

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN**  
**First Session — Twelfth Legislature**  
**13th Day**

**Monday, March 2, 1953**

The House met at three o'clock p.m.

On the Orders of the Day

**RE OIL DISCOVERY**

**Hon. J.H. Brockelbank** (Minister of Natural Resources): — Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I announce there has been another successful oil strike in our province. It is SohioWapella No. 9-34, located on section 34, township 14, range 1, W 2nd, five miles southwest of Wapella. They have oil at three different zones: there is eight feet of pay zone in the Wapella sand, eight feet in the top of the jurassic, and 12 to 14 feet in the bottom of the jurassic. They have had good recoveries from each section on drill stem tests. They are now casing and coring, and will presently be moving the rig to another legal sub-division on the same section.

This makes a total of nine wells that have been drilled in the Wapella field, eight of them are producers and one was a dry hole.

**STATEMENT BY MR. LOPTSON RE VOTE**

**Mr. A. Loptson** (Saltcoats): — When the vote was taken on Friday I notice, according to the records, that several members are absent. Among them was myself and I want to make it clear to you, Mr. Speaker, that had I been here I would have voted for the amendment.

**SECOND READING**

**Bill No. 44 – An Act respecting the Department of Mineral Resources.**

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** —Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 44, which is an Act respecting the Department of Mineral Resources, I think it would be fitting if I gave some reasons why the present Department of Natural Resources should be divided and a new Department of Mineral Resources set up. I hope, in the few remarks that I have to make, that I will be able to show to the House very good reasons for the setting up of a new Department.

The business of the Department of Natural Resources has grown, I believe, quite beyond the optimum size in not only the number and variety of activities which it undertakes, but also in the volume of business which it handles, to get the most economical and efficient administration

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That does not mean that it would not be possible to continue the administration of the Department as it is, but I think that, at this stage, we could, by this division, get more economical and efficient administration by making the division.

Fortunately, there is a very logical line of division in the Department. On the one hand we have now the Mineral Resources Branch. The Mineral Resources Branch, at the present time, deals with petroleum, all the permits and leases, the drilling licences, the supervision of the drilling, and the collecting of information. The Mineral Resources Branch also deals with industrial minerals, such as the mineral salts, clay of different kinds, coal, and we have also, of course, sand and gravel. In addition that Branch handles the quartz or hard rock minerals in the far north of the province.

Then we have, also, the Resources Utilization Branch. This Branch is composed of some technical employees, scientists who make a study of certain of our resources, with a view to getting information as to the possibilities of their use. Their work is directed principally to those minerals classed as industrial minerals – the clays, salts and coal. These two Branches are closely related and will form the new Department.

On the other hand, we have the Forestry Branch (which has several divisions), the Fishery Branch, the Game and Fur Branch. Now these three Branches, Mr. Speaker, are what might be called 'programme' branches. Their work is to gather information in regard to these resources of forest, fisheries and game and fur, and to work out programmes for the best management of these resources. The actual programme is put into effect by the field administration, and in the field administration we have five Natural Resources districts – the three across the centre of the province, at Hudson Bay, Prince Albert and Meadow Lake, the northern district, and, more recently, a southern district. So the field administration is practically all carried out by the district organizations, leaving the important work of basic study and designing of programme to the programme branches.

The northern district also has the additional responsibility of giving the local government services in that area of the province. It takes similar responsibility to the responsibilities of the Local Improvement District Branch in regard to local improvement districts in the settled portion of the province. There has been a great deal of construction work. We have a Construction Branch that does work from buildings to road construction. We have a Surveys Branch, which surveys town sites where required, and does survey work for certain other departments of the Government. We have a Radio Branch, which supplies radio communication necessary between our offices for the purposes of administration and fire control, between our offices for the purposes of administration and fire control, and also supplies a system of communication over all the northern part of the province. There is also a Conservation Education Branch, which carries on the very important work of helping to make the public aware of the importance of proper conservation and management of these resources.

Then we also have the Provincial Museum and the Parks Branch, so you can see, Mr. Speaker, that the Department, as it stands at the present time, has a great number and variety of activities. It

goes all the way from fish to oil and from uranium and gold to forest and game.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the Deputy Minister and the Assistant Deputy Minister and to the Branch heads of the Department, as well as all of the staff. I think that, under circumstances which have been difficult, they have given their best service. They have been very loyal to their work; their efficiency and industriousness has certainly been good. I have tried to impress upon all of them the importance of the trust which is imposed in them: that is the protection, the care and management of the public domain in our resources. I think I have been successful, with the help of others, in impressing upon the staff the importance of the work that they are doing, and to what an extent they are serving the people of the province.

It might be well also, to give to the House some other comparisons to show the growth of the Department of Natural Resources in recent years. One good measure, of course, is the budget. First, let us take the revenue from the Department of Natural Resources. In the fiscal year ending in 1941, the revenue was \$907,000; four years later, in the fiscal year ending 1945, the revenue was \$1,724,000 – almost twice as much as four years previously. Then we go on another four years to the fiscal year ending in 1949, and we find the revenue was \$2,875,000, and coming to the current year of 1952-53, which will come to an end at the end of this month, we estimate that the revenue for this current year will be something in excess of \$5 million.

On the expenditure side of the picture, Mr. Speaker: in the fiscal year ending in 1941, the expenditure was \$581,000; in 1945, \$603,000; in the fiscal year ending in 1949 the expenditure was \$1,965,000, and this year, our expenditure will be approximately \$2,600,000.

I would also like to make some staff comparisons. In 1941, the total permanent and temporary staff was 189; in 1945, it was 184; in 1949 the staff was 252, and at the present time it is 349.

Now these three comparisons that I have given to you when they are put together, themselves make an interesting comparison, because we find that the revenue has, since 1941, multiplied five times. We find that the expenditure has multiplied a little less than five times, and that the staff is less than double what it was in 1941, when we were getting less than one-fifth of the revenue and spending just over one-fifth of the expenditure.

In administering resources, consisting of forests, fish and fur and game, it is necessary to have a large field staff, and on March 1 – well I can say today, Mr. Speaker, as this is March 2 – we have 83 field staff, consisting of field officers, game wardens and conservation officers. The districts administered by these field officers are, in many cases, very large indeed, even in the most concentrated area, across the central portion of the province. In the forest area, a field officer does have a very considerable district in which to administer the various matters that come under his responsibility, and I am sure that we have not got too many of them, and many times I believe that if we are going to do the very best job in administration of our resources, we may probably need to have a few more field officers than we have at the present time.

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The Department of Natural Resources employs a large number of technical and scientific staff as well. They are a great variety of people: geologists, petroleum engineers, mining engineers some civil engineers and land surveyors; we have chemical engineers, biologists, forest engineers and assistant foresters – in total, 98 in the staff that are classed as technical and scientific, as at this date.

I would like to make a comparison in regard to the Mineral Resources Branch itself, because probably in no other part of the Department has the growth and expansion been more outstanding. On March 1, 1941, the Mineral Resources Branch had a staff of 6; in 1945, on the same date, the staff was 5; in 1949 it had grown to 22 and, at the present time, we have a staff of 64. That growth has been rapid, particularly from 1946 or 1947 until the present time, and periods of rapid growth do bring their problems with them. We are interested in knowing what was the cause of that growth, what made it necessary for the staff to be increased. Now, I will try to give you some comparative figures in regard to the development that has been taking place in the Province of Saskatchewan.

First, in connection with petroleum: Saskatchewan has always been quite a bit behind Alberta in the matter of exploration and development of petroleum resources. For example, in the years from 1934 to 1943, inclusive – that is ten years – in Alberta 574 wells were drilled in those ten years, whereas in Saskatchewan, only 129 wells were drilled, and only five of those 129 wells were over 3,000 ft. deep, and only 32 of the 129 wells were over 1,000 ft. deep so I think we cannot but admit that we have been quite a bit behind Alberta in the exploration and development of oil.

But, Mr. Speaker, I think that we are catching up. In Saskatchewan, in the eight years from 1945 to 1952 inclusive, there were 1,094 wells drilled in this province. In Alberta, not taking the same years, but taking eight years out of a similar period of their development – that is, from 1940 to 1947 inclusive, which takes in the discovery year of Leduc, as Leduc was discovered early in the year 1947; in those eight years in Alberta, 992 wells were drilled. In the eight years I gave you for Saskatchewan, ending with December, 1952, there were 102 more wells drilled here than in the eight years up to and including the year of the discovery of Leduc in Alberta. So I think it is reasonable to point out that we are very definitely catching up with Alberta, and there are a goodly number of people who express the opinion that it is only a matter of a few years until Saskatchewan will outdistance Alberta; that I do not know.

The number of wells drilled for petroleum in Saskatchewan produces some interesting comparisons, also. In 1943, there were 25 wells drilled in the province; in 1947, four years later, there were 107 wells drilled; then in 1950, there were 124 wells drilled in Saskatchewan, and that is the first year for which I have the record of any core-hole drilling programme, or test holes; there were 26 test holes or core holes drilled that year. Then, in 1951, we had 148 wells drilled in the province and 253 core holes drilled that year. In 1952 – I think I heard someone saying we had 100 wells – actually we had, in 1952, 496 wells drilled, and 774 core holes drilled. I have not got any estimate of the number of shot holes for the seismic survey, but this number that I have

given you, almost 500 wells and 774 core holes drilled in 1952, does indicate a very substantial progress. For 1953, the industry estimates, or parts of the industry estimate, that there will be from 1,000 to 1,200 wells drilled in Saskatchewan.

Drilling wells, of course, is only part of the oil exploration business. In 1952, there were 37 geophysical licences issued. Those licences covered 55 parties. Two of those parties worked in the pre-Cambrian shield, the balance in the sedimentary area, and, needless to state, that is the largest number of geophysical parties that Saskatchewan has ever had working in this province.

Perhaps the House would be interested in a breakdown of the 1952 wells. There were 496 of them: 243 of them were dry, 253 were producers, a ratio of better than one producer to one dry hole. Now, to break these wells down into the two classes of wildcat wells and development wells, will give us a further picture. For example, wildcat wells – there were 214 of which 189 were dry and 25 were producers; that is a ratio of one producer for approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  dry holes in the wildcat-drilling programme. I would like to point out that a ratio in wildcatting for oil, of one producer to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  dry is a very, very good ratio, and indicates that Saskatchewan is definitely recognized by all as one of the favourable places to prospect for oil.

Now the development wells: there were 282 wells drilled to develop fields which had already been discovered; only 54 were dry, and 228 of these development wells were producers, or a ratio of a little better than 4 producers for one dry hole in the development programme.

I said, a minute ago, that Saskatchewan has been behind Alberta in the programme of exploration development and production of oil, and here is another instance. Let us take the oil produced in Lloydminster field. In the four years, from 1940 to 1943, Saskatchewan only produced in that field (as a matter of fact, it was the total production in the province) 331 barrels. In the same four years, Alberta produced 15,741 barrels, which also is quite a small amount. But we are catching up, because in the six years from 1945 to 1950 inclusive, Saskatchewan produced in the Lloydminster field, 3,300,000 barrels, while the production in Alberta was 2,700,000 barrels in the Lloydminster field.

Some figures from the oil production in Saskatchewan, to show the progress made: in 1943, the first recorded production, 331 barrels of oil; in 1948, 850,000 barrels produced; in 1952, approximately 1,700,000 barrels produced, and in December of last year, production was at the rate of over 2,000,000 barrels per year. I think it is being quite safe to estimate that in 1953, our production will not be less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million and probably could be over 3 million barrels of oil.

The December production of natural gas was at the rate of over 1-1  $\frac{1}{3}$  billion cu. ft. per year. The December production includes some new production for these towns of Brock and Kindersley, which shows that is going up, too.

In the question of proven reserves – and this is very important, probably more indicative than the production itself, because

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when reserves are discovered there must, of necessity, be some lag in getting market facilities, pipelines, refineries, etc., before production can take place; so proven reserves are interesting. Ten years ago we had almost no proven reserves at all; today we have 250 million barrels or more of oil in proven reserves – I think we are safe in saying ‘more’. The interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that that is ten times as much as the proven reserves of oil we had one year ago. In natural gas, we have proven now something over 225 billion cu. ft.; it may be very well over that.

The wells actually producing oil, produce also some interesting comparative figures, showing the growth of this new industry in our province. In March, 1947, 22 wells were producing; March, 1950, 111 wells were producing; and in December, 1952, 308 wells were producing, and we now have, at the present time, 516 wells capable of producing oil, and 35 wells capable of producing gas. Now those figures are approximate, Mr. Speaker, because I do not know whether they counted that one that I announced today, and there could be another one, today or tomorrow, too. This is, definitely, a changing figure.

In the year 1952, we had 19 oil discoveries and 7 gas discoveries. One illustration of the speed with which this has taken place is the Wapella field. It is only a couple of months (I do not remember the exact date) since that field was discovered and with this well that I announced today that makes 8 producers in the Wapella field and one dry hole.

Now, I do not want to give all of my time to the oil question because there are other important activities of the Department, so let us, for a few minutes, turn to the development which is taking place in the pre-Cambrian Shield. Our pre-Cambrian Shield, as most people know, is the very large area of 90,000 square miles. It is the same kind of pre-Cambrian rock which is found in Manitoba, northern Ontario and in Quebec. It is the largest area of the pre-Cambrian that has had up to the present time the least exploration. I would say at least 75 per cent of that pre-Cambrian area is virgin territory. But that does not mean that we have not made some progress. In 1949, there were 1,051 claims staked. In 1952, three years later, that number became 4,151, and this year, in the first two months, there have been almost 2,000 claims staked. In 1949, only 27 mining companies were licensed and active in Saskatchewan. In 1952, there were 53 companies, licensed and active and, this year at the present time, 73. It will probably be 78 or 80 by tomorrow, Mr. Speaker, because they are really interested at the present time as shown by the following: the development of the new mine at Birch Lake near Flin Flon; the discovery last Fall on Crackingstone Point, about 15 or 20 miles from Beaverlodge, a completely new area, and the later discoveries near Foster Lake in the middle of the province, in addition to the regular activity, quite strong activity, which has been going on around the older places like Lac la Ronge and Beaver Lake.

Going now to some general activities carried on by the Department, I want to point out some that are either completely new in the last few years, or have been greatly expanded during recent years. First of all among these new activities I would mention the Prospectors’ Assistance Plan. That plan has certainly met with general approval and

has been of definite help in getting more prospectors into the north.

Another new activity which was undertaken a few years ago is geological surveys. We have had from two to four parties each summer doing geological survey, geological mapping, and issuing reports. This year we hope not only to carry on the geological survey party, but also to have some aerial survey work done too. We started a new small programme of having prospectors' schools, which have definitely added to the interest of people in the province in regard to prospecting, and this year we propose to carry on and extend that work, provided our Budget Debate goes over and we get approval – I will probably tell you more about it later. We have had – and this, too, is new – resident geologists at certain points in the province, particularly at Flin Flon and at Goldfields or Uranium City.

Then, of the other parts of the Department I would like specifically to mention the Radio Branch. Some radio work was carried on for quite a time in the Department, but it is only a few years ago since the Radio Branch as such was organized and given the job of supplying the communication services for the Department, for the field officers, for the 'planes and also to rent out sets to various mining and fishing companies in the north. Communication is one of the necessary things in the north. Over 300 sets are now available. There are a number of key sets, large sets, at Meadow Lake, province of Saskatchewan, Hudson Bay, Lac la Ronge, and Stony Rapids.

In construction, we have done a job on two mining roads now, one at Black Lake and one from Black Bay on Lake Athabasca to Eldorado Mining and Refining Company site. I might mention, also, that our Constituency Branch did a good deal of work for the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company last summer, and for private individuals in that area, mining companies and others, who wanted work done. There was nobody else there to do it, and we were able to help with the development by doing this work for the companies and the individuals.

The Construction Branch has built large mileages of forest roads and fireguards. The most recent forest road is the one built from Candle lake up the east side to the White Swan Lakes, not yet completed, but a road touching anew area with timber in it and other resources as well. And fireguards – I might point out that, during the past year, and I hope during the coming year, we are proceeding with the reclamation of the Bronson Provincial Forest which had been very badly burned over in past years. The land is not good for agriculture; it is a natural area for growing trees, but trees won't grow unless the fire protection is supplied.

A branch new branch, organized a couple of years ago, is the Forest Fire Control Branch, and this is comparable to a fire department in a city or a town. It is true that, in a city, everybody is interested in preventing and subduing fires. The same is true in the Department and we have organized a Fire Control Branch whose responsibility it is to see that the equipment is in order, to keep a check on the hazards and to take necessary steps to prevent fires or to subdue them when they break out. The smokejumpers are, of course, attached to the Forest Fire Control Branch. We have now about twice as many observation towers to man; a great deal more

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of aerial patrol in fire protection work.

A new Forest Inventory Division was set up a few years ago, and is now well advanced with the inventory of our forest in the accessible area. The Forestry Management Division of the Forestry Branch was also set up, and they are working out plans for the forest industry so as to avoid the old method of cutting out a district and having to get out, but to organize as near as possible a perpetual operation on forest products.

We have, as I mentioned before, a Conservation Education Division. You could have all the best reasons in the world for protecting your forests from fires, you can have all the best equipment, and the best staff to do the job, but unless you get the public to realize the importance of protecting our forests from fires you cannot do too much about it. It is the job of this Conservation Education Branch to spearhead the programme of public information on conservation, protection and utilization of our resources.

Two new districts in recent years have been set up – northern districts and southern districts – which I commented on a few minutes ago.

Other new activities: the biological surveys, in fish. Several lakes have had biological surveys carried out in them. We also have biologists attached to our Game Branch to carry on biological surveys with regard to various kinds of game and fur. The programmes of game, fur and fish management are certainly important to us. Predator control is one that might be mentioned: first, in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, control of magpies and crows, secondly, in co-operation with the municipalities, the very effective programme which has been carried out to control coyotes, and now, moving into the north, the predator control programme to see if we cannot have some influence on the timber wolf in the north.

I would like to emphasize to this House, Mr. Speaker, the importance of the ownership and the rights and privileges of the people of Saskatchewan in this public domain in natural resources. It is our heritage and our wealth. It must be protected and developed by getting the basic information. That means all the way from forest inventory to Biological surveys, geological surveys, and a great deal more. Managing the various resources after we get the basic information is necessary, so that we can get the maximum utilization and benefit from our resources, and on the best terms possible.

The problem of enforcement of laws and regulations in regard to our resources is an important one, too, that cannot be neglected. It takes quite a bit of attention. By protection and conservation, Mr. Speaker, of our resources we can leave to our grandchildren and they to their grandchildren this rich heritage in resources which we enjoy today. So I think it is very fitting that we should be, today, giving second reading to a Bill to provide for the greater care, management and utilization of our resources and I move second reading of the Bill.

The Debate was, on motion of Mineral Resources. McCormack, adjourned.

**Bill No. 43 – An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources**

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** — Bill No. 43, which is an Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources, is a companion Bill to the one I just spoke on, because, when we are setting up a new Department of Mineral Resources, it is then necessary to go through The Department of Natural Resources Act and to delete from it all references to minerals, to the subjects that are going to be under the new Department. There will be remaining in this Department of Natural Resources (I may just review it briefly) the following Branches: forestry, fisheries, game and fur, and the administration of the five districts – southern district with headquarters in Regina, Hudson Bay District, Prince Albert District, Meadow Lake District, and the northern district which has its headquarters in Prince Albert as well. And in that Department there will also be the Construction Branch, Surveys Branch, Radio Branch, Conservation Education and the Provincial Museum. Those are being left in the old Department.

There are certain other minor amendments in the Bill which I think can very well be discussed in Committee of the Whole. I would therefore move that the Bill respecting the Department of Natural Resources be now read a second time.

(Motion agreed to.)

**Bill No. 45 – An Act to amend The Mineral Resources Act**

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** — The Bill to amend The Mineral Resources Act contains only a couple of minor amendments and I do not think we would need to discuss them at all at this stage. We can very well discuss them in Committee and I would move second reading of the Bill.

(Motion agreed to.)

**Bill No. 46 – An Act to amend The Fisheries Act**

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** — Mr. Speaker, this is an Act to amend The Fisheries Act. The principal amendment in the Bill is to provide a means whereby better control of bootlegging of fish from one province to another can be arrived at. We have had meetings with the fishery officials of other provinces, with the Dominion fishery officials, and this has been one of the difficult problems because it is very important to see that a commodity such as fish, which is a very perishable commodity, is marketed under close supervision and control so as to ensure to the consumer not only a product that is fit for human consumption but that is a good product. The principal amendment here is to enable us to have better control on shipments that are coming into the province from Manitoba, and I would move the second reading of the Bill.

(Motion agreed to.)

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**Bill No. 47 – an Act to repeal an Act respecting the Village of Goldfields**

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** — This bill, which is an Act to repeal an Act, respecting the Village of Goldfields, is at least for the time being writing ‘finis’ to a story of northern Saskatchewan. In the ‘thirties, the discovery of gold ore in the Goldfields area was made. After considerable exploration the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company decided that they had a mine. They put some millions of dollars into the mine and smelter at Goldfields. They put a lot of money into the development of the power plant, located about 7 or 8 miles away. They went into operation. Probably because of two things, one that the ore was certainly not any better than they expected, maybe not quite so good, and that costs of operation at the beginning of the war began to go up (they went into operation about 1939) it became uneconomic to mine that gold. But in the period during which the mine was built, and in the period during which it was operating, quite a large number of people of necessity moved into the area and the settlement organized as a village, the village of Goldfields. It carried on for a short time.

When the mine closed down people left the village, in a great many cases taking nothing with them except their clothing and probably some of their linen and dishes; houses were left with furniture, the theatre was left with all its furniture in it. The first time I made a trip to Goldfields (it is now a few years ago), the poolroom still had a pool table in it. It was really a ‘deserted village’. There was no Council and so, back in the early ‘40’s, an administrator for the village was appointed and his job was to pay up the bills by collecting some of the back taxes. Needless to state most of the people cased to pay taxes on their property in Goldfields. Then came the discovery of the uranium ore in the Goldfields area. A great deal of work was done on the Nicholson mine which is just a mile or so away from Goldfields. Unfortunately that has not turned out and they have cased working there for the time being. when the discoveries by Eldorado on Beaver lodge Lake came along, but this was too far from the Village of Goldfields. With the discoveries there was a temporary comeback for the village.

We passed, a couple of years ago, an Act to provide for the dissolution of the Village of Goldfields, it going back as a part of northern administration district. It was provided in that Bill that the money we collected in this winding-up from arrears of taxes, and they were settled on a compromise basis, or arrears of payments on the lots, was to be spent in improvements in the Village of Goldfields. Now, Mr. Speaker, with the establishment of Uranium City, which is only a few miles away, located on this mining road between Black Bay and Beaverlodge Lake where Eldorado is located, Goldfields has become again completely deserted.

There is a small amount of money to the credit of that fund which was set up by the previous Act, and this Act does two things: it repeals the former Act, wipes out all trace of the Village of Goldfields from our statutes, and gives authority to spend that small amount of money in the northern District for improvements. I would move second reading of this Bill with some degree of regret to see a mining town come to its end.

(Motion agreed to.)

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

**Hon. Mr. Brockelbank:** — This is an Act to amend The Prairie and Forest Fires Act. These amendments are necessary to bring the Act up to modern times. Needless to state it was first drafted in the days when horses were much more important than tractors and aeroplanes were not much heard of. This provides for authority to commandeer and use this modern machinery in checking fires, along with another minor amendment or two. I would move that this Bill be now read a second time.

(Motion agreed to.)

**Bill No. 40 – An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1945**

**Hon. W.S. Lloyd** (Minister of Education): — Mr. Speaker, in moving Second Reading of this Bill which is an Act to amend The Department of Education Act, I think I might well take a minute of the House's time to refer to a pamphlet which was left on the desks of all the members, earlier this afternoon. It is the pamphlet announcing 'Education Week' which is being observed throughout Canada during this week – that is from March 1 to March 7. The activities of Education Week are widely sponsored, and I hope members of the Assembly have the opportunity to peruse not only the pamphlet but the other material that will be appearing in the press from time to time during the week, some of the addresses on the radio and perhaps some of the activities in various communities throughout the province.

One of the important aspects of an educational system which the activities of the week will draw to the attention of the people generally is, of course, that activity which provides for the training of teachers. The training of teachers in the province of Saskatchewan for many years has been carried on in part in our Provincial Normal Schools as we call them, and in part in the College of Education which is a part of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

The amendment which stands before us in Bill No. 40 and also the amendments provided in Bill Nos. 41 and 42, is to change the name of the teacher-training institutions to another name which is considered a more apt and appropriate description for those institutions. As I mentioned earlier, we have called them Normal Schools. The origin of the name Normal School is one which goes back, if I remember my history of education properly, to some time and some place in the development of education in France. Actually it is not a name which has any particular significance as the name of an institution which trains teachers. We are proposing, in these Bills, to which I have made reference, to change the name of our provincial training institutions from Normal Schools to Saskatchewan Teachers' College or Colleges. That is, we will have a Saskatchewan Teachers' College at Moose Jaw, operated by the Department of Education; we will have a Saskatchewan Teachers' College in Saskatoon, operated by the Department of Education as well.

I should give just a few reasons as to why we think this change is desirable. The suggestion came, I believe originally, from

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members of my own staff, the superintendents of schools and the members of the staff at Normal Schools. It was then discussed at several of the meetings of the advisory committee to the Normal Schools. This advisory committee is made up of representatives of teachers, of trustees and of the College of Education. After these discussions, all were agreed that the institutions could be more properly called "Teachers' Colleges" than the old name of Normal Schools.

Each of the institutions does have a staff of a reasonable size, a staff of very well-trained, effective educationalists. I may say, too, that the work of the Normal Schools or Teachers' Colleges (as they will be known in the future) is recognized by the University as the equivalent of first year in the college of Education. In other words, the students who attend the normal school course go, not into the first-year work at the College of Education, but into the second-year work at that College, and, therefore, it is evident that they are doing work which is accepted as being of that college level.

The name is more descriptive and more fitting, and we think it will give to these very important institutions some additional and some well-deserved prestige. We think the fact of going to a college has some small additional attraction or appeal to students, rather than going to an institution which is called just another school.

I could add that it is, of course, in keeping with something of a trend. I believe that the Province of Ontario, for example, is moving in a similar direction this year, or has moved in that direction, with regard to its normal schools also.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I move Second Reading to Bill No. 40, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1945.

(Motion agreed to.)

The Assembly adjourned at 6:00 p.m.