	214,088.73	2.1349	335,859.68
(d) Land Titles	2.49421	351,806.54	2.1689	341,195.89
(e) Miscellaneous	2.07416	292,557.30	2.4014	377,771.67
4. DEVELOPMENTAL	79.69374	11,240,714.11	77.6521	12,215,786.26
(a) Education	29.02191	4,093,508.65	27.1452	4,270,325.02
(b) Public Health	13.56240	1,912,961.56	14.3645	2,259,737.94
(c) Child Protection and Old Age Pensions.....	6.26709	883,965.59	8.0448	1,265,564.35
(d) Promotion of Agriculture and Commerce:				
1. Agriculture	4.09690	577,863.23	4.8802	767,731.46
2. Highways	25.38227	3,580,141.93	21.6358	3,403,624.59
3. Labor and Industries.....	1.36317	192,273.15	1.5816	248,802.90
5. MISCELLANEOUS	4.50560	635,510.26	5.0641	796,654.24
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$14,164,889.70</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$15,731,421.16</u>

THE BUDGET

SCHEDULE 3
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—TREASURY DEPARTMENT
STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT
 AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930.

			Per Capita
PUBLIC DEBT—GROSS	\$85,511,960.25		\$99.44
Public Buildings	\$22,523,805.46		
Public Improvements	27,382,929.61		
Telephone System	12,725,216.02		
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd.	2,425,218.63		
City of Regina—Cyclone Loan	586,351.55		
Drainage Districts	384,099.58		
Patriotic Aids	153,842.53		
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited	673,076.95		
Farm Loan Board— Debentures, Etc.	12,161,780.23		
Lignite Utilization Board.....	279,684.73		
Agricultural Aids	328,576.71		
Saskatchewan Power Com- mission	5,086,802.22		
Cancer Commission	1,997.83		
Deferred Charges	798,878.20		
	\$85,511,960.25		
Less: Debt created for utilities, etc., which carry Public Debt Charges:			
Telephones	\$12,725,216.02		
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators	2,425,218.63		
City of Regina—Cyclone Loan	586,351.55		
Drainage Districts	384,099.58		
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited	673,076.95		
Farm Loan Board— Debentures, Etc.	12,161,780.23		
Agricultural Aids	328,576.71		
Saskatchewan Power Commis- sion	5,086,602.22		
Deferred Charges	311,339.12	\$34,682,461.07	
Sinking Funds created for the re- demption of Debt incurred for purposes other than utilities, etc:			
4% Stock 1951 Sinking Fund	839,584.55		
4½% Stock 1954 Sinking Fund	279,901.86		
	\$1,119,486.41		
Less: portion of above Sinking Fund allocated to Telephone System on account of payments and accruals of Interest	440,607.46		
	\$ 678,878.95		
Patriotic Aids Sinking Fund..	167,892.14		
General Sinking Fund.....	790,627.40	1,637,398.49	36,319,859.56
Net Debt	\$49,192,100.69		\$57.20
Population.....	859,900		

THE BUDGET DEBATE
(Continued)

MR. W. J. PATTERSON, M.L.A.
(Pipestone)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—Last evening, with other members of the Legislature, I listened with interest to the second Budget Address of the Honorable, the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. McConnell. Last year, I had the opportunity of congratulating him upon being the first Provincial Treasurer of his political complexion to deliver a Budget Address in this province. My congratulations this year will have to be of a different nature, and I must congratulate him upon being the most pessimistic Provincial Treasurer who ever delivered a Budget Address in this Legislature. He finds that the costs of government are increasing. He finds that the revenues are decreasing. He finds no new sources of taxation available. In fact, he gave me the impression of a man in a boat who has thrown away his oars and is drifting along in the chance that something better might turn up and his hope is that he may receive some assistance from his Federal leader, the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, he had some excuses for the condition of things as he gave them to this Legislature, one being that, for four months of the then current fiscal year the Liberals had been in office and that they had done, in that time, more harm than he could remedy in the succeeding eight months. He has not that alibi this year. For the current fiscal year the financial affairs of the province have been entirely under the control of the honorable gentleman and his colleagues. The people of the Province of Saskatchewan have, for the first time, insofar as the province's finances are concerned, an opportunity of comparing Liberal and Conservative methods of financing and spending public money, and they will have, at the next election, an opportunity of saying which of those two methods of financing and spending money they like best and are most satisfied with.

Before dealing in detail with the finances of the province as outlined in the Budget Speech, I would like to draw the attention of the members of this House to the attitude and the demeanor of the Government last session and this. In the last session of the Legislature every member of the Government was going to do great things to make our people glad. You will remember that the Premier was going to turn the educational system of Saskatchewan upside down and inside out and renovate it from stem to gudgeon.

You will remember that the Attorney General (*Hon. Mr. MacPherson*) was going to put all the Grit bootleggers in gaol. You will remember that the Minister of Public Works (*Hon. Mr. Bryant*) was going to put all the rest of the Grits in gaol, and the Minister of Public Health (*Hon. Dr. Munroe*) was going to cancel thousands of Old Age Pensions we had granted for political purposes—

Hon. Dr. Munroe: Hear! Hear!

Mr. Patterson: The Provincial Treasurer was going to spend us into prosperity, the Minister of Highways (*Hon. Mr. Stewart*) was going to save thousands of dollars and one of the honorable ministers without portfolio (*Hon. Dr. Stipe*) was going to raise the price of empty beer bottles. Every department and every activity of the Provincial Government was being attacked and disparaged in every way possible, practically without exception. Every department and activity of the Government was overrun with investigators, auditors and people seeking affidavits from civil servants and former civil servants. What is the position today? The ministers of the present Government, within fifteen months of their accession to office, already are busy defending their own records. The school system is the same. There are a few boot-

leggers, Grit and Tory, I presume, still loose, and the only prominent citizen who has gone to gaol in recent months is "Smoky" Johnson. The Minister of Public Health has found it necessary to cancel four Old Age Pensions because the applicants were found to be under seventy years of age; and the Minister of Highways—well! his activities during the past year and his record as it is now before the public would require a speech in themselves. Beer bottles are the same price as they were a year ago, and we do not hear very much about the iniquities of the former Government. We have not heard much about the audits and investigations. No! we have not heard much about those things. On the contrary, some of the facts about these matters are now coming to light, and I propose for a few minutes to deal with the Farm Loan Board and to make some comparisons of the Weston Report (the alleged audit submitted one year ago) with the report submitted a few days ago for the current year.

You will remember that the Provincial Treasurer at the last session presented the Weston Report, which report estimated there was a loss of \$2,500,000 on the operations of the Farm Loan Board. In the Sessional Papers for the session of 1930 you will find, at page 112, a copy of the Farm Loan Board balance sheet, which shows a deficit of \$2,526,000 as at December 31, 1929. If, however, you will look at the report of the Farm Loan Board, this year, submitted by the gentlemen who now are in control of the Board, and certified by the Provincial Auditor, you will find that the deficit is placed at \$1,431,000. The Farm Loan Board has had a surprisingly good year! It has improved its position by one million dollars merely by changing auditors!

Now, as a matter of fact, the Farm Loan Board is in no better position than it was a year ago and there is a good reason for that. It is no reflection on the former commissioners or the present commissioners. It is due to conditions that have prevailed throughout the province which, to some extent at least, are beyond our control. This report would indicate that, in 1930, with over \$700,000 interest due, less than \$175,000 of this was actually paid. I venture to say that the borrowers from the Board are not in any different position than the borrowers from any of the loan companies and I think it would be found on investigation that their receipts were about in the same proportion. This proves one thing, Mr. Speaker, and that is the serious condition of agriculture in this province, when 5,000 borrowers scattered all over the province and representing a typical cross-section, paid less than twenty percent of the interest owing on their mortgages. It is interesting to note from this report that, during the year, twenty-nine loans were paid off, the money being possibly borrowed elsewhere, and I notice the Board made fifty-eight sales of farm lands in 1930, which is very creditable in view of conditions. I notice, too, that they are open to reprimand because they have continued the former Board's policy of selling lands at a dollar cash payment down. We used to hear very strong condemnation of this practice a year or so ago. Well, I approve of it and I believe that the matter of selling lands owned by the Farm Loan Board should be left to the commissioners and, if the Government has confidence in them, I believe that the terms and conditions under which the sales are made is entirely a matter for the Board. But I wish to remind the members that this practice still is being carried out by the present Board.

Now, in order to create this deficit of \$1,400,000 we find this: opposite fore-closed lands which the Board has on hand and unsold and which stand on the Board's books at \$685,000 reserves are provided of \$543,000, very nearly the price that the lands stand at on the Board's books.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: How much is that?

Mr. Patterson: \$583,000 against \$685,000. Well, nobody can tell me that a selection of lands throughout the province worth \$680,000 at normal value is only worth \$140,000 in actual value. The same thing applies to agreements of sale. The Farm Loan Board has made sales amounting to \$640,000 and the Board estimates that on these it is going to have a loss of \$567,000. That is, in my estimation, a ridiculous figure, but the Board has used these figures to substantiate the deficit created in the Weston Report, one year ago. They engaged some twenty-five valuers to inspect the lands, though the Board has inspectors who are quite as competent as any of the men they engaged. Some of these men made a very handsome sum out of this work. Criticism has already been raised of making a valuation of farm lands in a year such as this. It is quite all right to say that the valuers are instructed to value lands as they are, but we know that valuers in a year like this are certain to be influenced by the existing conditions.

There is one thing that does come out of it all and that is that we have an item of approximately \$35,000 in the Supplementary Estimates to pay for these audits and investigations which were required to justify the stand taken by the Provincial Treasurer in this House a year ago. If conditions continue as they are the Farm Loan Board will have a difficult time. Under normal conditions there is no reason why this Board cannot justify both itself and the far-sighted policy of the men who brought it into existence twelve years ago.

Last year, another department came in for criticism. It also was audited and investigated (I do not know whether affidavits were taken) but, certainly, investigators pried into every corner of it in the manner which has become such a common practice in the province during the last year or two. I refer to the Department of Telephones. We were told by the minister that the department was in terrible shape; that millions of dollars had been wasted. I do not know that the word "stolen" was used, but certainly that impression was left. We were told that, altogether, conditions in the department were terrible, fraudulent book-keeping and all the rest of it. Well, I am glad to say that certain remedies have been applied with very satisfactory results. The minister dismissed two employees who had about twenty years' service each, and he took the car that had formerly been the deputy minister's for his own use.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And fired the chauffeur!

Mr. Patterson: But we find that, for the year 1929-30—the very year in which these "terrible things" happened, which were found or were alleged to have been found, and within a month or two from the time these investigations were made—the Department of Telephones had, over and above all expenses, after paying interest and depreciation and after making allowances for the Superannuation Fund, a clear profit of \$320,000 under the same management, following the same policies and with the same system that had been in vogue for years under the previous Government, and it would have been \$12,000 or \$13,000 more if Godfrey and Munnoch had not been paid to gather material for the minister to make a speech. Why, this department is even in a position to loan money to the Provincial Treasurer, according to the annual report of the department! But the thing of interest to us and to members of this House is why the charges and allegations made have never been investigated! If even a thousand dollars was improperly taken, then the Government had far more authority, far more right and far more reason to make investigation into the Telephone Department than into a dozen of the other matters that they did investigate. What is the reason? We all know the reason. It is because there was nothing wrong with this department to start with, and the only changes that have been made are the ones I mentioned a moment ago.

There is one thing I am going to suggest, and strongly urge at this time, and that is that the Telephone Department should make a reduction in the switching fees charged to rural companies. I understand that a number of companies already have made this request, and the Government has given them very cold comfort in the matter. Now the minister may say, and properly say, that the switching fees were set up under a Liberal Administration, and I will go further and say that the switching fees now charged are not unreasonable in view of the service provided. I do say, however, that as a temporary measure and under conditions that exist at the present time the department might very well cut the switching fee in half or do even a little better than that. I think every member in the House has had letters from rural telephone companies pointing out the difficulties which those companies are having in operating their systems at the present time. I am only suggesting this to the department, but I am suggesting it as strongly as I can. The revenue from the rural companies in 1929-30 was \$248,000 and, if the minister should decide to cut these fees in half, it would cause a loss of revenue of \$124,000. Well, the amendments to The Telephone Department Superannuation Act that the minister introduced the other day, in spite of good business practice, should save him \$56,000, so, taking that into consideration, the reduction in switching fees would not have a very serious effect on the department which had a profit of over \$300,000 in the year 1929-30.

The minister might argue, and probably will, that, so long as the deficit that was figured out by Mr. Godfrey is there, he cannot afford to do anything of the kind. Well, in spite of the \$900,000 deficit which Mr. Godfrey manufactured, the department is in a sound financial condition, and if this book-keeping deficit does remain on the books of the department nobody is going to suffer very seriously from that.

There is another activity of government of which we have heard very little. The Government has taken a great deal of credit to itself for the activities of the Saskatchewan Power Commission. Well, we are not able to intelligently discuss that to any length, as the annual report of the Commission has not been tabled yet and we have no definite information as to its operations, earnings or expenses, or of the success it is having. We would like to know whether it is self-supporting or nearly so. The Government in priding itself, as usual, in connection with the operations of any department, says that so many thousand miles of line have been built and so many people or so many localities or hamlets or municipalities are being served. That is very interesting, but our financial interest is now so great that the question of whether all this is being done at cost is of very great importance to the members of this House.

When the estimates are going through, the minister in charge of this particular activity must be prepared to give us very definite information with regard to the Power Commission. Further, I might say that, despite all our friends say about the growth of public ownership, I am very much afraid that the proportion of public ownership's contribution to total production is being greatly reduced, that is, that the production generated by publicly-owned plants is a smaller percentage of the total production than it has been in the past.

We have, in Saskatchewan, of recent months a new department of government, the Department of Natural Resources. We are unable to say as yet just what form this department will take and whether it will be a self-supporting department or not. The Government expects that it will be, and I hope that is correct. The estimates for 1931-32 indicate that that department will produce a surplus of nearly \$400,000. We note that \$250,000 is to be voted for advances to settlers, and, I presume, this is for 500 settlers who are expected to homestead during the coming year. This department will have a constant demand for increased activities on its part. It is a department that will require energy, foresight and enthusiasm to administer it ably and well, and if the Province of Saskatchewan is going to be justified in the demand for the return of the resources and if the argument that we could administer them from Regina better than from Ottawa is well-founded, then these qualities will be required in the men who administer that department.

The Provincial Treasurer last night gave us some rather startling information regarding the Public Debt of the province, although it was not unexpected by those who knew the nature and extent of Government expenditure during the year 1930. On September 9, 1929, the gross Public Debt of Saskatchewan was \$65,600,000 and on December 31, 1930, it was \$85,500,000; in other words, an increase of \$20,000,000 in the Public Debt in fifteen months. This means \$1,000,000 of added interest which will have to be paid yearly out of the revenues of this province.

On September 9, 1929, the net Public Debt was \$37,460,000 and on December 31, 1930, it was \$49,190,000, an increase of about \$12,000,000 in the net Public Debt of the province. I do not know just why the Provincial Treasurer went back as far as December 31, 1930, for his figures. It would be interesting to know what they were as on February 1. It has been the custom in the Budget address to give the figures for a more recent date. However, we are not complaining about that. I do want to say this, that the Province of Saskatchewan is rapidly losing the favorable position in comparison with other provinces that it formerly held. For many years the Province of Saskatchewan was the third lowest of all the provinces of Canada in the matter of per capita Public Debt. It will only take a year or two more like the past year, to make it the third highest instead of the third lowest, or perhaps even higher than that.

I was wondering, last night, as I listened to the Provincial Treasurer, whether he remembered the days when he sat on this side of the House with his colleague, the then financial critic for the Progressive Party (*Hon. Mr. Stipe*) who used to insist on adding the contingent liabilities to the Public Debt in order to arrive at his estimate of the condition of the finances of the province, and I am wondering if that honorable gentleman, the minister without portfolio, still follows that practice when he is discussing Public Debt of Saskatchewan.

I am not going to comment at any length on this question; the figures speak for themselves. It must bring home to us as never before the fact that you cannot go on spending money without increasing Public Debt, and you cannot go on increasing the Public Debt without increasing the burden of taxation to meet the increasing interest charges on that Public Debt. We remember, too, Mr. Speaker, when the

present Minister of Agriculture (*Hon. Mr. Buckle*) sat on this side of the House and used to take the figures for Saskatchewan and Alberta and add to the figures in Saskatchewan the rural telephone debenture debt because he said, in Alberta, that service is being provided by the government. I did not notice that the Provincial Treasurer followed the practice of these two honorable gentlemen when he was making his comparison, last night, between this province and the other prairie provinces.

In every Budget debate, the figures in connection with three fiscal years have to be considered, and it makes for method and a better understanding of the financial position of the province, if these three years are considered separately. There is the past fiscal year which ended April 30, 1930, the current fiscal year which will end April 30, 1931, and the coming fiscal year for which we will soon be asked to vote the estimates.

For the fiscal year 1929-30, which ended April 30, 1930, the Public Accounts are now available, and a study of these discloses some rather interesting facts. You will remember that, last session, the Provincial Treasurer took three-quarters of his Budget Address to prove that the Liberal Administration had left a tremendous deficit and only his skilful juggling with the accounts would keep that deficit (for which he claimed the Liberals were responsible) down to \$400,000. The Minister now announces a cash deficit of \$300,000 for the year, and takes half of his time again to place the responsibility for that deficit on the previous Administration and again goes on to take credit for his skill in keeping down the amount which, he intimated, would have run into the millions but for his actions. I shall have to repeat my statement of last year, because he does not appear to remember what I said in that connection.

He said that in 1929-30, the Liberal Administration spent a very large amount of money in connection with highways, and it is true that the Department of Highways did spend some \$2,000,000 more on highways than was originally voted. But, Sir, that could not affect the cash deficit by one dollar, for the very simple reason that it was charged to Capital Account and was paid out of Capital Account, and properly so! The Provincial Treasurer continually suggests that he charged the amount to Capital in order to preserve our good name. Now, I am going to say what I said last year, that no Provincial Treasurer is justified in charging to Capital an expenditure which is properly chargeable to Revenue, whether it was to keep our good name or not. The Minister of Highways admitted, last year, that this was a proper expenditure to be charged to Capital Account, and I may add, Mr. Speaker, that the same class of work is being charged to Capital this year, by the Department of Highways. As a matter of fact, a great deal of that money was spent on contracts let by the present Minister of Highways.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: That \$2,000,000? Nothing of the sort!

Mr. Gardiner: Nearly all of it.

Mr. Patterson: At any rate, we do know that the present Minister of Highways, on coming into office, did let a number of highway contracts, and part of the \$2,000,000, therefore, is chargeable to him!

Then, last year, the Provincial Treasurer placed certain items in Deferred Charges (again quite properly) which amounted to \$890,000, but all of these, with the exception of \$150,000 for the Co-operative Creameries, was expended by his Government for relief, seed and feed, including the Peace River oats of which we have heard so much. All of it, I say, was expended by his Government, with the exception of \$150,000 for the Co-operative Creameries. I am not going to discuss, this afternoon, the affairs of the Co-operative Creameries. In view of the fact the Provincial Treasurer, last night, took it upon himself to make some insinuations involving the present Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Gardiner*) I am quite sure the Leader of the Opposition will deal with that matter fully and adequately, when the time comes for him to speak in this debate.

So far as highways and these other items are concerned, none of them created the deficit of my honorable friend the Provincial Treasurer.

Where did the deficit originate?

For the fiscal year, 1929-30, the House voted for expenditures on Revenue Account, roughly, \$16,000,000, and, if you take that from the actual expenditures as shown in the Public Accounts, of approximately \$17,000,000, you get a difference of \$1,100,000 representing expenditures in excess of the original estimates.

At this stage, I want to remind honorable members that when we started the year, we had a cash surplus of nearly \$2,000,000, so that there was ample to take care of this over-expenditure. Our friends always suggest that we spent this money just because it was election year; but if you look up highways expenditures in the Public Accounts (and that is where you would expect to find expenditures made for political purposes) you will find that expenditures on Revenue Account do not exceed the original estimate voted.

These are the items in which the over-expenditure did occur:

Elections	\$225,000
Regina Technical School.....	35,000
Old Age Pensions.....	385,000
Mothers' Allowances	100,000
Hospital Grants	40,000
Mental Hospitals (Operations).....	250,000

I do not think I need argue or elaborate the point, for I think everyone will agree that outside of the cost of the elections these are expenditures that came in the natural course of events and not because it was election year.

There has been a suggestion that the increase in Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances was due to the fact it was election year, but it is significant to note that the Government saw fit to cancel only a very few of those granted before the election. As a matter of fact, the Minister of Health spent a great deal of money, running into the thousands of dollars, to investigate the pensions and allowances that had been granted, and as a result of this investigation he cancelled only three or four, which would not indicate that much of the expenditure on these items was for election purposes.

Then the Minister of Public Works says that the extra cost in connection with the Mental Hospitals was due to the fact that we increased the salaries of the members of the staff at the Mental Hospitals, but he forgets to add that this only accounts for \$50,000 of the \$250,000. He further says that the bedding and linen had worn out and that new bedding and new linen had to be purchased, and that the former Government must bear the responsibility for that. As a matter of fact, the chief item in the amount of \$250,000 was expended in connection with the new wing at the Weyburn Mental Hospital, and indicates how much of this over-expenditure was due to the fact that it happened to be an election year.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, honorable members cannot overlook the fact that the former Government held office for only four months of the fiscal year and that the present Government held office for eight months of that particular year. In that eight months they reduced the motor license fees, and on that item alone their revenues were cut down \$417,000. The reduced license fees went into effect on January 1, 1930, and probably 75,000 to 80,000 licenses were issued between that date and May 1 (the beginning of the new fiscal year) the reduction being \$5 on each license. This Government thus reduced its own revenues, and must take responsibility for the effect that had on the deficit.

It is true that the Government increased the Gasoline Tax from three to five cents a gallon, to counterbalance the loss on Motor Licenses, but the Gasoline Tax increase did not come into effect until April 1, 1930, and consequently was only in operation for one month of that fiscal year. As a matter of fact, had they left the license fees as they were, there would not have been a deficit in Saskatchewan, last year.

In examining the Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1929-30, there are one or two items which stand out as of particular interest. For example, in addition to the deficit to which I have referred, the Public Accounts show an increase in the Funded Debt of the province of \$11,000,000; they show that total expenditures on Revenue Account (as I have already stated) amounted to \$17,000,000, and, I might say, that that is \$2,000,000 more than in any previous year in the history of Saskatchewan. Further, they show the disappearance from the balance sheet of an item

which appears in that for the year 1928-29, namely, a cash surplus of approximately \$2,000,000 and the substitution for it of a small deficit. Then there appears in the balance sheet, under contingent liabilities, an unstated amount—"Guarantee of advances by banks to Wheat Pool." The balance sheet also contains the certificate of Geo. A. Touche & Company (appointed by the present Government) saying that they have duly audited the books. Strange to say, this certificate does not contain a single word in support of the insinuations and statements of wrong-doing that were so common in Saskatchewan a year or two ago—not a single item wrong that Geo. A. Touche and Company can find!

It is true that, in preparing the balance sheet they omitted "Estimated Value of Unsold School Lands" and so decreased the Capital Surplus. In connection with that, I can only say this: in all the years the Government prepared its own balance sheet, without outside help, this item was always shown separately at the bottom of the balance sheet and was never included in the assets. Price, Waterhouse Company included the item on their own initiative, and Geo. A. Touche & Company, leave it out. The point I wish to make is that the certificate of the present auditors, appointed by the present Government, does not indicate a single thing wrong in the books of the province, and does not bear out the statements we used to hear so much of a couple of years ago. Now that we have had two independent authorities audit the records of the province without either of them finding anything wrong, perhaps we can expect to hear no more such statements or insinuations.

Now we come to the year of most interest to us at the present time. That is the current fiscal year, the year 1930-31. It is, of course, difficult to make definite statements at this time, because the Public Accounts with the final figures of the year are not available.

It has been customary in the past for the Provincial Treasurer to give us a little more information in connection with the current year's activities than the present Provincial Treasurer did last night, and to tell us what, with the end of the fiscal year only a few months away, he expects the results to be.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Did you always do it?

Mr. Patterson: Always, even if only to say that the revenues were up to expectations, or to indicate what the results of the year's operations might be.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The member for Pipestone had better look up his speeches.

Mr. Patterson: That is not necessary, Mr. Speaker.

This year will go down in history as the greatest spending year the province has ever seen, and I doubt if it will be equalled, at least for many years to come.

With the supplementaries included, it appears that the Province of Saskatchewan will spend over \$40,000,000 for all purposes, \$21,000,000 on Revenue Account and \$20,000,000 on Capital Account. Now, I think that even the present Provincial Treasurer will admit that an unprecedented expenditure of \$40,000,000, for a population of 800,000, is both unwise and unwarranted, taking existing conditions into consideration. I think he will admit that—and he cannot say he was not warned, for he was told from practically every seat on this side of the House that the program the Government laid down one year ago was going to lead to a spending orgy that the revenues of the province could not afford.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Revenue expenditure is the cost of Government. It is the money you, and I and other taxpayers must pay to keep this Government going. It covers the activities of the departments of government and the operation of the various services, and it appears, from the Estimates supplied to us, that Revenue expenditure for the current fiscal year will reach the astounding figure of \$21,000,000. That is \$2,000,000 more than last year, and that in turn was \$2,000,000 more than it was the year before or, in other words, an increase of \$4,000,000 in two years.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Is that for the current year?

Mr. Patterson: Add the \$2,000,000 for the current year to the \$2,000,000 for the year before, and you get an increase of \$4,000,000 in two years.

Now, if the Provincial Treasurer looks up the records he will find that prior to 1928-29, the expenditure on Revenue Account by a Liberal Government never had exceeded \$13,000,000; consequently, there has been in three years an increase of fifty per cent in the cost of government, and I am going to leave it to this Legislature and to the people of this province to say whether they can stand that or not!

The Provincial Treasurer himself is beginning to worry where the money to meet these expenditures is to come from, and well he might. These estimates do not make any attempt to meet them; there is nothing to show that any serious attempt is being made to cut the garment to fit the cloth; no serious effort is made to economize or check expenditures. It is true that he is proposing to sell liquor permits which will bring in about \$200,000. I have no objection to that. It will be something of a nuisance to those who buy liquor, but will not affect those who do not. Probably it will make a few more jobs for his political friends, and I venture to say that, when he hires a few Tories to sell these permits, the Government will not be much better off!

About the only ray of hope he has outside of that is that the Right Honorable Mr. Bennett will do something for him. My honorable friend is one of the very few people left in Saskatchewan who have any hope or faith that Mr. Bennett will do anything for them.

Last year, when the Provincial Treasurer submitted his estimates for the now current year, I said there would be Supplementary Estimates. Being new on the job, he told us that the estimates then voted would be ample and that no Supplementaries would be needed. The House will remember the circumstances. Now we are asked to vote nearly \$6,000,000 in Supplementaries! It is true that some of those expenditures are to be recouped, particularly those relating to relief, but they cannot all be blamed on crop failures and relief. We find, for example, that the Attorney General wants \$70,000 more for "Criminal Prosecutions"—and we know whom he has been prosecuting. The total required by the Attorney General is \$110,000. Coming to the Treasury, the minister requires an additional \$750,000, including a grant of \$107,500 in aid of construction of the World Grain Show Building, half of which, it is expected, will be recouped from the Federal Government. There is also an item of \$400,000 in connection with technical schools, presumably at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, where again the Dominion Government is expected to repay one-half. Agriculture wants \$600,000 more. That is for The Pas hay and for the freight on the hay from The Pas, I presume. Maybe, if the minister had not gone so far away, he would not have had to pay so much for the hay or for the freight; as it is, as much is required for the freight as for the hay! Coming to Natural Resources, a sum of \$270,000 is required. No provision was made for this last year, as it is a new department. Next we have "Unemployment Relief, \$1,300,000," and here again, the minister displays his child-like faith in Mr. Bennett—one-half of this is to be recouped from the Federal Government. Then there is Education, \$100,000; Public Health, \$150,000, and Child Protection, \$50,000. These are all expenditures on Revenue Account, and in the face of all this, I suppose the Provincial Treasurer will assure us again this year, positively there will be no Supplementaries next year!

On Capital Account, we are asked to vote \$2,020,000 in Supplementaries. There is \$1,000,000 for the Farm Loan Board, and \$200,000 for the Power Commission. I have no objection to these votes, but I most strenuously object to the \$300,000 asked for those highway warehouses in the vote of \$500,000 for Public Buildings. Then there is a sum of \$300,000 required for Highways, mostly for the Albert Street bridge.

Now, Sir, the thing that surprised us most in the Budget Speech, last night, was that the Provincial Treasurer stopped short of giving us any definite information with regard to the current year, and the question that is of prime importance to anyone who takes an interest in provincial affairs is: What is going to be the deficit for 1930-31? I venture to say that the deficit of last year will look very small indeed when the figures of this year are revealed to the public. Last year, the Government started with a cash surplus of \$2,000,000 and finished up with a deficit of \$300,000. This year, it started with nothing, and the Provincial Treasurer has informed us that there has been an increase of expenditures and a decrease of révenues

Hon. Mr. McConnell: No! No! I said that increased revenues were not coming in as we expected.

Mr. Patterson: At least he admitted, Mr. Speaker, that the province was confronted with serious financial conditions and he discussed possible sources of new revenue. I noticed, the other day, according to a return from the Treasury Department, that Saskatchewan has \$2,000,000 borrowed on Treasury Bills on Revenue Account—not on Capital Account, Mr. Speaker, on Revenue Account! If that is so, I think I am safe in saying that this is the first time in the history of the province that has been necessary at this time of the year.

We have before us now the estimates of requirements to carry on the activities of government for another year, starting May 1, next. These estimates, it is true, show a reduction in the total of estimated expenditures of, I think, approximately \$5,000,000.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Over \$5,000,000, nearly \$6,000,000.

Mr. Patterson: Better still! But this reduction is entirely in connection with expenditures on Capital Account and those are easy for a government to restrict, as anyone can see. The estimates do not show any economy in, or restriction of expenditures on Revenue Account and it is there, Mr. Speaker, where some ingenuity is necessary to practise real economy. As a matter of fact, the estimates show that on Revenue Account, the Provincial Treasurer expects to spend even more than last year, for they are up \$1,630,000. Last year's expenditures were \$2,000,000 more than the year before, and that was \$2,000,000 more than the year before that again, yet he expects to spend \$1,630,000 more in the coming year than he did this year. Does that seem reasonable to you?

It is true that the requirements of the new Department of Natural Resources have to be provided for, and he cannot be criticized for that, but even deducting the \$585,000 required for this purpose, that still leaves an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the 1930-31 Estimates on Revenue Account. I wonder just where we are going to get off at, if this condition of affairs continues, and I am not surprised that the Provincial Treasurer is somewhat pessimistic.

Now, Sir, it is a fact, as all members will admit, that you cannot increase the Public Debt without the interest charges increasing, that is if you are going to redeem your obligations, and, consequently, we are not surprised to find that the largest single item of increased expenditure on Revenue Account is "Interest on Public Debt".

Outside of that, I am not going to criticize these Estimates in detail at this time. A further opportunity will arise when they are being voted. I do want to say, however, that, judging from the whole Estimates as tabled, there is absolutely no evidence of the slightest attempt on the part of the Government to economize or cut down expenditures. In addition to that, it is also true that there are many matters for which no provision is made in these Estimates, which anyone who knows anything of the conditions knows will be necessary. Everyone recognizes that schools must be kept open and yet no provision is made to ensure that schools in the poorer districts will be kept open. We also know that some provision will be necessary for seed and relief. There is nothing provided for those essential purposes. Nor is there any provision for debt adjustment and we know that, if any material help is to be given the farmers of this province, under existing circumstances, there should be some provision on that account.

Similarly with other things, no provision is made in the Estimates, in spite of the considerable increase in the estimated expenditures, on Revenue Account.

Coming to the vote on Old Age Pensions, I notice that the minister has included ninety percent of the total which he expects will be paid by the Federal Government, in expected revenue. I hope that he is correct in expecting the return of that ninety percent. It will help out the province very materially. But I would say that if he has nothing more to base his expectations on than what he told us last night . . .

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Perhaps we have!

Mr. Patterson: Last night, the minister told us he merely "had a hope". But if he has nothing more than that to go upon, he is not justified in showing it as expected revenue, and provision should have been made in the usual way for these Old Age Pensions. The thing that alarms me is that at the end of the fiscal year 1931-32, the province is again likely to have a deficit in spite of the fact that in the Estimates,

he has made revenues and expenditures balance. In spite of that balance, Mr. Speaker, I think I am safe in saying that unless some very drastic change takes place in conditions, there will be a deficit (probably a substantial deficit, too) at the end of the 1931-32 fiscal year.

Now, Sir, as I said before, the Capital Expenditures for 1931-32 do show a reduction, and the Government is to be commended for making this reduction. There is just one criticism I would make and that is that they are a year too late in doing so. They left it a year too long. The Highways Department has to be satisfied in the coming year with \$3,000,000 instead of \$7,750,000. I think everyone will agree that it would have been much better for the contractors, for the people and for the province (yes, and for the department) if that money had been more equally distributed over the two years. Because—what happens? We all know what happened in 1930. Every friend of the Government who could buy a truck (and some others as well) got into the highway construction business, and all that equipment was put to work to do \$7,750,000 worth of work. Now there is going to be done this year just a little more than one-third of the work done last year, and, consequently, thousands of dollars worth of highway equipment will not turn a wheel this year and the men who purchased that equipment will have had only one year's use of it. It would have been much better, and the province would have had much better returns, if this \$10,000,000, made up of the \$3,000,000 this year and the \$7,000,000 last year, had been distributed more evenly over the two years.

I am sorry to see that the Government does not propose to make any effort to assist the rural municipalities with the expenditure of road moneys to help out the tax situation. As a matter of fact, it would appear from the Estimates that the municipalities are going to be a little worse off this year than any previous year. The amount voted for highways expenditures is a little less, and when we consider the increased cost of maintenance that will be necessary this year, it seems to me to stand to reason that the grants, for main market roads, to municipalities, will be smaller even than last year.

As I said, I think the Government is to be commended for reducing capital expenditures, but they are too late in making these reductions.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: It would have been a good time to have started in 1929!

Mr. Patterson: Well, if the present Government had kept down to the figures of 1929, the province would be in a very happy position today.

Everybody in the Province of Saskatchewan (with the exception of the members of this Government) knows and appreciates the problems of the people who pay taxes, the difficulties they are having in keeping their schools open, the municipalities and telephone companies going, and all other activities. This Government does not appear to appreciate that fact, and they do not appear to appreciate the fact that every dollar they spend comes out of the pockets of the people. They do not appear to appreciate that increase in Government expenditure must be followed by increased taxation. There are examples of waste in every department. We have need of the money they wasted to inspect the Farm Loan Board and the Telephones Department. We have need of the money squandered on Royal Commissions and Bronfman trials, for affidavits, detectives and investigators, and for witnesses kept here for months to give a few hours' evidence; on oats bought in Alberta and hay in Manitoba, when both could have been procured here at a lower price and considerably less in freight rates. We had hay shipped from The Pas to the relief camp at Alameda, while farmers thirty miles from Alameda had hay cut and waiting for orders as to delivery. We had the Albert Street Bridge with its terra cotta from the United States, and when the minister was speaking about that he said the terra cotta was used because they wanted to make the bridge last as long as they could. Well, I wonder if you have ever noticed what the terra cotta is used for. It is used on the balustrades, the least important part of the bridge, and apparently the minister planned to have those balustrades still there when the bridge itself has been washed away. We have \$300,000 worth of highway warehouses to ornament eight different centres of Saskatchewan. What use they are and how much machinery is in them seems to be a secret. We have had waste in highway maintenance and I can give you an example: When I was in Estevan during the by-election I rode one day from Estevan to Bienfait. Along that road about a mile from town I passed a man with a wagon and team. He was throwing up a little dirt onto the road from the ditch with a shovel. I went a little further and met a man with four horses and a small grader who was smoothing off the work of the first man. I went another short distance and passed another

man with a motor patrol outfit smoothing out the tracks left by the horses, and a little further on I saw another man with a horse-drawn maintainer smoothing out the tracks left by the motor patrol.

Mr. Gardiner: Election on!

Mr. Patterson: We have had extravagance in the relief camps, and we have examples of that. In Camp No. 38, \$16,000 was spent to build 1.005 miles of road; one mile and 26½ feet for \$16,000! The explanation is that the grade ran across a long, low flat which entailed a long overhaul and the work was carried on when the ground was partly frozen. Now, I do not know where Camp No. 38 is, but they should have been able to draw the earth from Regina and get it done for that price. Down at Alameda they had a relief camp where \$20,000 was spent to build two and one-half miles of road and the explanation given is that they spent \$9,000 for moving the loose rock. Two and a half miles of road makes twenty acres. I wonder if there is a farmer in the province who would be willing to pay \$9,000 to clear twenty acres of loose rock! But that is what it cost at Alameda.

Now, the Provincial Treasurer confessed when he began his speech that he found it much more difficult to make a Budget Speech where he was confined to facts and figures, than to make a political speech where he could let his fancy range far and wide.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: They are entirely different subjects as the honorable gentleman's speech proves.

Mr. Patterson: He must have had in mind, when he made that statement, the words which Mr. Roblin once used, that "when speaking politically he was not altogether to be depended upon." He was not to be taken too seriously! I think, though, it is his position in the House that rather cramps his style. We all remember how eloquent he used to become when he was criticizing the actions of the former Government. Many of us will remember his speech when he produced a brick made in U.S.A. That brick was one of a shipment of \$550 worth brought from the United States for the Telephone Building. One would have thought that it was going to stop the whole governmental machinery, that shipment of \$550 worth of bricks! If, last night, he had had something of that nature he might have risen to the occasion better than he did, and I would like to say to the honorable gentleman that he might have done better if he had had at his right hand a bag of Peace River oats, and at his left a bale of The Pas hay—and by the way a bale of that hay weighs 180 pounds (100 pounds of hay and eighty pounds of water). He might also have had in front of him one of those terra cotta balusters, which are to give permanency to the Albert Street Bridge, and in the background, one of the Department of Highways motor patrols, also made in the U.S.A.; and to complete the picture all that would be necessary to give the honorable gentleman the eloquence he desired would be to have "Smoky" Johnson standing with a sign—"winding road".

Mr. Davis: "The long, long trail!"

Mr. Patterson: The honorable gentleman still considers that one of the principal functions of his office is to advise the farmers of Saskatchewan how they are to conduct their business. As a consequence it becomes the duty of this Government to encourage the farmer to go into side lines and mixed farming.

Mr. Agar: And do you remember the "fire" he put into that statement!

Mr. Patterson: The bee industry is looking up; but I think it will be resented in the front benches opposite that no reference was made to the wonderful strides that our jam industry has made.

Premier Anderson: Loud applause!

Mr. Patterson: We, on this side of the House, did appreciate his splendid tribute to the economical administration and financial ability of the late Honorable Mr. Robb and the Honorable Charles Dunning while they were in charge of Federal finances in Canada. I doubt if any Liberal speaker ever paid a better tribute to those gentlemen than did the Provincial Treasurer, last night. But I must say that it is not very encouraging for a Federal finance minister to attempt to reduce the public debt and taxation, if his success in that direction is to be made the excuse for more

demands for assistance by way of provincial subsidies. So far as getting a portion of the Federal income tax or an increase in subsidy from any source, the honorable gentleman will have the best and the heartiest wishes from all on this side of the House. We hope he will be successful, but under the Government that is in power at Ottawa at the present time, if their business record becomes anything like the record of the Government here, I warn the honorable gentleman that when he goes to Ottawa, he is very likely to have the present Federal Government asking him for help rather than receiving any therefrom.

The honorable gentleman laid a great deal of stress on the point that the present is a bad time, but this is not the first time Saskatchewan has been in a difficult position. It is not the first time in its history that it has been pressed for relief, and it is not the first time we have been faced with falling revenues. These conditions have all existed in the past. We had falling revenues during the early part of the War. We have had drought in the same sections of the country as we have had this past year, not only for two years but for almost five years at a stretch, and a great deal of money was spent for purposes of relief. The Government in power at that time did not throw up its hands because these were difficult times. They faced their problems in a business-like way, with a business-like administration, and brought the province well and safely through those troublous years. The Provincial Treasurer says "the cost of government is increasing". The only thing that will keep the cost of government down is a firm and vigilant man at the head of affairs, a Provincial Treasurer who knows his business, who refuses to let the public treasury be looted. Every government has to face this increasing cost of government and, with competent administration, it can be successfully handled and dealt with. I am going to refer the Provincial Treasurer to the Public Accounts for the years 1921-22 to 1927-28, when Saskatchewan was going through a difficult time. He will find that there was hardly a variation of a million dollars in the cost of government over all that period. There were none of these progressive two-million-dollar-a-year increases. The cost in 1927-28 was hardly one million dollars more than the cost six years before. That is how the Liberal administrations met those times. In that time, too, all essential government services were carried on, new services were introduced, new services were being constantly added and all administered under sane business-like methods. Expenditures were held down because the government in charge of this province had the business ability to keep expenditures in line with revenues. The government was headed by men who had the ability, and the will to use their ability, who did not spend money regardless of whether value was being received or not, men who had a grasp of the situation and appreciated its necessities. Under them the province pulled through. The present Government has lamentably failed in this respect.

In every session there are two highlights: the Speech from the Throne and the Budget. They are the two items on which the attention of the people is particularly directed and, under the conditions existing this year, the people were more than ordinarily interested in these two events. But they are bitterly disappointed, Mr. Speaker, because neither the Budget Address nor the Speech from the Throne has revealed that this Administration appreciates the problems of the people. On the contrary, the Budget Address reveals that they have not any remedy or any suggestion or relief to offer to the people of the province in their present difficulties, and for that reason I do not propose to support the motion.

THE BUDGET DEBATE
(Closing)

THE HONORABLE HOWARD McCONNELL
(Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

Hon. Mr. McConnell, in closing the Budget debate, said:

Mr. Speaker,—I spoke to the Leader of the Opposition some time this afternoon, and he told me that it would take two hours for him to conclude his remarks. I find he has taken four and a quarter hours. It was an interesting speech for the first hour and a half, but, when he started to discuss highways, we became weary and the galleries thinned out, because we are sick and tired of hearing debates on highway matters. We heard the Leader of the Opposition speak for approximately three hours, during which time he talked of nothing but highways, and all he said in that time was simply a rehash of what he said two weeks ago in speaking in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Leader of the Opposition has held the floor for over four hours today, in spite of the fact that he knew it was the desire of the Government to close this debate tonight, and, although the hour is late and the members are tired, I purpose to conclude the debate before we adjourn. In doing that, I shall endeavor with what ability I have (and according to members of the Opposition, that is not very great) to answer some of the criticisms of the Budget Speech, and to say something about the record of the Government during the past year, concerning which Opposition members have spoken in the course of this debate.

This is the second time I have brought down the Budget in this House. I have listened throughout the debate, and had hoped that my efforts to set forth the present financial position of the province would be received with justice by members of the opposite side. I have heard some helpful criticism, some that was sincere, and, though we may not agree with them always, we can appreciate their criticism, because some of it was well-meaning, since the honorable gentlemen were speaking from the faith that is in them. Some speakers, however, are ever ready to criticize adversely and disparage any efforts made by speakers on this side of the House. The speaker who has just concluded (*Mr. Gardiner*) had a great many references to myself, some not objectionable, some highly objectionable. In that connection I would say that during all the time I have sat in this House, I have never made a personal reference about him, nor about any other member of the House. However, I propose to deal with the speech of the Leader of the Opposition later on, and to deal in more detail with some of the remarks he has made.

I should be remiss, Mr. Speaker, were I at this time to omit some reference to the member for Estevan (*Mr. McLeod*), who but recently took his seat. I listened to his "maiden" speech in this debate with a great deal of interest. I knew him when he resided at Unity. May I say that I think he will contribute much of value to the discussions on public matters in this Assembly. In the course of his remarks, he covered quite a lot of territory, and he gave evidence of being poetically inclined. When I heard him quote the poets from Oliver Goldsmith back to Shakespeare, I honestly began to feel that I was back in the schoolroom again. Then he quoted Bible references and discussed American history. I shortly began to think that I could almost hear Paul Revere's horse come galloping up the aisle of this Chamber and I said to myself, here we have a politician, a preacher, a poet and an historian all rolled into one. His references to the Estevan situation differed somewhat from those of other speakers on that side of the House, and more particularly from the

concluding remarks of the Leader of the Opposition. Now if any man knows what he is talking about in that connection, the honorable member for Estevan should. He congratulated the Prime Minister and the Attorney General, and had nothing but commendation for the efforts they put forth to clear up the situation at Estevan satisfactorily to all concerned. If anybody should be in a position to criticize adversely any actions of this Government in that connection, the honorable gentleman is that man. May I say that, in speaking on this matter, the remarks of the Leader of the Opposition were very ill-timed, unjust and grossly unfair. I propose to say something further with regard to the Estevan situation before I sit down.

Frequent reference has been made in the course of this debate as to what is wrong with Saskatchewan, and various opinions have been offered as to the cause. The only conclusion seems to be this: that the whole cause of our difficulties is due to the tariff which the Bennett Government has put into effect. All I can say then is, God help this country if it had had a tariff like the King Government put into effect during the past nine years. Everybody knows that it was during these nine years that Canada lost her wheat markets and not during the brief tenure of office of the Bennett Government. We used to sell our wheat to foreign countries and to Great Britain, but during the tenure of office of the King Government, they supinely sat back and allowed Canada to be driven off the markets of the world. Why, when the Wheat Pool was in difficulties, and its leaders went over to the Old Country, Mr. Dunning sat in his office down in Ottawa, and did not take the time to go with them to the Old Country to help Canadian farmers solve their marketing problems.

I listened to the two speeches from the members for Touchwood and Pelly. They were "blue-ruin" speeches. They hung out the crape. They reminded me of two undertakers out hitching horses to a hearse. I may have sounded a note of pessimism in what I said, but I did that because these are difficult times, and we are confronted with a difficult situation. I did conclude, however, that we, as an Anglo-Saxon race, had won through difficulties before. We had won through a mighty war, and would win out in this present crisis. I stated that, though at the present time things might not appear rosy, more prosperous days were in store for us.

One would think from the speeches of gentlemen to your left, Mr. Speaker, that anything I brought down by way of a Budget was deserving of no praise whatever. Because of the disparaging remarks that have been made, I am going to refer to two or three editorial references to the Budget Speech. It is true that they reflect somewhat on myself, but I am not interested in that aspect of them at all.

First, I would refer you to the *Leader-Post* of February 12, in which appears this editorial comment:

"It is beneficial that the Government has called a halt in the total of its expenditures. It is not sound policy to spend public money on unproductive improvements, that, while desirable, are not necessary. Saskatchewan, as a province, must live within her income, and, as the annual income has been reduced, it is apparent that spending cannot be continued on a vast scale without running into trouble."

I want to refer you, also, to the *Saskatoon Daily Star's* reference to the Budget Speech which appeared in the issue of February 12. This is what it had to say in face of the comment from gentlemen to your left, Mr. Speaker, and this is a good Grit newspaper too:

"The second Budget Speech of Hon. Howard McConnell, as Provincial Treasurer, delivered to the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon, did not present a cheering picture but that is hardly a disappointment because the present difficulties of public financiers are patent to everyone. In a period such as this, there is urgent demand for Government expenditures. Public support for that watchword of treasurers, "rigid economy", melts away. Governments are expected to be uncommonly lavish in their outlay on roads, buildings, and other public works. And yet, as everyone knows, hard times affect the public purse as sharply as any private purse. A drop in the volume of trade and the people's buying power involve a decline in revenue. Thus Governments are at the same moment urged to spend money freely and embarrassed by a shortage of it. In these circumstances there is hardly any way of escaping deficits."

That is what a Grit newspaper had to say.

Mr. Agar: Grit? I cannot see it!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: There are lots of things the honorable member for Saskatoon County cannot see. But this paper, the *Saskatoon Daily Star*, supports his political party.

I am also going to refer you to the *Morning Phœnix*:

"Mr. McConnell's estimates for that fiscal period show that a genuine effort has been made to lower expenses. Many items in current account are reduced . . . He has cut capital account very heavily."

Let us go down a little further:

"But the Treasurer has nevertheless included several substantial capital expenditures in his program. Apart from \$3,000,000 for highways, the largest, they are \$2,000,000 for the Farm Loan Board, \$1,000,000 for the Power Commission and \$642,000 for telephones. These votes, the *Star-Phœnix* believes, will all have general support."

Down a little further in this editorial, here is what it says about the Budget we have heard maligned and attacked by members to your left, Mr. Speaker:

"Mr. McConnell suggests a revision of the Canadian tax system to give the provinces a larger share of the cream.

"There is merit in this proposal, and, given support from other provinces, the Saskatchewan Government may make some impression on Ottawa with its demand."

Here's another reference in this good Grit newspaper, about this Co-operative Government, which consists of Conservatives largely, but includes Progressives and Independents. We want unbiassed statements, we want unbiassed criticism, and that is what I am giving you, Mr. Speaker:

"Mr. McConnell's speech was a straightforward statement of the province's financial position, and the *Star-Phœnix* congratulates him on its lucidity. He has problems on his hands and appears to be doing his best with a difficult job."

This is from *The Star-Phœnix*, morning issue, of February 12.

I do not have to make any comment on it, save that it is true. I do not quote these statements because they refer to myself personally, as I simply figure as the mouthpiece of the Government, but because they do refer in a complimentary manner to the actions of this Government during the last twelve months.

The former Provincial Treasurer (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*) and other speakers had something to say with reference to the Farm Loan Board, and my good friend from Prince Albert (*Mr. Davis*) said that the Farm Loan Board was "rotten" with politics today. He said that the inspectors got their instructions in Conservative committee rooms; he criticized the valuers. He criticized the expense of the re-valuation of the Board's assets, and criticized the use of the office in Saskatoon by some Farm Loan Board inspectors. One would gather from his remarks that all the old inspectors had been fired and that the new ones taken on were all Tories or Conservatives. I would say that, in respect to instructions being taken from the provincial Tory organization, that is not true, and if anyone on the other side can get up and prove that it is true in any one case, that inspector will be fired—and that is more than they would have done when they were in power. I am going to give this Assembly the names of the valuers appointed by the Farm Loan Board to revalue the assets of the Board. These men were appointed not with any knowledge of their politics, but because of their knowledge of, and ability to value, lands; and I want to tell you that this Government was severely criticized by its own friends for employing Grits in this work. Here is the list:

"W. H. Acres.....	Qu'Appelle
A. T. Badger.....	Conquest
J. F. Bremer.....	Regina
T. W. Brown.....	Moose Jaw
D. D. Broadfoot.....	Riverhurst
C. F. Colborne.....	Gull Lake
O. J. Coleman.....	Limerick
F. L. Currie.....	Canuck
J. H. Currie.....	Saskatoon
E. Churchman.....	Cutknife
W. Campbell.....	Regina
J. J. Dafoe.....	Francis"

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): They are all Conservatives so far.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I can tell my honorable friend from Pipestone that there are more than a dozen Liberals in this list.

Mr. Patterson: You have not come to them yet, then.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: (Continuing reading)

"L. Dale.....	Regina
C. B. Daniel.....	Moose Jaw
B. Dooks.....	Gull Lake
E. J. S. Dudley.....	Saskatoon
A. J. Falconer.....	Duval
W. R. Farrell.....	Saskatoon
A. Gowler.....	Grenfell
C. A. Gilliland.....	Saskatoon
W. Hammans.....	Milestone
A. G. Hogg.....	Moosomin
E. Ingle.....	Sintaluta
D. Kennedy.....	Strongfield
H. G. Kruger.....	Regina"

I may say here that Kruger used to be a strong supporter of the honorable member for North Qu'Appelle, until he saw reason to change his allegiance.

Mr. Gardiner: That was a long time ago.

Hon. Mr. McConnell:

"C. R. Laird.....	Regina
F. L. Littlejohn.....	Saskatoon
Neil McVicar.....	Rosetown"

Mr. Gardiner: That's the first Liberal!

Hon. Mr. McConnell:

"McMillan, Needham & Sinclair.....	Saskatoon
A. McMillan.....	Moose Jaw
W. McKay.....	Plato
H. Minhinnick.....	Regina
A. E. Nelson.....	Shaunavon
R. Newyar.....	Watrous
R. H. Nicholson.....	Kylemore
W. A. Peart.....	Swift Current
A. M. Percival.....	Plenty
R. J. and W. G. Scott.....	Speers
C. H. Stockdale.....	Maple Creek
T. Shepherd.....	Yorkton
S. J. Taylor.....	Regina
A. A. Walberg.....	Regina
S. M. Webb.....	Saskatoon
H. Young.....	Lone Rock"

This is the list of men appointed by the Board without any knowledge on my part, and I am advised by the Board that the members did not inquire into the political affiliations of these men, the only consideration being their ability to value lands. But, the remarkable thing is that, irrespective of whether they are Liberals, Conservatives or Progressives, the similarity of their reports is amazing. Take Mr. McVicar for example. We were criticized for appointing him, but we pointed out that we were not concerned about these men's politics. Mr. McVicar's report agreed with Mr. Weston's invariably.

Mr. Davis: Did Mr. McVicar get any land from the Board?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Not that I know of. I have here a list of the inspectors employed by the Board, who were employed by the old Board, and I am giving you this simply because there are certain inferences abroad that we had fired all the old inspectors and that the new inspectors were in "cahoots" with all the Tories in Saskatchewan. Here is the list:

"H. R. MacDermid.....	Saskatoon
W. H. Heddle.....	Saskatoon
Thomas Dougall.....	Saskatoon
O. W. Macdonald.....	Regina
F. E. Stevens.....	Regina
H. C. Shillington.....	Regina"

These were all in the employ of the old Government. Not one has been changed, with the exception of Mr. MacDermid. If these men are in "cahoots" with Tory executives in Saskatchewan all honorable gentlemen opposite need do is to tell me of it and I shall be very glad to look into the matter. May I go further: The member for Prince Albert made this reference: that a revaluation of the assets of the Board made today was not a dependable revaluation. May I say this that, after the investigation made last year, it was considered necessary to have a revaluation of the assets made, not as they are today, but as they may be five years from now—and it is purposed to have such revaluations made every five years.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: My honorable friend is out of order in referring to something in this debate that I referred to in a previous debate. I did not speak in this debate.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Yes, you did.

Mr. Davis: No, I did not speak in this debate.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: You did, from your seat. However, I am going to offer something honorable gentlemen opposite never offered to us when they were the Government and we the Opposition. If they think this revaluation was unfair, that something is wrong with the policies of the Board, we challenge them to summon these men before the Public Accounts Committee and we are prepared to have them examined under oath. We are sick and tired of the insinuations and innuendoes they make without any effort being made to substantiate their statements.

I have forgotten whether it was the former Minister of Highways or some one else who made reference to the Power Commission. We have a report in this connection that we are proud of. The former Liberal Government claimed to be the friend of public ownership. Well, all the former Administration did in the twenty-four years it was in office, was to connect up six towns and build fifty-five miles of transmission lines. This Government, which is charged, and has been charged on divers occasions, with being opposed to anything that has a tincture of public ownership in it, has built 1164 miles of transmission lines and given the people of 106 towns and villages power at cost. Our friends say this: "Yes, but you allowed the city of Moose Jaw to get away from you." Well, I recall the remarks made by the member for Moose Jaw when he was discussing the Bill before this House. He said the reason the people of Moose Jaw voted against public ownership was because they had been given the impression that they would be the tail of the Regina kite, that their half million dollar power plant would be placed in the discard and that a line would carry power from Regina to Moose Jaw. I do not blame them and I do not blame the city of Moose

Jaw for having nothing to do with a proposition of that kind. When they criticize us over the Moose Jaw power plant sale I do not know whether they expected us to go out with a club and tell the good people of Moose Jaw they were not to exercise their franchise as they wished. We offered them a price for their plant and the citizens of Moose Jaw decided not to accept the offer of the Government of this province but decided to sell to a private corporation. Now the city of Prince Albert has decided to sell to a private corporation, and we hear again criticism of this Government and its attitude to public ownership, and yet the Leader of the Opposition will not get up and say that he is opposed to that sale. I asked him and he would not say that he was opposed to that sale but we find the honorable the former Attorney General (*Mr. Davis*) espousing the Bill to sell the city's plant to a private corporation.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: They never opposed the Moose Jaw Bill after "Bill" Ross saw them, either.

Mr. Gardiner: We did tell them more than you did.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I remember two speeches in particular which were made in this session on this Budget Debate, and, of course, they were from the member for Pipestone (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*) and the Leader of the Opposition. One of the criticisms which the former Provincial Treasurer made was this: (and the Leader of the Opposition reiterated it in more dramatic fashion) that I refused to tell this House what the deficit would be at the end of the current fiscal year. I asked the late Provincial Treasurer, "Did you always state what the deficit would be?" and he said, "I always told the House what the deficit would be;" and the Leader of the Opposition said, "We were here to tell the people what the deficit would be." Well, we cannot always, at this time of the year, do that, for the year does not end until April 30, and, because of the uncertainty of revenues and expenditures, we cannot tell just what the deficit will be. Last year I estimated the deficit. Since then I have taken the trouble to find out what the facts are about previous deficits. I am very glad to be able to tell the honorable members here tonight that a gentleman who has been spoken of as an outstanding Provincial Treasurer of this province, the Honorable Charles Dunning, in a speech he delivered, refused to give the amount of the deficit. He said nothing about a deficit and, with your permission, I want to tell you what Mr. Dunning did say. Before I do, I want to read to you, with your permission, what another Provincial Treasurer (*Mr. Patterson*) said in 1928:

"For the current fiscal year, 1927-28, I cannot say more than this—that the revenues to date are approximating the estimates of revenue made when the main estimates were voted at last session. It is quite impossible to make, at this time, any definite forecast of the final returns for the year, but, as I said, revenues are keeping up with expenditures."

That is what he said about the amount of the deficit!

Mr. Spence: When was this?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: February 24, 1928. I have still another one:

Hon. Mr. Smith: And he does not state what the expenditures would be!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: In his Budget Speech, delivered on Tuesday, January 31, 1922, the Honorable C. A. Dunning said (and we shall see if I am in good company):

"I do not want to make any definite statement as to how the province will come out at the end of the current fiscal year except to say this, that I am morally certain that we will go behind again for a considerable sum."

The honorable member for Pipestone and the honorable the Leader of the Opposition should have remembered that.

"I am morally certain that we will go behind again for a considerable sum."

And that is all Mr. Dunning had to say about the amount of the deficit!

Mr. Hanbidge: I thought they were all surpluses!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I am going to talk about those surpluses. I intend to discuss the speech of the Leader of the Opposition and his assertion that he was so glad one of the things he and his predecessors handed down was surplus after surplus.

Mr. Gardiner: No, I did not include my predecessors.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: All right! They had a most beautiful way of getting surpluses. You will appreciate the fact, Mr. Speaker, that, when the Government was headed by the Leader of the Opposition, the public service did not require the same amount of money as it requires now. Revenues were buoyant, crop prices were high and there should have been no difficulty in making budgets balance. New services were introduced, such as Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions, services for public health and a great number of other things, and the cost of Government began to go up. I shall give you only the last four years to show you how they made the budget balance. Mr. Dunning was the Leader of the Government when the system of Government control of liquor came in. That was a wind-fall for any government, because without the wind-fall of the liquor profits, the Provincial Treasurer was unable to make his budget balance. He said words to this effect: "I do not think we should use any portion of the liquor profits in revenue account because the people might at any time vote the system out." And so to carry out this policy Mr. Dunning decided to use liquor profits solely to retire maturing obligations. But the former Provincial Treasurer found that, with the increasing cost of government, this policy could not be continued. He had to take \$700,000 of those liquor profits in one year and in the next year \$600,000 and in a succeeding year \$1,550,000. In 1925-26 he did not put a solitary cent in the estimates in order to help him balance his budget, but, as the year 1925-26 went along, he found he had to borrow \$700,000 in order to work out a surplus of \$68,000. Had he not appropriated moneys from this reserve, he would have had a deficit of over \$600,000.

Well, we find in the next year, in the year 1926-27, so cocksure was he that he would have a surplus that he never put a nickel in the estimates, but he found out, as that year went along, that he was behind and in the position where he would have to declare a deficit of nearly \$600,000. So he took another "chunk" out of the reserve and made it balance.

Mr. Gardiner: You took all the liquor profits . . .

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Just a minute and I shall tell you what happened to those profits! In the year 1928-29, our good friend the late Provincial Treasurer (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*)—a wonderful Provincial Treasurer according to the Leader of the Opposition, such a wonderful Provincial Treasurer, that anybody who succeeded him is hopeless by comparison!—figured that he would require, in order to help the Government balance the Budget, the sum of \$1,000,000 from the liquor profits, then everything would be "hunky-dorie" and he would work out "another wonderful surplus". As the year went along, however, he found he had to use \$1,550,000 to work out a \$99,000 surplus.

Well, Mr. Speaker, you say, "why have you not these surpluses and these reserves"? I shall tell you why we do not have them. When we took over the Government on September 9, 1929, we found this state of affairs. There was about \$1,300,000 of liquor reserves in the Treasury. We found that, if we did not use them, and if we did not capitalize the highway expenditure of \$900,000 and drag in a former surplus of \$250,000 and capitalize relief expenditures amounting to \$800,000, we should have had to declare a deficit of from four to five million dollars last year. If you want to know where those liquor reserves went to—we capitalized highway expenditures and utilized liquor reserves, capitalized certain items under The Deferred Charges Act and kept the deficit down to half a million, and that is the reason we have no reserves today.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the honorable gentleman a question?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Well, Mr. Speaker, it is getting late. Reference was made, I think it was by the member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parker*), about no provision being made in the estimates for assistance to schools. We appreciate that we are passing through the most strenuous times this province has ever experienced. We find that school districts have difficulty in financing. We have considered the matter carefully. We have an idea as to the money that will be required because certain schools are having difficulty. Teachers are accepting reduction in salaries. They are taking promissory notes. Some of the schools are having their vacations in the wintertime, and so on. But the Government believes (and I think it is wise in this belief) that it would be a mistake to offer a general invitation to school districts to come in for assistance if we set aside a definite amount in the Estimates for this purpose. This amount and more would certainly be expended. The plan we propose to follow is just this: To deal with each case on its merits as it presents itself. When a school cannot get money from the municipality—and in some cases it will not be able to get this money—then, after investigation, we shall assist, if necessary, and not until then. Municipalities will be in a difficult situation too. I cannot agree with the member for Pelly when he says that the majority of the schools will require assistance. Undoubtedly a certain number will and the Government proposes to consider each case on its merits and is prepared to give the school the assistance which it needs. We think that is the proper policy to be adopted, instead of setting aside a large sum for that particular purpose.

My friend, the former Provincial Treasurer, had this to say as another criticism: He said the reduction in the capital expenditures came one year too late. The Government was elected in 1929, and immediately had to face some difficult questions. We had had one crop failure and did not expect another. Moreover, the people of this province had criticized very severely the roads and the Highways Department of this province. This Government was elected on a platform which promised to give this province decent roads. The people had become sick and tired of having Saskatchewan a laughing stock in the matter of highways. The old Government felt that a lot of this criticism was justified, because I recall that, after the Arm River by-election and just before the provincial elections, the then Government spent over a quarter of a million dollars sprinkling and scattering gravel on the highways of the province in the fall of 1928 and in the early months of the year 1929. When we came into office we had people from other parts of Canada criticize our highways. They said to us, "Saskatchewan is the most backward province in the Dominion. You are more backward than any of the states in the Union to the south, and yet you are third in population and in wealth!" We had promised to remedy this condition of affairs. Its highways plank was one of the planks on which the Co-operative Government got in. We believed we had been criticized long enough. We believed that we should keep pace with the work being done in Manitoba and Alberta and so we appropriated and expended slightly in excess of \$7,000,000 out of Capital Account for highways. We have no apologies to make for that expenditure. I admit that, had we known that last year was going to be such a difficult one, was going to be a year of such widespread financial depression, we should not have spent that amount. But as a matter of extenuating circumstances, we gave employment to thousands of men who were out of work, men who otherwise would have been in want last year.

The former Provincial Treasurer says, "You spend too much money". We appropriated \$3,000,000 for power development, and there was not a "peep" out of the other side. We appropriated \$2,500,000 for the Farm Loan Board and I heard some pseudo-provincial treasurers across the way say we should have appropriated nine or ten million dollars this coming year for the Farm Loan Board. I am not sure whether it was the member for Pheasant Hills or not. At any rate if he cannot make money at twenty-five cents per cubic yard for gravel, he would make a poor provincial treasurer. He could not make money on twelve cents per mile. And so I say this: We entered into these expenditures in good faith. We did not know there was another bad year in store for us. We had had one economic reverse in the way of crops and it seems this year that we were to have another. We have continually and conscientiously tried to cut down expenditures. We have cut capital expenditures in half because we realize, as the other members of the Legislature do, that you cannot spend yourself into prosperity.

Mr. Davis: Hear! Hear!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The former Provincial Treasurer, in his speech in this debate, said: There is evidence of waste in every department, money was wasted on

the Farm Loan Board inspection and the investigation of the Telephones Department, wasted on Royal Commissions and Bronfman trials, and so on. We heard a lot again tonight of Harry Bronfman, and I want to say again tonight that among the citizens of this province who hold decency in public affairs beyond all else, this Government is commended for prosecuting the man who did more to subvert law and order in this province than any other individual.

We have heard a lot about the so-called "Bryant Charges". In that connection I want to say this: I do not know when the report of the commission is being brought in, but I think it would have been better for the honorable gentlemen opposite to have deferred their gibes and waited until that report was tabled to see who laughs last.

With reference to the suggestions I made with regard to a method of making taxation adjustments as between the provinces and the Dominion of Canada, I want to say that the idea is not new. The only credit, if any, due to anyone in this province should go to the former Prime Minister of this province (*Mr. Gardiner*) because the former Prime Minister, when in Ottawa in 1927, approved of certain resolutions at that conference of the premiers of the provinces and the Dominion Government. I think the former Attorney General (*Mr. Davis*) was there with him on that occasion. These resolutions form the basis of my suggestions, and they were to the effect that there should be an adjustment of taxation as between the Dominion and the provinces, with a definite setting forth of the taxation powers of the respective governments, that the Canadian Government should leave the field of direct taxation to the provincial governments, and that, as the provinces had tapped all available sources of revenue and had increased demands for services, the Federal Government should hand over some of these sources of revenue or increase the annual subsidies to keep pace with growing provincial needs.

Mr. Davis: There was no resolution on payment of more subsidies in 1927.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I have the report, and it is there. That was the basis on which my suggestions were founded. The honorable member for Pipestone (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*) said he was prepared to co-operate with us but he added this: "It is a very poor thing to do if it means the Federal Government is going to be 'gypped' out of the revenues it was using to reduce taxation and the national debt"

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): I did not say "gypped". I do not use language like that.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: That was the inference. My honorable friend should remember that all the provinces are facing financial problems today. Saskatchewan has a Co-operative Government, Alberta has a Farmer Government, and Manitoba has a Farmer Government. I want to say that all governments, irrespective of their political stripe, are experiencing difficulties at the present time, with revenues falling and no new sources readily available, and with expenditures increasing as the demands for services increase. My good friend knows that down in Quebec, they are in a position to drink themselves rich on American tourists. Ontario draws largely upon the tourist traffic and has diversified industries and large centres of population. The Federal Government is in a position to help us because of the many sources of revenue which it has. We, on the other hand, are almost at the end of our tether with regard to new fields of taxation. We can only look to the Dominion Government to assist us in meeting the increasing demand for services.

At this juncture I wish to deal more particularly with the address of the Leader of the Opposition. May I say that, in my opinion, the Leader of the Opposition spoiled a reasonably good speech by introducing too many personal references to the ministers on this side of the House. We have not done that

Mr. Davis: How about the reference to myself as being in "cahoots" with all the bootleggers?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I did not say anything in regard to any member opposite in a personal sense. I said that perhaps the old Government was closer to the bootleggers than any other

Mr. Davis: The reference was to me personally.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I never made any personal reference about my honorable friend, although my honorable friend made some uncomplimentary remarks about me in that famous speech of his in my home city.

I always listen to the Leader of the Opposition with respect. Last year I thought his speech the best of all from that side. Tonight, however, for one and a half hours his speech was all right; then he proceeded to spoil the whole effect of this speech by devoting three and a half hours to a discussion of highways. As I said before, the people are sick and tired of hearing about highway matters. We, on this side, are not concerned very much with the personal references to the members of the Government. In our opinion the policy is the main thing. We expected the Leader of the Opposition to confine himself to a discussion of policies. But there was one remark he made about myself, and I frankly admit I did not relish it. He said I had no back-bone; my body was willing but my spirit was weak, and finally, for good measure, he said the spirit might be willing, but the mind was weak.

When the Leader of the Opposition, a former Prime Minister of this province, descends to making references of that nature in a speech of this kind, he evidences a very small mind. Why, he even talked about a little luncheon I happened to give on the night the Budget Speech was delivered, down in my office! He started in this way: He said there are three kinds of banquets: First, there is the banquet put on to celebrate some accomplishment by some person; second, the banquet put on by individuals to show appreciation of someone who has done something worthwhile—and I do not know what kind he referred to except it be those tendered to us when we came into office; and third and last, the banquet put on by an individual to glorify himself. In that category he placed my little affair. He complained I did not invite him. He complained it was put on for the people in the galleries, so that I might hear their compliments about the Budget Speech. Well, Mr. Speaker, may I say this—and my honorable friend the former Provincial Treasurer who is in much the same position as myself in this regard, will appreciate it: The Leader of the Opposition knows that, when he was Leader of the Government, he entertained every member of his side in his home. I suppose every member of his cabinet did so also, with the possible exception of the former Provincial Treasurer, because he did not have a home here in the sense his colleagues did. It is the same on this side. The members of the cabinet have entertained their fellow members in their homes. I did not have the good fortune to have a home down here, so I took this way of doing it. It was not a banquet—just a little cake and a few sandwiches and coffee. It was a very inexpensive way of doing it, I can tell you that. I paid for it myself. Now, my friend the Leader of the Opposition lived in Regina before I ever came here, and if he knows anything of courtesy at all, he would know he should have invited me to his house, first of all. Since he never invited me to his home, I certainly had no intention of inviting him.

He says I have no back-bone, and that the Provincial Treasurer, being in charge of the finances, should dictate in matters of finance. In this connection I would say the former Provincial Treasurer did no such thing. We have responsible Government. The cabinet is composed of ten members, eight with portfolios and two without, who sit around the board and decide on matters of Government. The member for North Qu'Appelle knows that no single minister should be a Mussolini on the board. It is a matter of give and take, not one single minister's decision. But he left the impression that the former Provincial Treasurer decided on all the expenditures ever made by his Government. He knows that is sheer and utter nonsense. He knows that, when he led the cabinet, he had the reputation of being a Mussolini himself and was not likely to accept dictation from the Provincial Treasurer or anyone else. He is just the same today as Leader of the Opposition. We find that the new member for Estevan got up and made a speech a day or two ago. He talked of the 100 percent Pool, and because he was on a delicate subject, speaking in favor of the Pool, because the Leader of the Opposition had forgotten to tell him he was muzzled, the Leader frowned, so nothing more was heard on the subject from the member for Estevan. Can anyone doubt where the real Mussolini sits!

The Leader of the Opposition has accused me of having a weak mind. May I say this: We are born with the talents we possess. We are responsible only for not using those talents we do possess in the best possible way. If we have no talent, we should be excused. The Leader of the Opposition is not responsible for being over there where he is tonight. Had he done things in a statesmanlike way, he would not be over there now. But that is not his fault; he is not to blame. I want to tell this House what one of his former supporters told me. This gentleman lives up in the

northern part of this country. He said this to me: "I want to tell you why Gardiner failed, and what put the last nails in his political coffin. The first thing was the 'trail of blood' speech he made in the House. But I do not blame him for that, he acted according to his lights." The second criticism he made was this: "The Leader of the Opposition is in the position he is today, because he did not allow 'Big Jim' Cameron to be sworn before the Public Accounts Committee."

I am not criticizing the Leader of the Opposition for doing what he did, because he was simply using the brains God had given him. The third mistake he made was in refusing to vote for the Bill the Prime Minister brought down for the abolition of sectarianism from the public schools of this province. But, as I said before, I am not criticizing him. I am only saying that, in all these things, he acted according to his lights, and events have shown that he acted in an entirely erroneous manner. Had he not done so, I venture to state that the people would not have put us where we are today

Mr. Davis: Look what they got!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: and at what they escaped!

The Leader of the Opposition also made a comment to this effect: "Never before in the history of this Legislature, have we seen a Legislature sit for six weeks with so little done and with no forward-looking legislation to its credit." Well, Mr. Speaker, I have listened to every speaker who has spoken in this debate, from the other side, and I listened in vain for a panacea for our ills. There was not one constructive suggestion that appeared to offer any help to get us out of the morass our country is in at the present time. They could not tell us how to overcome our difficulties, because they do not know. I want to tell you that abler men are in the same perplexing position today—the leaders of the world today are unable to discover a quick way out.

One duty of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, is to offer constructive criticisms, but I tell you this: It is a mighty hard thing to build in the face of adverse criticism that does not encourage anything but tearing down. It is easier to come forward and say, "You should do this." I repeat, I have not heard a solitary, constructive criticism from members of this Opposition. I tell you this, Mr. Speaker, that the leaders of men among the civilized nations of the world have been studying this thing for years and these men know you cannot remedy it by the passing of a few statutes. Some people seem to think that all we have to do is to pass a few bills. That is sheer bunkum and nonsense.

Mr. Davis: What about Mr. Bennett? He said he'd cure it all in three days.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: It is an easy thing to criticize a government. You cannot legislate your way out of hard times. There are only one or two ways out of them and they are hard work and thrift. I think perhaps we have all over-expanded and will have to slow down. The only way to slow down is to be thrifty. It is a most serious indictment of civilization today that we have never been able to get away from periods of depression. So when you sit and listen to men, who are presumed to be intelligent, tell the Government that all we have to do is to sit down and pass resolutions and bills in the House and prosperity will be ushered in, why, Mr. Speaker, one wonders why they are in the Legislature at all!

Mr. Agar: It is a wonder you are!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: That makes forty-three times the member for Saskatoon County has started a speech from his seat, Mr. Speaker! He is one of the greatest little swivel-chair speakers in this Legislature.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to a matter dealing with the Public Debt of this Province. A great how-d'you-do was made out of this by the Leader of the Opposition. The former Provincial Treasurer made this statement: That on February 28th, 1930,—and I think the Leader of the Opposition said so too—we had a bonded debt of \$69,000,000 and today, according to the figures, it was \$85,000,000. And he says, "you know, there is something sinister about the dates, when this debt was reckoned to the end of 1930. It was given a year ago as at the 28th day of February, because the budget speech was delivered in March.

Mr. Gardiner: Why is it not January this year?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The reason is that I began making preparations for this speech in January and got the figures for the 1st of January from the officials of the Treasury. The last figures the Treasury Department had at that time were the figures to the end of the year. I asked for them for the end of January, but they did not have them available up to that time. We have nothing to hide. It is true that the public debt of this province was about \$69,000,000, at the end of February, 1930, and it is true that the public debt of this province this year at December 31, 1930, was roughly \$85,000,000. But I have a statement in my hand, and I am going to tell you this: As at April 30, 1930, the public debt of this province was \$73,000,000, and the former Government was responsible for every nickle of that expenditure. The only increase for which we are responsible is the sum of approximately \$12,000,000 insofar as such expenditures have been capitalized and form part of the public debt today.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you want to know how this \$73,000,000 is made up. It is about \$4,000,000 more than the public debt on February 28, 1930. It is made up in this way: Public buildings, \$420,000, same being authorized by the old Government; Highways, \$2,130,000, also authorized by the old Government; Deferred charges, \$893,000, which were authorized by the old Government; Telephones, \$550,000, also authorized by the old Government, and yet they say we are responsible for it.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Power Commission, \$118,000—money which the old Government spent and we had to provide for. That makes a total of approximately \$4,000,000, which I announced in my Budget Speech. It cannot be argued that the old Government was not responsible for that expenditure amounting to \$73,000,000.

At this juncture we are going to give a little consideration to the estimates and expenditures. I am going to ask honorable members on the other side to get up and say whether they disapprove of these expenditures. There has been much loose talk in this Legislature, too much talk about expenditures on Capital Account and the Government's actions. I am going to show you the capital expenditures we made, and, if any member can, with reason, object to them and wishes to state his objection, I shall be glad to sit down and give him the opportunity.

Mr. Davis: If you sit down, you will have to stay down!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Well, my friend from Prince Albert made one speech of four and a half hours. I hear he does not want to make another. In the matter of capital expenditure on public buildings, for which we are responsible, the amount is some \$639,850 and some odd cents. Is there any member here who objects to that?

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): I object!

Mr. Agar: Yes, I object to the expenditure of that \$300,000 on highway warehouses.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: We shall come to these highways warehouses in a few minutes and I trust if I do not, the honorable member will interrupt me. Public improvements, \$6,937,000—this has reference to the highways and forms part of the debt on highways.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): Yes, we object strenuously.

Mr. Gardiner: I objected for a long time.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The Leader of the Opposition was so accustomed to mud roads he could not get used to any others. Because we adopted the plan of building twenty-four foot highways he said we were going to rack and ruin. We did that because good highways elsewhere were twenty-four feet wide. We only did the same thing as they did elsewhere. I say the results show today that this policy was warranted. We have a highway system which compares with any other system.

Mr. Gardiner: Fourteen hundred miles!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: About two thousand miles!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: And our good friends, they had sixty miles of gravelled highways, and the only reason they had those sixty miles was because we criticized them and made them build them.

The Cancer Commission, \$1,997; Telephones, \$264,000.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): What did you do on the Trans-Canada expenditure?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Agricultural Aids—that has to do with expenditure on live-stock, \$124,000; Farm Loan Board, \$1,332,000. There is another item where our friends wanted to spend a lot of money. They wanted to go as high as \$10,000,000 for Farm Loans. I do not know where they would get this \$10,000,000. It is one thing to sit in Opposition and criticize and suggest expenditures and quite another thing to find the money when you are a government.

Mr. Davis: When did you learn that?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: After watching you!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I know that no responsible minister of the Crown, when the money market is as it is today, can spend as much as \$10,000,000 on farm loans, no matter how much they may be needed. This wonderful "farmers' Government" that preceded us, when they were in office could not do as well as we did. The farmers in the country have been told that we are going to the dogs. And these are just a few of the efforts of this Government in assisting the farmers of this province. A portion of the Farm Loan Board appropriation, \$1,300,000, has been capitalized and forms part of the public debt.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): We thought it was \$2,500,000?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: That amount has been appropriated but it has not as yet been capitalized. Saskatchewan Power Commission: The member for Maple Creek (Mr. Spence), put up both hands when we voted \$3,200,000 last year. We have capitalized that expenditure to the extent of \$2,852,000. What has Saskatoon County to say to that?

Mr. Agar: Yes, I will object to it.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Yes! Well if you do, you do not know what you are talking about!

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to turn to our expenditures for the coming year, for we have heard a lot of even looser talk about the estimates for the year 1931-32

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): Might I ask a question: The honorable gentleman has quoted a number of figures on expenditures of the Farm Loan Board, and says that only \$1,300,000 has been capitalized. Can he tell us what the public debt will be if all these expenditures were capitalized?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: My honorable friend knows this, Mr. Speaker, that he never forecast when he was in office, so I do not propose to forecast without figures tonight. But I wish to say this: that, since the new Government came into office we have received value for the capital expenditures we have made. I pointed out that the capital debt of the province compared favorably with that of the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia. Manitoba has a capital gross debt of \$90,000,000 and our gross debt is \$85,000,000; Alberta, \$113,000,000 and British Columbia, \$127,000,000. Ours, as I said, is \$85,000,000. Might I emphasize again that the capital debt for which the old Government was responsible, and which has been capi-

talized amounts to the sum of \$73,000,000, and the capital debt today is \$85,000,000. Consequently the amount we are responsible for is roughly \$12,000,000.

Mr. Hogan: I thought you said to the 31st of December, according to the last figures? What is it today?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: That is, to the end of December, 1930. These are the latest figures the Treasury Department has available. When later figures are available, the member for Vonda should drop in to my office.

I am going to say something about our expenditures this year. We have heard a lot of criticism during this debate about our expenditures this year, increasing by over \$2,000,000. I am going to go over the main items in the vote and let the honorable members on the other side say whether they are reasonable or not.

Last year, the estimated expenditure on revenue account was \$17,740,552. This year it is \$19,369,115 an increase of approximately \$2,000,000, but the revised total for last year, as a result of the supplementaries which had to be presented this year, was slightly more than we are estimating this year. Let us run through the items and see where we could have practised any greater economy than we have, consistent with the maintenance of an efficient public service.

Legislation, \$56,520, this year, as against \$145,370, last year. We printed the Revised Statutes last year, which accounts for the difference.

Executive Council, \$85,280 this year; \$87,100 last year, down \$2,000 approximately.

Attorney General's Department: We voted in the estimates last year, a total of \$1,033,800; this year we are asking for \$1,019,420, so there is another decrease there.

Provincial Secretary's Department, \$35,830, last year; this year, \$15,900. This reduction is due to the fact that the administration of the theatres and cinematographs has been transferred to the Department of Railways, Labor and Industries.

Mr. Gardiner: Do the figures you are quoting include the supplementaries?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: No! They do not include the supplementaries, but I have them here.

Treasury Department, Administration, last year \$97,590 and supplementaries of \$6,716; This year, \$108,390, the increase being caused largely by appointment of accountants in the Natural Resources Department.

Treasury Department, Audit, last year was \$54,760, this year it is \$57,700. There are additional clerks there.

Treasury Department, public debt, last year \$3,605,952; this year \$3,935,152. Honorable members know that this is an uncontrollable expenditure. May I say, in this connection, that we have listened to a lot of talk from across the way to the effect that we should cut down our own expenditures. The former Provincial Treasurer knows that three quarters of them are fixed or statutory expenditures, which cannot be controlled by the Government.

Treasury Department, Farm Loans, last year \$698,090; this year \$849,400, the increase again being interest on securities issued for Farm Loan purposes. Does anyone across the way wish to reduce that?

Treasury Department, Miscellaneous items chargeable to revenue, last year \$261,500; this year \$288,300.

Treasury Department, Miscellaneous, chargeable to Capital, last year, \$4,615,000; this year, \$3,010,000—that included advances to the Farm Loan Board, the Power Commission and for the purchase of radium. Does anyone want to reduce that?

Public Works, chargeable to Revenue, \$1,246,883, this year; last year it was \$1,185,175 with \$1,800 in the supplementaries. The increase is due largely to the fact that we have more patients in our public institutions.

Mr. Gardiner: There was \$380,000 in the supplementaries.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The statement given me by Mr. Taylor is \$1,800 in the supplementaries, chargeable to revenue. The increase asked for this year, as I have said, is largely because of the increased number of patients in our public institutions.

Public Works, chargeable to capital, last year was \$505,000 and in the supplementaries a further \$514,000, required mainly for the highway warehouses and for the School for the Deaf at Saskatoon. This year we propose to spend \$152,000. We are making no capital commitments, this year, and we did something which we regret having to do, that is we told the University that we could not proceed with the construction of the Arts building.

Highways, chargeable to revenue, this year \$2,131,500; last year, \$2,414,780. We are cutting down expenditures chargeable to capital to \$3,000,000 this year. Last year, on capital expenditures on highways we voted \$7,750,000 and there was a further sum of \$306,000 in the supplementaries, part of which is to be recouped.

Now we come to the Department of Education, and the honorable gentlemen know that this is one of the uncontrollable expenditures. School grants have to be taken care of in bad times as well as good times, and this year the schools need assistance. They would be closed otherwise. We voted last year \$3,940,000 for Education; this year we are asking for \$4,175,400. There is an increase there that we could not get away from, hard times or no hard times.

Agriculture, \$625,100, this year. Last year, we voted \$613,650 and there were supplementaries in excess of \$625,000 caused largely by the relief program. Is there any gentleman across the way who could have foreseen that expenditure?

Then we have Agriculture, administration of The Agricultural Aids Act, \$190,000. Last year, we authorized \$107,500, but there were supplementaries of \$359,200 which included the Creamery Company investment.

Municipal Department, \$129,360 this year; \$123,820 last year—an increase of \$6,000 there.

Local Government Board, \$34,500 this year, the same as last year.

Public Health, \$1,345,450, this year; \$1,185,345 last year. Is there any member opposite who would suggest a reduction there?

Natural Resources: This is a brand new department, and therefore the expenditure is an increase over last year, but we hope to get \$1,000,000 revenue from the Department. The Federal Government got more than a million last year, but we expect slightly under that. Chargeable to revenue, there is a sum asked of \$583,190 for administration and general services; and chargeable to capital a sum of \$290,000 for the purchase of equipment but mainly for advances in connection with the farm settlement scheme.

Railways, Labor and Industries: \$279,810, last year. This year, \$310,080. Slight increases, mainly for game protection.

Bureau of Child Protection: Here is another increase, and I should like to know if anybody takes exception to this increase. This is one we cannot avoid. This year we are asking for \$704,480 as against \$655,290, last year. In Old Age Pensions, last year, we expended over \$1,000,000. We feel that, if we are to be entirely responsible for them, this year, we should appropriate nearly a million and a half dollars. We have appropriated \$1,394,450, but we expect to get back from the Federal Government the major portion of the total.

Insurance Branch, \$12,240 this year as against \$14,040 last year.

King's Printer's office, last year \$30,540, whereas this year we are asking for \$32,180, practically the same although the King's Printer is doing about twenty-five percent more work because there are more departments and more departmental printing.

Bureau of Publications, \$81,700, last year, \$80,700 this year. Slightly down.

Public Service Commission, \$16,340—Is there anyone with any objection to that?

The Superannuation Account expenditure last year was \$128,000. This year, it is increased to \$138,360. That is something we are committed to, something to which we were committed by the previous Government. It is statutory, and cannot be avoided.

In the Department of Telephones, there is a reduction in the capital expenditure. It was \$800,000 last year. This year it is \$642,000. Chargeable to Telephone Revenue this year, is the sum of \$2,900,000 as against \$3,250,000 last year. We expect a decrease this year in that particular item in connection with maintenance and the rural lines.

These are the items to be presented to the Legislature for its approval. The increase in expenditure on revenue account totals between one and two million dollars, and I suggest to you that, when you examine the various increases (and, of course, it is true there is a new department), you will agree that we have practised as great economy as we possibly could and yet maintain the public service of this province on an efficient basis.

In connection with the Supplementary Estimates, which have been tabled, (and which will again be tabled this year) I wish to make this observation: This year, our supplementary estimates are in excess of \$5,000,000. We have been criticized because of the large amount of our supplementary estimates, but remember, of that entire amount, over four million dollars was uncontrollable expenditure, and principally for relief measures, which, of course, we could not foresee. I do not think I have to go into details as to what the relief was for, or what the relief measures were.

We have listened to lengthy discourses on that wonderful day when the Liberal Government was in office, and we had nothing but surpluses rolling up. It does not take much reflection on the part of members here to recall that, in those days, things were buoyant and revenues were buoyant. In the past year, however, we have been experiencing a depression such as this country has not seen since 1900. I venture to say that not a man opposite but made less this last year than three years ago. When the farmer fails everything else fails. I want to tell you this: even Ontario with her mines, her industries and her great centres of population, had a deficit, and is in difficulties at this time, though she may be able to get along. But, when we consider that we depend on wheat and the revenues from wheat, I am surprised that our revenues have kept up as well as they have. It is an easy thing to govern when everybody is happy and everybody has an automobile, but in times like these it tests out the fibre of the men who are trying to govern. Simple abuse will not help us out of our difficulties. The only way to get out of this thing is by all pulling together. I doubt if we have seen the end of it yet. When prices go down, revenues go down. Relief expenditure this year is going to run into millions of dollars. Of these supplementary estimates, which we have tabled and which we are going to ask you to vote, I repeat, over \$4,000,000 is for relief purposes and can be attributed to relief. I do not think there is an honorable member here who is going to criticize us for making these expenditures without authorization of the Legislature.

Mr. Hogan: Is that money for relief exclusive of what is to be recovered from the Federal Government?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Yes, I shall give you the items. As the honorable members know we are paying one quarter of the public works cost in urban and rural municipalities on a fifty-fifty basis into the Federal Government. We are paying one third of all the cost of direct relief.

Mr. Hogan: Are they the total or the province's share?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: No, I should say this is the total expenditure. We shall get refunds, but we make the expenditures and get the refunds later. These are what constitute the supplementary estimates today.

My friend, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the former Government left office with a record to be proud of, and he referred to the fact that no scandal had ever stained the record of his Government. He went on to say that the Estevan by-election was a scandal. I say he knows better now, in the light of what the honorable member for Estevan (*Mr. McLeod*) has said. If these things, to which the honorable Leader of the Opposition nails the term "scandalous", happened, this Government, at any rate, has done that which no other Government in this province hitherto has done, and that is, it has shown a desire to expedite the bringing of the culprit to justice, to endeavor to right a wrong. We have nothing to be ashamed of.

Mr. Hogan: Might I ask the honorable Minister: What have they done other than sending the police down?

Hon. Mr. Stewart: What would you do?

Mr. Hogan: I would furnish some of the names!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I wonder what the honorable gentlemen did when Happy-land election charges came to their ears? They did not do a thing. Four years elapsed before they bestirred themselves; and when it came to our ears it was too late. They said, "You are out of court, and there is nothing to be done." If you have any information about any individual, if you should have information as to any possible culprit, we want you to send it to the Mounted Police in this City.

Mr. Hogan: Mr. Speaker, I suggested some, if there is some way of getting the information to the officials as to whom they are to investigate. If that were done would you get it through?

Hon. Mr. Buckle: Mr. Sampson has reported on those.

Mr. Hogan: Yes. But there are some he missed.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: The Leader of the Opposition has referred on several occasions to the Honorable the Minister of Highways as occupying a bed or spending an odd evening in the Court House in Yorkton. Might I say there is nothing wrong about that. If any member of the Government or the judiciary desires to use the conveniences of a public building of this province, when visiting a judicial district, he is entitled to do so. There is nothing wrong in his going to bed in a public building for a night. As the honorable minister has said, the former ministers did the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: And their provincial auditors!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I come now to the Co-operative Creameries Company, and, of course, the Leader of the Opposition's representations about it with reference to Mr. Caulder. He says it was left on his doorstep when he became the Leader of the Government; that Mr. Caulder controlled the shares of that concern and, because of that, you could not do a thing about it.

Mr. Gardiner: It works the same both ways.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Yes, but Mr. Caulder could sit tight. He was a competitor. I say that the old Government recognized that difficulty and they were prepared to buy out Mr. Caulder. It is true. Indeed! I have the original of a wire here, sent by Mr. Paynter to Mr. Andreasen, and the copy of the letter which was sent to the Leader of the Opposition, and his reply when the Premier wrote to him. The Premier put this enquiry in his letter:

"I am informed that you personally stated to Mr. Caulder and others that, so far as you were personally concerned, the Government would buy out Caulder's interests. Would you kindly advise me as to whether or not you made this statement?"

and the Leader of the Opposition replied as follows:

"In 1929 Mr. Caulder asked that we take action under the agreement, paying him a bonus on the stock as provided for in the agreement. He pointed out that the provision for bonus was only conditional upon us forcing a sale. He refused to entertain any other proposition than the par value of the shares."

The inference is that other proposals were made to Mr. Caulder. I suggest the other proposals made were that Mr. Caulder would take par for his stock. We did not give that to him. If that needs any corroboration, I have a letter here which I sent out to the 1800 shareholders of this company

Mr. Gardiner: My honorable friend did not read the whole sentence! If he will he will show

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Surely, I will read it—

"He refused to entertain any other proposition than the par value of the shares, plus the bonus."

What I want to emphasize is that there were

Mr. Gardiner: \$3.00 on top of par value!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I suggest the Government was willing to pay par for the stock. Well, I am going to read the letter Mr. Caulder sent out:

"When I left Regina in March, 1929, it was understood that settlement with me would be made immediately after the provincial election to be held in June."

What I wish to emphasize is this: there was nothing ambiguous about that! He has never denied that

(Interruptions by Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Patterson.)

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Well, I have the telegram and I shall read it and the Leader of the Opposition will not deny that!

Mr. Gardiner: I will deny it any time.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I shall read the telegram!

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): I would ask the Provincial Treasurer to read the part of the letter

(Interruptions)

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I dictated a letter and 1800 copies were sent out to the shareholders, and I denied everything Mr. Caulder said. Here is the letter:

"With reference to your holdings in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, it is true that the Government has purchased from Mr. J. A. Caulder all of his shares in this concern. It is not true, however, that the Government agreed to purchase the shares of any other person in this organization at par or otherwise."

Mr. Gardiner: I have your letter and the other too!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Yes, and I stated that the only thing the Government did was to deal direct with Mr. Caulder. We declined to dicker with any other shareholder. I want to read now, if there is any doubt about the commitment of the former Government, this that I have in my hand—a wire signed by Mr. W. C. Paynter,

who was the former President of the Co-operative Creameries. Here is what he says about our friend the Leader of the Opposition and his stand:

"Being the intention of the late Government, as stated to me by Mr. Gardiner, to take up the amalgamated series A shares as early as possible, I sincerely hope the new Government will do so before the annual meeting so as to eliminate the Caulder interests as we must not sell unless no other way out."

Now, does the honorable gentleman deny that he told . . .

Mr. Gardiner: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I make exactly the same statement now as I made earlier in the evening: The old Government did have an intention of converting this organization at some future time into a purely co-operative organization, and the only way to do that was to purchase all the shares at a valuation based on a valuation of the company's assets!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: These explanations are interesting today, Mr. Speaker. I am only giving the impression Mr. Caulder had and the conversation . . .

Mr. Gardiner: The conversation that is referred to and the arrangements were made in 1926 and other representatives of other co-operative organizations in Saskatchewan were present, and the understanding made with them, representing the Pools and everything else, that these shares be taken over and everything was . . .

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Explanations are very much the order of the day, but I suggest to you, wires speak for themselves.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): Mr. Speaker, must the Provincial Treasurer not accept the statement of the Leader of the Opposition?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I am suggesting—

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition has denied the statements in this letter and in this wire.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: No, No!

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): Just a minute until I state the point of order! The point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. McConnell: He hedged it.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): I wonder if I might state the point of order? The Leader of the Opposition has denied the statements in the Caulder letter and the statements contained in this telegram, but the Provincial Treasurer says, "we are guided by that same letter", although the letter contains the statement which the Leader of the Opposition is correcting.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I am very glad to accept the statement of the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): And he wants to read the telegram.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I read it once. The intentions of the former Government were well known. We have only carried out the intentions of the former Government! The revaluation of the assets were undertaken at our own suggestion after a conference. The report is not in detail and has not reached the Government as yet. That is the representation we have to make in connection with this concern.

I come now to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition with regard to the Pool Legislation. At the last session we passed a Bill unanimously guaranteeing a portion of the 1928-29 crop. Words are easily expressed, Mr. Speaker. But actions show the intentions of a Government. We voted unanimously for this and now the Leader of the Opposition comes in and says Mr. Turnbull, Member of Parliament, has gone to Toronto—

Hon. Mr. Bryant: To Ottawa, he said!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: And his statement was that he had gone to try to find out whether the Pool legislation was *ultra vires* or not.

Mr. Gardiner: He has gone down to convince somebody else it is.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: He says this Government is trying to introduce politics, is trying to bring politics into this particular thing. But a member of the Wheat Pool said that, in his judgment, he thought it would be the finest thing in the world to get a unanimous expression of opinion. One of the individual members of the Wheat Pool went to the members of the Opposition to get them to second the resolution, which we were to propose, and outline what the Government's policy would be. Then, it would have been out of politics: but, such is the interest of the members of the Opposition in playing politics, that they said, "Nothing doing!"

Mr. Gardiner: You could not get a unanimous expression on your own side.

Hon. Mr. McConnell: We were quite willing to move the resolution and have it seconded over there, but because you wanted to play politics you refused to have anything to do with it, and the Wheat Pool official came back. Some of your own followers wanted you to get behind it. There is a resolution on the order paper—

Mr. Gardiner: Not by the Government!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: . . . Setting forth a certain proposition. We are going to get an expression of the sentiment of this Assembly on this matter.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I said before, that the Leader of the Opposition made a pretty fair speech, but it was more or less a re-hash of what he said before. Some discussion took place with regard to the Highways Department and the wisdom of dividing the Department into eight different parts. The practice of building highways and the organization of the Department is the same as that followed in other provinces and in the states of the Union to the south of us. We think it is a business-like way to run it under eight qualified engineers, who incidentally are all appointees of the late Liberal Government. There was no "skulduggery" such as there was previous to this Government's taking over of that Department. The highways buildings cost only \$300,000, and they will be worth many times as much as that in the use they are to be put to.

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Speaker, they cancelled the tenders on the contract for the warehouse in Yorkton by turning the building around on the lot.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: And saved money on it.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Saved \$1,000 on the same bid.

Hon. Mr. Bryant: Over a thousand!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: Mr. Gardiner, the Leader of the Opposition has referred to what the old Government in the past spent on main market roads and in doing that he overlooked telling us that there was no such thing as a provincial highway before 1921. Might I say this: There is an investigation which has been asked for by the honorable member for Prince Albert into highway expenditures. We welcome that investigation. They will find, as a result of that, that there has not been a dishonest dollar spent in the Department of Highways this year.

Mr. Davis: Made a lot of fellows rich here in Regina!

Hon. Mr. McConnell: We welcome an investigation into any activities of any Department of this Government, and I venture to say that they will not find anything wrong.

Mr. Gardiner: Do not be too sure!

Mr. Patterson (Pipestone): What about the Wellington White gravel pit? Have a look at that!

Hon. Mr. Stewart: Oh, what is the matter with it?

Mr. Gardiner: What about the aged woman he got it from?

Mr. Spence: And what about the engineer?

Hon. Mr. McConnell: I am not the Minister of Highways, and do not know the various ramifications of the department. In any case, the Minister is quite capable of taking care of himself. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the estimates for the coming year are before honorable gentlemen. Increases are to be met with, it is true, but we believe those increases are necessary. The total vote this year is more than \$5,000,000 less than last year, which is a step in the right direction. We submit it with confidence and I believe, that this Assembly will vote in favor of the motion I made in opening the debate.

SPEECH
ON
RESOLUTION RESPECTING THE FARM LOAN BOARD

MR. H. A. LILLY, M.L.A.
(*Thunder Creek*)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1931.

Mr. Lilly, in moving

“That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all future loans made to the farmers of this province under and by virtue of the provisions of The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be for a period of fifteen years; and further, that, as a condition of securing such a loan, the applicant should either possess a sufficient amount of live stock to provide his own household with necessary meat, dairy and poultry products or should be required with a portion of this loan to secure such necessary live stock.”

said:

Mr. Speaker,—In proposing this Resolution, I have but one object in view and that is to make it possible for our Farm Loan Board to take care of applicants for loans to a greater degree than is at present possible with the amount of money available, and to do it with the least possible addition to the Public Debt of the province, by reducing the length of term from thirty to fifteen years, and at the same time reducing the amount of individual loans so that two applicants will be taken care of where one is now, and, as I say, to do that without involving any increase in the amount of the capital debt of this province. I shall make a few remarks to prove my contentions on that point.

The present Farm Loan Board came into existence in 1917 and the usual procedure was for the Government to vote annually \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 of new funds for the Board to advance to farmers. Up to 1922, the Board had \$8,000,000 out to farmers on farm loans. Up to the time the Board came into existence, the only sources from which farmers could borrow were the private companies, who made loans in considerable sums on first mortgages on land. The private companies continued to lend money at around eight percent usually on farm mortgages up to the present time, but have largely withdrawn from the farm loan business during the past two years. By reason of the fact of the Farm Loan Board going into business, the interest rate was reduced to 6½ percent which made quite a saving to the borrower. From then on, this Legislature did not advance very much money to the Board for loaning purposes, in some years no appropriation at all being made, in others only small amounts of money, and at no time from 1922 on did the Legislature vote as much money to the Board as has been voted recently, and never as much as the Board could have made use of.

During the past eight or ten years, there has been a tendency on the part of the private companies to withdraw from the field of farm mortgages and this has been accentuated during the past year or two and we find that, particularly during this past year, it has been very hard for a farmer to get a loan from the private companies, and the only source left for him is the Farm Loan Board. The withdrawal of the private companies from the farm mortgage business has created a greatly

increased demand on the Board for loans, which, with the moneys at its disposal, the Board has been unable to meet.

The present Government, in 1930, advanced \$2,500,000 to the Board which is larger than the amount advanced in any one year by any previous government in this province. In spite of this, however, only one out of every four applicants received a loan, and I contend, that, with smaller loans to individual applicants, at least twice the number could have been taken care of. There were applicants, last year, I understand, to the amount of over \$11,000,000 and the lucky one who received a loan was in the preferred class. That, I contend, Mr. Speaker, is not a desirable state of affairs. The question has been where the danger line lies in making loans to farmers in this way.

I will read from the Budget Speech of the Honorable Charles Dunning, at the time when he was Provincial Treasurer, to show his anxiety about the success of this government farm loan scheme largely because of the attitude of the borrower about repaying his loan. I contend that we should be able to supply a greater number of applicants, and I am going to read the Budget Speech of Honorable Mr. Dunning delivered when he was Provincial Treasurer in 1922, with reference to the Farm Loan Board:

"The House will expect me to say something about the operations of the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board. Perhaps the first statement I should make is one that will emphasize the difficulty of meeting the need. As I stated previously, we have given more financial assistance in Saskatchewan to agriculture than all the other provinces put together. In connection with the farm loan scheme, considered as one portion of the assistance given, our loans in this province exceed the total government loans to agriculturists by all the other provinces put together. The problem is difficult. The number of applications received by the Board up to December 31, 1917, was 3,156; to the end of 1918, 4,516; 1919, 6,686; 1920, 9,571; 1921, 11,215. Just at the time when it was difficult to get money for farm loans because of the economic conditions, those very conditions produced a great many more applications for loans—an increase of over 2,000 in one year. The total amount applied for in these 11,215 applications is \$27,196,000. That will give an idea of the difficulties involved in operating our farm loan scheme on a sufficiently wide scale to meet the need.

"The figures of loans made by the Board will be of interest. Up to December 31, 1918, there were 1,015 loans made; 1919, 2,036; 1920, 3,029; 1921, 3,692. The total amount loaned up to December 31, 1921, was \$8,425,010."

That is, Mr. Speaker, only one-third of the applicants for loans in the big year 1921, actually received loans; and he gave this as an illustration of the difficulties involved "in operating our farm loan scheme on a sufficiently wide scale to meet the need." Then he goes on:

"It is a difficult problem for the Provincial Treasurer to find these large sums of money. If we did obtain sufficient to meet present applications and if the Farm Loan Board resumed loaning, I have no doubt that the number of applications would be doubled within three months. We can only proceed in proportion to our means and it is a question that this House will have to consider because of the relationship of a large capital expenditure like this to the credit of the province. It is a question of where is the line of financial safety in connection with farm loans. At the present time, the law gives authority to go up to \$15,000,000, and I had the idea at the time we decided upon that amount in the Legislature that very probably the turnover, repayment of principal by those who had borrowed the fifteen million, would take care of new loans as applications came in."

That is, Mr. Speaker, he states here that after the \$15,000,000 capital investment has been made it would be able to carry itself as a business.

"The conditions of the last few years have knocked that idea out of my head and I am not prepared to estimate a figure at which we can say the scheme will be self-supporting."

Now, just take note of this observation of Mr. Dunning, as indicative of his anxiety eight years ago about the attitude of the borrower to the Board:

"There is another reason why we have to carefully consider this matter, and I regret to have to refer to it. It was pointed out at the time the scheme was launched that loaning cannot be continued unless the attitude of the borrowers in general towards the obligation is sound and right. If the borrowers in any large numbers take the attitude that this money, which they have borrowed, need not be repaid or need only be repaid whenever the borrower cares to because it is government money, that attitude will kill the scheme and will compel this Legislature to restrict its operations. I cannot say that this attitude is general. The Farm Loan Board deals with the subject in the report which I have tabled and there is no doubt that, generally speaking, the Board is not paid first, but is often paid last, provided there is anything left to pay with."

Now, in a large measure, we have the same position existent today, and the question is how much money can the Provincial Treasurer and the Government find for this business without involving large increases in our Public Debt. The position is even worse at the present time, for the necessity is greater and money hard to get. On the other hand, in regard to finding the money for lending purposes, as trustees for the people we cannot put all our money into one activity.

The honorable member for Pelly (*Mr. R. J. M. Parker*) in speaking to the Address, advocated advancing \$9,000,000 to the Board this year. That possibly would be more or less in proportion to the need, if the finances of the province would stand it. But this is an abnormally large amount to ask for in view of the advances in the past, and, while I am favorable to an amount as large as possible, and, while it may not be too large in view of the applications coming in, the Provincial Treasurer, who has to find this money, says \$2,000,000 is closer to the amount which the province should annually vote the Board, and judging from the amounts voted by previous Legislatures, I am inclined to believe he is closer to the mark! Furthermore, how would our taxpayers in the cities, towns and villages view this large investment, involving this large increase in the Public Debt?

We have, at the present time, a capital investment of \$12,144,000 in loans through the Board, and that is not as large an amount as I expected, or as other members would expect, for the total advances made by way of capital advances to the Board by the Government is \$16,960,000. The repayments to the province on account of principal, have amounted to \$4,815,000. Now, honorable members might think that those payments represent repayments by the borrower out of his own pocket. Such is not the case, for in many cases the payment was made by getting increased loans or new loans from the Board, and the new loan was charged up against the vote for the year, and then the amount repaid on the old loan repaid as a principal payment to the Treasury. I may say that this item represents an amount of \$750,000 repaid to the Board through loans. Then there was also quite a large amount paid through foreclosures. If I remember rightly, the Deputy Provincial Treasurer told me that this would represent, roughly, about \$240,000 of the repayments, this after twelve years of operation with twelve million some odd hundred thousand dollars out on loan at the present.

The one question vitally important to the Board is the attitude of the borrower, as Mr. Dunning stated, and I believe that there is an almost unanimous demand for the operations of the Board to be continued, and we would like to see its operations increased. But, as Mr. Dunning said, and I agree, it is necessary for the attitude of the borrower to the Board to be improved, and I believe that, in the future, this feature will be emphasized. Possibly, better collection methods, better business methods and better educational methods to impress upon the farmer the fact that payment on his loan must be met each year, if the service is to be continued, will help to improve the attitude of the borrower towards the Board.

As I said before, the advance made by the Government, last year, was \$2,500,000. Now, should we take this amount (and I am using this figure by way of comparison, and not endeavoring to say what it should be) each year, for the next nine years and advance it to the Board, we would have a capital investment of about \$37,000,000 less that amount the borrowers would repay on principal account, which, under the present regulations, is turned into the Treasury. On the basis of fifteen-year loans,

allowing that the province would be repaid \$14,000,000, the amount of payments due on loans, this would leave at the end of ten years, a net capital investment in the Board of some \$23,000,000 of the province's money. Now, that is not a very large investment for, as I say, at the present time we have over \$12,000,000 invested and outstanding on loans. At the end of this ten-year period, granting that we gave the Board \$2,500,000 each year, our investment would be \$23,000,000. That is a suggestion from me, which I am laying before members for their decision. Also at the end of the ten-year period, on the basis of this advance from the Legislature, and on a basis of fifteen-year loans instead of thirty-year loans, were the regulations changed so that the Board could retain the amounts repaid instead of turning them over to the Treasury, the Board would be able to utilize \$2,000,000 or more, annually, representing the annual payments on principal account at the end of ten years. That is, the Board would be able to finance itself and to make loans without a vote from the Legislature up to \$2,000,000 annually, and without any increase of the Public Debt. Now that is a very desirable position for the Board to be in; able to finance up to that amount each year without having to come to this Legislature each year.

The Province of Manitoba had a rural credit scheme for some years but after a short existence it went out of business several years ago, taking a loss of some \$3,000,000, and I am told by people down there that this was largely due to the attitude of the borrowers and somewhat slack business and collection methods. I am sure we do not want that to happen here.

I am told that the State of Minnesota has an agricultural credit corporation with only \$6,000,000 which is working well, but it is run on a business basis with \$1,000 as the largest loan, and it lends for three-year terms only. I do not believe that system is suitable to conditions here, because their advances are made on the basis largely of cattle and chattels, not on lands, though, I believe, they lend on land too. I am told that the corporation has not found it necessary to increase its capital, because it finds repayments are made promptly and because of the short term for which the loans are made, it has at its disposal a constantly revolving fund for new loans. Generally, their experience has been that the borrowers quickly repay these loans and are left in much better financial condition at the end of the three years than they were before the loan was made. The State put a sum of \$6,000,000 at their disposal, and loans can be made for purchase of livestock under state supervision. They got that \$6,000,000 some years ago, and I believe they have not found it necessary to ask their Legislature for more since that time, but, owing to repayment of loans, as I have said, they have a steady revolving fund from which to make new loans, and again, let me repeat, their experience has been that, at the end of the three-year loan term, the borrower was in a better position than at the beginning, in spite of conditions.

I might also draw the attention of honorable members to the fact that mortgage companies and private loan companies, operating in this province, make loans usually for a period of from five to seven years. People who wish to be critical might say that that is too short a time, and that they are not repaid. The experience has been that, where the average borrower did not repay in the time, they always made a new loan to him if the security warranted it which did not force the original loan to be all repaid at the time. In view of these facts, why should the province make loans for thirty years, tying up the capital for a long, long time? While it might have been desirable at the inception of the scheme, when they thought it would work out all right, it must be remembered that at that time money was easy, and plenty of it was available for farm lands. It was not so difficult to obtain as it is now. I do not see how the province is going to continue to finance the Board to the extent that is necessary today, and on the present system, without curtailing the credit of the province to a considerable degree.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when a man puts a loan on his farm for thirty years, instead of fifteen years, I maintain that it shows carelessness and lack of faith in his ability to repay, and lack of ambition in the farmer's mind to get rid of his liability. It should be the aim of every borrower to get rid of his liability as quickly as possible. The man who does not do that, the man who does not try to get rid of it for thirty years, has not the essential elements in his make-up of a successful business man or borrower.

The present Act allows no provision for a loan on any shorter term than thirty years. I am told that, in the past, farmers have come in and asked for loans for

shorter periods, but the Board could not do that because of the provisions in the Act. Further, take the question of the security; who among us would want to value farm lands thirty years from now for loaning purposes? It might have increased or decreased in value in that period. In our own experience, during the past few years, we have seen farm values come down very largely, so that for the next year or two, farm lands for purposes of loans are going to be valued very, very low. But, thirty years from now, who knows, the value may have increased; so that, as I say, thirty years is too long ahead for any valuator to value land for loaning purposes.

Then there is another reason why future loans should not be for so long a time. The loans will be on a more secure basis as to the security if the length of the loan is fifteen years instead of thirty years. Some of the borrowers are not in the world long enough to repay the loan. I would say that seventy-five percent will have left their land, or will have died, before the loan matures, so why make it necessary for the Board to do business on a thirty-year basis? That would make it necessary for the Board to collect from a third or a fourth party, which entails needless expense and sometimes leads to foreclosure, and when the Board undertakes to lend money at 6½ percent it is lending on a close margin, and at a much lower rate of interest than farmers have to pay on farm mortgages to others. The difference between the 6½ percent interest charged the borrower and the 5½ percent which the Board pays the province on moneys advanced, creates a fund to cover their expenses and cover their losses, and perhaps were it better managed and better maintained they would have fewer losses, particularly on a basis of shorter-term loans. I am going to keep as far away as I can from discussing losses, for I do not want to make this a partisan affair at all, but I will say that a government could run this branch of service much better if it could do so without having to cover losses. They are running on a close margin when they have only 1½ percent to play on for their operating expenses and those losses, and I do not want to advocate any increase in the rate of interest. It is high enough now, and thousands are being carried along on that margin and it is stiff enough in times such as we have at present. Probably with the return of prosperity we might take that matter into consideration. It is not desirable to increase the rate of interest to the farmer but it is going to entail economy. As I said at the beginning of my speech on this Resolution it is desirable (and this Resolution, if it passes, will make it possible) for the Government to change the present regulations so that two applicants will receive a loan in future for each one now getting a loan; that is, once this Resolution becomes part of the policy of the Farm Loan Board two applicants will receive a loan with the same capital debt by the Board to the province as is possible now with one loan, because of the shorter term. I see the member for Pipestone (*Mr. W. J. Patterson*) shaking his head and he will probably address you and show you why it is not possible.

Then, Mr. Speaker, there is another suggestion in the Resolution in regard to mixed farming. It is generally felt and considered that we must increase mixed farming. I am sure that there is not a member here who will not agree that a farmer is more secure in his holding, and in a more secure position generally, by having a cow, chickens, or a pig on his farm, and it has been shown in the past few years, in the dried-out areas, that the man who has depended for his livelihood on the production of cereal grains is in a much worse position than those who have carried on in a small way with some stock of some sort. I think it is a desirable state of affairs for the farmer to produce enough cattle and hogs and poultry for his own use and have a small surplus for sale.

I have introduced this subject in the Resolution and it is therefore made possible for the members to discuss this phase of the question, Mr. Speaker, and as this is one of the few ways in which the Department of Agriculture as a department of government has of giving a direct boost to the mixed farming idea in a small way, I think it is desirable to have free discussion on the point. We will leave that to the Legislature, but I think it should be included as it provides a way whereby a farmer, who gets a couple of thousand dollars, may get some livestock, if he has none, out of the proceeds of the loan. Therefore, I will move, seconded by Mr. Eades:

"That, in the opinion of this Assembly, all future loans made to the farmers of this province under and by virtue of the provisions of The Saskatchewan Loans Act be for a period of fifteen years; and further, that, as a condition of securing such a loan, the applicant should either possess a sufficient amount of livestock to provide his own household with necessary meat, dairy and poultry products, or should be required with a portion of this loan to secure such necessary live stock."

SPEECH
ON
RESOLUTION RESPECTING
A REFERENDUM ON THE MARKETING OF GRAIN THROUGH A
COMPULSORY POOL

MR. R. JAS. GREAVES, M.L.A.
(*Melfort*)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

Mr. Speaker,—I think that, before commencing to speak on the motion which I propose to make at the conclusion of my remarks, it would be very wise for me to do what most of the other members of this Assembly have done in rising to speak for the first time at this session, and that is to make known from what part of the province I come. Honorable gentlemen who have preceded me have displayed much pride in the constituencies from which they come, and they have gone so far as to say that the part of the country they represent is the best in the province. Well, Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with them, and, so far as their arguments go, I can dispose of every one of them. There is only one best constituency and that is the constituency of Melfort, which I have the honor to represent.

When I came down to Regina first, the thing that struck me most was the desolation of the country, and when I saw the buildings erected on the bald prairie, I wondered why on earth they had ever been erected here. Originally, I find, they were built on the bald and treeless prairie and I can only think from that, that in building them, they followed the line of least resistance and built them here and then started to farm. I think that, in the future, when the people recognize the potentialities of the northern part of the province, and when the time comes that this building is no longer able to accommodate the civil service and a new capital is necessary, the Parliament Building will be transferred to the town of Melfort and then all the members will be able to appreciate and enjoy Nature's beauties, when they sit in it.

The member for Swift Current (*Hon. Mr. Smith*) told us last year and again this year, that his constituency shipped the most grain of any constituency in the province. The peculiar thing about that to me is that I understand the farmers of his constituency received relief both this year and last, and I would say to him that, instead of shipping out the greatest amount of grain, if they had undertaken to feed some of it to livestock, they would not have had to come to the Government for relief.

Unfortunately, this is the first year I have lived in the northern part of the province in which the people have had to ask for relief in any shape or form. I have lived there some twenty-five years, mainly on the farm, and this is the first year in which any kind of relief has been asked for in my experience. This is not the result of poverty, either. The crops were very heavy for the most part, throughout the constituency, but they were not threshed, due to adverse weather conditions, and that, together with the low prices, has produced a psychological reaction—a sort of psychological poverty. However, we have abundance of feed, and we are not downhearted, and certainly will pull round faster than any other part of the province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the town of Melfort is well situated, and well served both by railways and highways. It is located on No. 6 Highway, running north and south,

and connects through No. 3 with No. 35 Highway, also running north and south, at Tisdale. As regards railways, its train service is excellent, being served by both railways. The Swan River to Prince Albert line of the Canadian National Railways, runs through the town, as also does the Lanigan to Gronlid branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then there is the C.N.R. branch, Melfort to Codette, the C.P.R. line from Humboldt and the line to Wakaw. I can safely say that the future of Melfort is beyond the dreams of anyone at the present time, but my modesty will not permit me to deal further with the glories of Melfort constituency. I shall now deal with the motion.

Since 1905, when the province was first formed, the history of the development of Saskatchewan to a great extent is reflected in the record of persistent efforts on the part of the farmers to improve their standard of living. I came to this province in the fall of 1905, before the railway went to Prince Albert, and there was no connection at that time with Prince Albert. Since that time, and since I started farming, I have not only been interested in anything tending towards the betterment of farming, but in my own way I have done what I could to help better the position of the farmers themselves, and that the two are, in effect, inseparable, I think you will agree.

In the early days of farmers' organizations in this province, I spent several weeks out organizing for the Grain Growers with Fred Green, in the northern part of the province, and I may say that of all those who worked for the good of the farmers in the early days of organized farm bodies, the work of Fred Green stood out beyond them all. He made a great contribution to the movement, and did work that will live for ever. Going back over our experience in the light of the present day; it shows the difference between organizing in those days and organizing at the present. I remember on one occasion in this district north of Melfort, the people were very hospitable, but did not understand English. All we had between us was thirty-five cents, but we got along and carried on the work, and I am pleased to say that in the three days we were there, we organized three lodges for the Grain Growers.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, following the association of the farmers to a later day, there was what might be termed a "left wing" of the Grain Growers organization, which eventually broke away from the Grain Growers and formed the Farmers' Union. The men who formed the Farmers' Union were called "Reds" in some cases, and in others they were termed "Radicals," but whatever we may call them and whatever may be our views of the organization, I believe their intentions were good and that their ideals were solely to advance and improve the position of the farmers. Now, I joined the Farmers' Union. Some may say I was right in so doing, some that I was wrong. I did what I thought best, and when differences of opinion arise in matters of that kind, the only thing one can do is to associate himself with that party or group which appears to him to be closest to his way of thinking. For that reason, I joined the Farmers' Union, and again spent the season between seeding and harvest in getting out and trying to form lodges of the Union. Again we were very successful in the northern part of the province, and there were some thirty-five lodges formed in the northern area. Later on, as members know, the Grain Growers and the Union got together and came to an agreement of amalgamation, whereby these two organizations could carry on as one. I attended the meeting at which that agreement was reached, and when I went back to my district, in making my report I said that, in spite of the amalgamation, it was not an amalgamation at heart, and that there were still two groups in the organization, a right wing and a left, the one being more radical than the other. But going further with the Farmers' Union—I do not think I am doing anyone an injustice when I say that I verily believe that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool owed its foundation to the agitation carried on by the Farmers' Union. I think I can say that.

Now, coming to the Pool, and without going into too long a history of the Pool, which members, whether they are farmers or not are acquainted with—the Pool was only consummated after much hard and earnest work. Again, when the "drive" was on, I went out to get contract signers for the Pool. As you know, the first contract sign-up did not bring in sufficient signers, and we had to wait one more year before we could get sufficient signers to proceed. What I want to say here is that the reason why the Pool was first thought of was because we, as farmers, realized that we were not getting a square deal in the marketing of our grain under the existing system. We thought that, by organizing the Pool, we would improve the

method of marketing and at the same time better our own position as farmers. Well, then, the next year we went to work, and, as you know, we put it over. By the time Saskatchewan got started, the Alberta Pool had been in operation for one season, and that helped. Since then, the Pool has steadily gained ground, although it has been severely criticized by its opponents, although it has been subjected to criticism by the Press and although attempts to strangle it were made by the Grain Trade. In spite of all the opposition, the Pool steadily advanced. It was founded on the only true foundation—the basis of co-operation—and in spite of all the criticism it has weathered all the storms and today there are more contract signers than ever before.

As time went by, however, it was noticed by certain members in the ranks of the Pool that the conditions would be considerably improved if the Pool had greater and more effective support. In spite of all the field work done, in spite of all the propaganda, it was still difficult to convince all of the farmers that their prosperity lay in co-operation and in the application of co-operative methods to the handling and marketing of their produce. Now, if a man has made a success of his own business as a farmer, and if he has made a success of the marketing of his own grain, and if he is convinced that he can do it better that way than any other, we must respect his opinion; but we felt that if we had in the ranks all the farmers in the province and had control of the marketing of all the grain, we could materially improve the position of the farmers in the province. In coming to that conclusion, we felt that if it were beneficial to the farmers, it would be beneficial to the province, and if to the province, it would be beneficial to the whole of Canada. You can see for yourself the dependence of the industrial institutions of Canada upon agriculture at the present time, and we can therefore readily understand that if agriculture collapsed the whole Dominion would collapse. So, as I say, we thought that control over a greater volume of the commodity, grain, would be beneficial to all. The campaign to effect this was started in the country. It was spoken of at the meetings of the delegates, and at the time there was a division of opinion as to whether the agitation for a 100 percent Pool should be carried on. We discussed the matter, and we thought that in the ranks of the Pool there was sufficient response to justify the taking of a postcard ballot of the members. This was held in July, 1930. The Pool sent out ballots to the 80,000 contract signers, asking them to mark simply "yes" or "no"—whether they were supporters of the 100 percent Pool idea or opposed to it.

Unfortunately, as at all times when a ballot is taken, some people did not pay sufficient attention to it and the ballot was thrown by some, as I have known other important documents to have been, into the wastepaper basket. Of all the 80,000 ballots sent out, only 48,545 were returned; but I would like to point out that of those 48,545 some 34,621 declared in favor of it for the reason, as I have stated, that they thought it would be beneficial to themselves and the country as a whole to have complete control by legislation of the marketing of this commodity.

After that time, the Pool officials consulted the Government and we deliberated on the question. The honorable Leader of the Opposition (*Mr. Gardiner*) yesterday expressed as his opinion, that this should have been brought down as a Government measure, not introduced in the form of a resolution. Well, we considered that at the time

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Speaker, if you'll permit me by way of correction: My statement was that it should be brought down as a Private Bill, not as a Government Bill.

Mr. Greaves: At the time, the delegates were not unanimous in regard to the 100 percent Pool and we thought that it would be as well to have a unanimous opinion of the delegates. So, as time went on, we came to November, 1930, and at the convention of the delegates the matter came into controversy again, and we found at the time, throughout the entire meeting, that every man was in support of the 100 percent Pool.

Since its inauguration, the Pool has steadily grown in strength, numerically, and it is an organization in which the majority rules, a principle which applies here and in other concerns, and which, I think, members will agree is all right. However, it is human as all business is, and, being human, the Pool may have made mistakes. I do not think any Pool official will deny that mistakes have been made, but, taking the condition of the Pool throughout its existence, we must admit that

the criticisms hurled against it have very poor foundation, particularly those of the Grain Trade.

So we come down to the meeting of the delegates in November, last. These delegates represented 83,000 contract signers, and they all, by unanimous decision, endorsed the 100 per cent Pool by legislation. I may say that, at one time, I was not a supporter of the 100 percent idea. Like many other men, I objected to anything of a compulsory nature, but if it will benefit us as farmers of this province, I think we should support it whether we like it or not.

I have had various petitions since coming down here from my own constituency, and I find here signatures of seven hundred people who declare themselves in favor of the 100 percent Pool by legislation. On Monday last, I had a petition from those in opposition to it, and it bears only seventeen signatures. I find that that petition had been circulated all over from one to the other, and that was all they could get to sign as being opposed to the idea. I find this: The constituency has one town, and seven of the seventeen were from the town, and there was one from the extreme north and one from the extreme south. So, under those conditions, I feel that, so far as the constituency of Melfort is concerned, it is whole-heartedly behind the 100 percent Pool. Incidentally, we find that, when there is opposition to the Pool, or when we find that there are farmers doing anything in opposition to this proposed measure, we find this condition: Four of these signatures are from men who are not farmers at all. Though they may own farms, somebody else is doing the work. They had signed the petition opposing the 100 percent Pool.

Now we would say, in speaking about a 100 percent Pool, that it has been contended that it is a compulsory measure. I appreciate the fact that there are some farmers who do not believe in co-operation, and, I do not think there is a single man, woman or child who could say today that they like compulsion in any form. However, one of the fundamental elements of civilization is that the individual's rights must be interfered with for the benefit of the majority. Let us start from the day we were born: They restrict us in one way or another in everything we do, or everything we want to do. Then when we come to the age when our education must start our governments step in and say, "you must go to school," and if many were like myself at that age, it was very much contrary to my nature to be compelled to go to school. We attend school for a number of years under compulsion by the laws which limit the school attendance age, and then, if we wish to earn a living for ourselves, we are compelled to work. And I would point out that, although you may be a resident of the city of Regina and a large taxpayer, although you may enjoy all the privileges of the city's sidewalks and streets, you are compelled by law to stop where those responsible for the making of the city's laws erect signs to warn you to do so. You have got to stop. It goes against the grain to do things that you are warned you must do, but it is to the benefit of all. Our whole lives are wound up in the one word "compulsion", and every bit of legislation is compulsion one way or the other. If there are any benefits to be gained from a compulsory 100 percent Pool (and I say that there are) I do not think we should say, simply because the word "compulsory" is there, that it should be given no consideration, and I believe that it is not so obnoxious after all.

During the year 1922-23, there was a crisis in this province in regard to the grain trade and there was a strong agitation at that time urging the Government of the province for the re-establishment of the Grain Board, as the installation of the Grain Board would mean the controlling of all the grain to the end that it might be beneficially sold and marketed. The government of the day to which honorable members of the Opposition belonged, called a special session in July, 1922, I believe, to consider the appointment of a Grain Board. They must have considered, at that time, that the farmers were whole-heartedly in support of this demand for a Grain Board because they did not do as we are doing now (or suggesting to do) but took on themselves to pass the Act at the short session, although I believe I am right in saying that at that session it was unanimously agreed by the House that a Grain Board would be appointed. I am right, I think, when I say that it was very nearly unanimous; and in case any members of the Opposition benches take objection I would just read what the Hon. Charles Dunning said at that time. I am reading from Mr. Dunning's speech, as reported, which says:

"The necessity for placing the farmers of the province in such a position that they will be able to continue in business and enable the

country to continue its existence is justification for the introduction of the compulsory feature in the wheat marketing legislation now before the Saskatchewan Assembly', it was stated by Premier Chas. A. Dunning, on the floor of the House, yesterday, during the debate on the resolution in reply to the Speech from the Throne."

You see, Mr. Speaker, there is the admission, as I said—

"Mr. Dunning referred to the compulsory feature as the cardinal principle of the Bill. He declared that he was opposed to compulsion in trade as a general principle, but it was justifiable under certain conditions. The province was faced with such conditions, as now, when the cost of raising and marketing wheat was greater than receipts, and when the principal purchasers of the farmers' produce were themselves in financial straits, and were seeking to buy at the lowest possible cost."

That certainly was a mandate of the people for it, was an acceptance by the Government that they acknowledged that mandate. The Act was passed, yet there was no Wheat Board ever appointed. I believe, if I remember the history of that time, the Honorable Charles took a trip to British Columbia and had a vacation. Nobody was appointed as head of the Wheat Board, and he defended himself later when he said nobody could be found to take the position. If that is so it is a reflection on Western Canada. There were men who have grown up in the Western Canada wheat trade. Fortunes have been made and lost and the finest brains have studied the wheat question. If there was nobody at that time who would take the position, I think it was not because there was not a man who had the ability. I think it was because those who had the ability could forsee the curtailment of their speculations and dealings in the grain trade if they accepted that position—in other words, if the hundred percent control of the grain trade became operative.

We are in a different position today. If this legislation is passed upon, and made part of our law today (which I think it will be) there will be no difficulty in finding those who have such an interest in the welfare of western farmers today, that they will accept the administration of the Act.

Well, if we have decided that compulsion is obnoxious though necessary, we come to the next question: "Who is going to vote?" We must say in all fairness, Mr. Speaker, that everybody who has an interest in the growing of grain should vote; but I think we should go further, because we, as men, cultivate our lands, sow the crops and harvest them; there are also our wives and our children who have an interest. Oftentimes you will find the ruination of a home through poor business ability on the part of a man. That has been acknowledged by governments of other days, because the old homestead regulation was that the wife had to give her consent before a mortgage could be registered against the homestead. We would only be doing justice to the women of the province, who have done their fair share of the work in the various stages of the seeding, the harvesting and the selling of the crop, and in looking after their household duties. It is only right that she also should have a vote on this question, and it is the proposal, at this time, under this legislation, to allow the man and his wife to vote on this question. In regard to The Liquor Act I believe The Liquor Act acknowledges that fact also. So the legislation will provide for those who produce the grain, the man and his wife voting, and a system could be adopted similar to that which the municipalities have. The municipal unit is the ideal unit for election purposes, because the men or women who are not on the voters' lists will have, prior to the time of the polling, permission to have their names entered. In the case of the towns or cities, I could not say what the intention is, but I know it would be a very simple matter to have the lists open for a few days for those considered to have the right to have their names entered on the lists. It would be the cheapest way in which a ballot was ever taken in the province, because it would use the municipal voters' lists as a basis. It has been admitted that it would cost \$125,000 approximately. While there are some of our opponents today who say, "What a terrible lot of money to spend", let us consider what we are getting for it. In most of our systems of voting the majority rules. When we have an election for this Legislative Assembly, the man who obtains the majority at the polls is elected. When we have an election in the municipalities the majority rules; but knowing this point has strong opposition, knowing this compulsory legislation has strong opposition, it is thought by those who are bringing it forward, to do justice to it and to show that it is wanted by a large majority,

we would be justified in saying that, if less than sixty-six and two-thirds of the voters casting their ballots are in favor, it cannot carry. If sixty-six and two-thirds vote for it, it would remove all doubt on that score from the minds of those who doubt whether it is wanted.

If two-thirds of those who cast their ballots are in favor of it being carried, then it will become operative for five years. After four years, or any time prior to four years of that term after it has passed, it might be that there will be a strong agitation for the abolition of this Pool. Then it would be only fair to provide for an opportunity for the voice of the people being heard, and under this legislation it is provided that at any time in the four years, if twenty-five percent of the people only, in two-thirds of the districts petition, a vote will be taken as to whether it should continue for another term. Now, that is not a very large number of petitioners, spread over the province as they are today. There are sixteen districts, and if twenty-five percent of the people in two-thirds of those districts signify by petition that they are opposed to the continuation of the hundred percent Pool, a ballot will be taken to determine whether it shall or shall not continue. That is, I think (and any opponents of the scheme must admit it is) fair, and should not give them any ground for complaint, but should give them every opportunity possible to prevent it continuing in operation and prevent anyone saying there was no ground for carrying on with it. If there is no petition it will continue for another five years. That is, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am able to answer the question of who will vote on the matter.

Well now, after we have had this ballot taken, somebody has to pay for it. Who will pay for it? Naturally, the other elections are paid for by the province and immediately we hear the voice of my friend who is not allowed to vote: "Why should I contribute towards the cost if I am not allowed to mark a ballot?" Well, we can assure him that even if it does not carry, the expense will not be great. It is estimated that there are 131,000 resident farmers, a great majority of whom are in the married state and you have figures counting again. Out of the 800,000 population of this province it has always been admitted that there are seventy-five percent engaged in agriculture. All those will undoubtedly have the privilege of voting. Then we have to consider those in towns and cities who have an equity in grain. They, too, should be allowed to vote. Taking the province all through, 365,129 ballots were cast at the last election, and of that number who do vote on questions of provincial importance there will not be many who will not have the privilege of voting, and if you divide that number by the \$125,000 which is the amount it is estimated it will cost for the taking of this vote, it will not cost much per head or much per vote. We feel absolutely sure that we are working for the people in asking for this, and we feel sure that it will carry. We feel so sure it will carry that we are prepared, in the event of it carrying, to pay the sum of \$100,000 to the Government for the taking of this ballot. If it costs \$125,000 and it does not carry, it would be even then a small contribution by the people of this province who have not voted towards hearing the voice of the farmers on the question in which they are so vitally interested.

Mr. Parker (Pelly): Might I ask a question: Who do you say "we" are? Whom do you mean by "we" when you say we would pay?

Mr. Greaves: I was a little forward. I was speaking as already being a member of the hundred percent Pool. The hundred percent Pool will pay the \$100,000 to the Government. At least, I am informed those are the conditions.

Mr. Therres (Humboldt): How does it work if it does not carry?

Mr. Greaves: If it does not carry then I do not say it would be paid by the Pool.

Mr. Therres: Somebody has to pay it.

Mr. Greaves: The province has to assume other responsibilities by other undertakings and aims, and this would be directed to the aims and advantages of the farmer.

It may be argued by some who are opposed to this movement, that it has never been tried out in other parts of the world and that compulsory pooling has never

been provided for. Well, in looking over the other parts of the world we find that, in many countries, compulsory pooling is in operation. The Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Act of British Columbia was one—and I can immediately hear the voice of those opposed to it say, “yes, but that was declared *ultra vires*”. It may be found that this Act will be too. That is the least of my worries. I am not so absolutely sure that, when the voice of the people of this province and the voice of the Dominion of Canada has been heard strongly enough through the vote on the hundred percent Pool by legislation, those acts could not be amended. There is a House of Parliament at Ottawa sitting, and the matter can be referred to it, and then any Act can be amended if it is necessary. I do not think there is the least doubt of the voice of the people.

In addition to British Columbia there was South Africa. I had the pleasure of residing there for some years, and, at that time agriculture was in a deplorable condition. But we find that South Africa today is operating a pool in the Union of South Africa. That pool commenced and was organized in 1925, and it came about through petition from seventy-five percent of the growers in the voluntary pool asking for it to become a compulsory pool, and it became compulsory. They handle wheat, oats and barley and they have other pools that handle the other commodities the primary producers are interested in. They handle ostrich feathers and tobacco. I believe I am right in saying that, three years ago, the condition of the man running an ostrich farm and selling ostrich feathers was very poor, but they found the solution of their difficulties in the pool.

We go to Queensland and find there has been a Pool in Queensland since 1920. Queensland raises practically no wheat for export, and yet her Pool there was a success, and in 1926 an Act was passed to bring every farmer within the control of The Farming Act compulsorily. This was brought into being by a vote. Sixty percent was sufficient to carry it if fifty percent of those entitled to vote cast a ballot. And, again, following it in South Africa, we find that the Pool sells every manner of thing and the condition of the producer is much better. Both these Acts provided for the opportunity to vote it out, and they never were voted out.

In 1927, New South Wales passed its Marketing Act. Sixty-six and two-thirds was sufficient to carry this Act.

Then we come to England and Scotland, and being an Englishman I may be pardoned a little pride when I say that England is the greatest of all countries and one does well to see what they have done there. We find that the present House of Commons has passed a Marketing Bill controlling the marketing of all farm produce and livestock. It becomes operative through decision. They have counties there, and provision is made whereby the counties are divided into areas and these areas become the unit under this legislation. So we say that it is not a new idea. It has been growing throughout the whole world, and we in this country are interested in raising commodities just as they are in other parts where it has been tried. In Canada we have not the central body, though the industrial enterprises have. The farmers must organize themselves or be crowded out of existence, and there is throughout the world a tendency and a feeling that all selling should be within the control of one body. Go to the Argentine and we find small co-operative institutions being organized there.

We are, at the present time having a lot of free, unsolicited advice on this question, coming from those often who know nothing about the production of grain. I think I am correct in saying I have had more free advice during the past few months from lawyers and doctors than I ever have had at any other time. You do not expect to get advice from that class of professional man free. I believe it would not have been free if it were valuable. They tried to convince me that it would be ruination if this were adopted. We are not asking under this legislation for any financial assistance at all. It is said, “what will become of you if you get into difficulties? You will go to the Government.” Well, I think that is a very unfair thing for anybody to say. Is there any body of people in the Dominion of Canada today who have had less financial assistance than the farmers? Let us cast our minds back to the times when the railways were being built: What did the Government do for the railways? What about the \$246,000,000 to the C.P.R. and the \$250,000,000 to the C.N.R.? What about the huge amount to the G.T.P.? They say, “it was for the opening up of the agricultural belt of the West”, I know. But the agriculturalist has been paying for it ever since, and he will continue to pay for it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just here, in looking over the question, we find that in the crop year 1924-25, when wheat was around \$1.66 a bushel, the Canadian Pacific Railway charged us around 14 cents a bushel, and if we want to ship that wheat the C.P.R. still will take its full share. Coming down to the year 1930, for instance, when wheat is hardly worth anything, the railways still take their toll and we are still assessed the sum of twelve cents on each bushel for the hauling of grain, and if the first carload is not sufficient to pay the freight on the shipment, you have to give them another carload. That is the condition; the railways always take their toll.

Let us look further into the condition of the railways. Let us look at the domestic freight rates. It is a fact that we cannot ship our coarse grains to British Columbia to the poultry growers there, except by paying tremendously great freight rates. Go to Ontario! Last year, 14,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped into Ontario from the United States for feed purposes. What happened to us in this western part of Canada? We are thousands of miles from the seaboard, as my honorable friend from Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) said the other day. We are in an unenviable position as far as freight rates are concerned, and every time we ship to the seaboard, we have to pay almost double for it and, in spite of the vast market both to the east and to the west of us, we have practically no market whatever because of exorbitant freight rates.

But irrespective of all these conditions, the railways, in addition to being subsidized by the Government, have always taken their toll from the western agriculturalist. We hope that the domestic freight rates will be adjusted so that we can supply our domestic market, at the least. We would have a first-rate market in Ontario for our coarse grains were it not for the freight rates. We could be supplying the poultry growers of British Columbia were it not for the freight rates. And these matters must be adjusted if the welfare of the farmer is to be attained.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us consider for a moment the Grain Trade. The honorable member for Souris (*Mr. Fraser*) a day or two ago, gave us a very fine outline of the Grain Trade. I have no criticism to make about that, I am only going to discuss what I can see, for I have never lost a cent on the Grain Exchange, and for that reason, I do not pretend that I am able to tell honorable members of the House all the secrets of that pernicious institution. The Grain Exchange was organized in Winnipeg, in 1905, and opened for trading in grain futures, and it was devised for the protection of speculation to enable grain to be held until a buyer came along. This happened not only in Winnipeg, but we find the same thing happening in the United States, facilities provided for grain futures trading, and from figures that are available, I find that the operation of the grain exchanges in the United States are tremendous, and I have read that the same grain was bought and sold eighteen times during the past year.

Now that system was all right as long as no other, and better, method came along. But let us see how it stands up under adverse conditions! Let us go back to March 31, 1917, and we find that on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Northern futures, closed at \$1.90. One month later, that is on April 30, 1917, the closing price was \$2.82 and on May 3, it had risen to \$3.05. What happened? The Grain Exchange closed voluntarily. Why did it close? It could not function. That is why I say that in times of crisis it has always fallen down. What happened then? A Board of Supervision was appointed which set the balance of the 1916 crop at a basis of \$2.40 for No. 1 Northern. Afterwards, the Grain Board was set up under the Act of 1917, and it set the price of the 1917 crop at \$2.21 a bushel and the 1918 crop at \$2.24, basis No. 1 Northern.

The Grain Board went out of business, and then on July 22, 1919, the Grain Exchange opened up again with No. 1 Northern at \$2.10. Seven days later, that is on July 29 (really only five trading days after it opened) the price had reached \$2.44 and the Exchange closed again, proving again that it could not stand up under a crisis. The Government stepped in and closed the Exchange, and the Government then set up the Wheat Board which was appointed for one year to handle the 1919 crop at a price of \$2.15 plus 48 cents—or a price of \$2.63 per bushel. I do not think any farmer in Western Canada was dissatisfied with the operations of the Wheat Board, and so when its year was up we asked the Hon. Charles Dunning, who was then Premier of Saskatchewan, to take the matter up so that it could be brought under the Grain Board, as I have already explained.

Mr friend from Souris (*Mr. Fraser*) said the other day that he was quite satisfied with his operations during the period of the Grain Board, but I contend, Mr. Speaker, that what I have said proves that the Grain Exchange does not stand up under a crisis.

Now, Sir, what is going to happen in the future?

Let us go back to the year 1890. In that year, America had a tremendous crop and flooded Denmark with cheap wheat with the result that the farmers on the reclaimed land in Denmark could not compete with the price and so the Danish farmer was driven out of growing. He went into livestock instead, to his great benefit, although he did not realize it at the time. In doing that, the Danish farmers set themselves up to the world as co-operators, and through their co-operative institutions eventually they have built up an enormous trade, particularly in Britain, for the products of their farms, and without co-operation they would never have accomplished that. They have practically captured the markets of the world for their farm commodities.

We have today Russia and the Argentine as our strongest competitors in the grain business. In the Argentine, the growers on the average are only a few miles from the seaboard, and their conditions do not compare with ours. We have Russia today, and we hope never to operate under the same conditions as exist there. But, as a matter of fact, she has taken our market from us, and has shipped into Great Britain great quantities of wheat and other farm commodities.

Going back to the Argentine; there they have an average haul of 50 miles to seaboard, as compared with our twenty-two cents a bushel to the terminals. Then again, though that condition does not apply to Russia, they are producing their wheat under conditions of semi-slavery, and so can undersell us.

Well, Mr. Speaker, what can be said? I can hear some say that the Wheat Pool lost our trade with Great Britain, the finest market in the world. To this I can say that the Wheat Pool never lost trade with Great Britain. As a matter of fact, since it was organized, its trade with Britain has increased, and I have some figures in that connection. These figures show that the Pool supplied no less a percentage of the wheat shipped to Britain in any year than 49.5. It supplied over 53 percent. in 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930. These figures, I think, contradict and disprove any suggestion that the Pool has lost ground in England. They prove that the claim is not verified by the facts.

Russia only stepped in this year, but what about next year? Can we compete under the conditions and secure a return on which the greater number of our producers can live? We have to take action quickly to get the British market. I contend we must beat our competitors to it or get out.

Some of my friends seem to think there is a prospect of getting it all right, and my honorable friend from Maple Creek (*Mr. Spence*) seems to think it can be got under conditions of trade which will assure Britain of a market here for her goods. In this connection let me remind him again that the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary of State for the Dominion, was over here some time ago and he had something of that in his mind. He made a speech about it a short time ago which was a revelation to some of us, showing, as it did, how industry is organized today. In giving an account of his trip to Canada, he said this:

“When I was in Canada, I asked several firms why they, with their business connections, did not give the Britisher a chance, and one firm told me why. They showed me correspondence which revealed they had invited British firms to tender, in a certain instance, but, because of an American connection, they were not allowed to tender. I went to the responsible people and I got that arrangement altered.”

“Mr. Thomas gave another illustration from his trip to Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways had promised him (Mr. Thomas) they would give preference to Britain. American and British firms tendered for one contract, then the British firm found they were forbidden to take it and had to increase their tender price.”

Mr. Spence: What paper is that from?

Mr. Greaves: This is from that glorious paper that speaks the truth and nothing but the truth—*The Regina Morning Leader* of February 13, 1931.

Further on, it says:

“The South African High Commissioner in London had told him less than nine months ago, that an order for 53,000 tons of steel rails could have been obtained by Britain but for the fact that international arrangements prevented a tender being submitted.

“He (Mr. Thomas) sent for the steel firm concerned and had asked them if they were aware of what the country would think when it was known that with men working three days weekly and many not at all, they had refused, or did not dare, to tender for the order. They told him they would have to pay a fine of a shilling a ton if they accepted.”

Mr. Speaker, under those conditions, there is not much hope that we can look for any extension of our trade with Great Britain on a trade basis, such as has been mentioned. But we do think that, by the organization of the Pool on a hundred percent basis, by cutting down the handling charges on our grain and by the farmers of Western Canada putting forth every effort to cut production costs as far as possible, there is hope for us yet. But we have to get action quick or the grain trade will beat us to it.

So far as the banks are concerned, they are not much in support of the Pool idea, and they, with the financial institutions, control the whole fabric of trade and commerce in the country. They will not do much to help us; that is our experience in the past.

Now, Sir, if our opponents can tell us how to transfer some of the \$900,000,000 of our imports from the United States to Great Britain it might be possible for us to agree that Great Britain would buy more of our commodities from us, but they have not done that yet.

I believe that the future prosperity of Western Canada and of the grain growers is bound up in this question. The whole question at present is in the balance, and the issue is whether the grain grower will be forced out of business, or his standard of living forced down, or whether, by co-operation on a more intensive scale we will elevate the farmers of this country to the standard on which we wish them to live. Let us not forget, Mr. Speaker, that if the grain grower goes down, Canada goes down, for there is not an industry that can survive if the grain growers of these prairies are forced out of business.

Therefore, I think I am justified today in speaking to this motion which I now move, seconded by Mr. Parker (*Pelly*):

“That, in the opinion of this Assembly, legislation should be enacted at the present session to provide:

1. That a referendum be conducted by the Government of all parties by whom, or on whose behalf, grain is produced in the Province of Saskatchewan, on the question of whether or not all grain grown in the province should be marketed through a single marketing organization operating on a pooling plan; and
2. For the creation of a marketing organization on a pooling plan:
 - (a) With power to market all grain produced in the Province of Saskatchewan;
 - (b) To be controlled by those parties by whom, or on whose behalf, grain is produced, each of such parties having one vote in the affairs of the organization;

- (c) With power to take over all of the assets and liabilities of the organization known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, which organization was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Saskatchewan, such Act being Chap. 26, of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1924, and amendments;
- (d) To be operated and with powers generally similar to the aforementioned Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, as outlined in the said Act of Incorporation;
- (e) To finance itself without Government assistance."