

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN
SIXTH SESSION – FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE
12th day**

Friday, February 21st, 1964

The Assembly met at 2:30 o'clock
On the Orders of the Day

WELCOME TO STUDENTS

Mr. Allan L. Stevens (Rosetown): — Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are proceeded with I would like on your behalf, and on behalf of all other hon. members of this house, to extend a welcome to a group of high school students who are in the west gallery. They are the entire high school enrolment from the village of Mildred and are accompanied by their teachers, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Pesko, Mr. Arsenault and Miss McCallum. I am sure all members of this house would wish to join with me in wishing that this high school group will have a very pleasant, interesting, and informative day here in the capital city and that they will return this evening with a much better understanding of how our great system of democracy works after watching the legislature of Saskatchewan in session.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Hon. J.H. Brockelbank (Provincial Treasurer): — Mr. Speaker, I have a message from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Speaker: — His Honour the Lieutenant Governor transmits estimates of certain sums required for the services of the province for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1964, and recommends the same to the consideration of the assembly.

Mr. Brockelbank: — Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that His Honour's message, the estimates and supplementary estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Motion agreed to.

BUDGET DEBATE

Hon. J.H. Brockelbank (Provincial Treasurer): — Mr. Speaker, it is my honour and privilege at this time to rise to move the traditional Motion of Supply. This is the second occasion for me to submit the annual budget to the assembly and it is again my good fortune to be able to present a bright, economic, and financial picture. All of us in Saskatchewan can be truly thankful for the favourable conditions we are enjoying.

In beginning this budget message today with the review of the economic background, I should like first to take note of recent developments at the national and international levels. Although our province has now achieved a more diversified and stable economic base, our economy still remains sensitive to events in the world beyond our boundaries.

In this context two international trends of economic significance to Canada stood out in 1963. First, economic growth in the United States, Japan and western Europe was greater than had been expected. In the United States, an expected economic decline did not materialize. Instead, although the growth rate was less than the previous year, gross national production in that country increased by five per cent. The generally favourable conditions in Canada's chief trading partners, together with devaluation of the Canadian dollar led to a significant expansion of the country's exports.

The second international trend of significance to Canada was the improvement of world commodity prices. Since a large part of our exports consists of raw materials, this has been of major benefit to our country. The most noteworthy aspect for Western Canada has been the strengthening of world wheat prices which stemmed from the dramatic improvement in the international supply-demand picture.

These favourable external trends and the bumper grain crops in the prairie region have given us a substantial boost to the Canadian economy. As a result of gross national production is now estimated at about 42.8 billions of dollars for 1963, an increase of 2.4 billion dollars or some 6 per cent over 1962. Approximately \$200,000,000 of the increase is directly accounted for by the higher than average grain yields.

The large wheat sales to the Soviet Union are also rapidly transforming much of the bumper crop into cash income. The movement of grain and resulting cash flows are stimulating the Canadian economy from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would be difficult to measure the full impact of the combination of bountiful yields and the wheat sales arising out of poor crops in China and the Soviet Union. It is regrettable that our good fortune should, in some cases, be the result of the misfortune of others. But these events surely underline in a very dramatic way the vital importance of developing permanent arrangements by which the food-producing capacity of the western prairies can be put to the service of the hungry and needy in every part of the world.

It is also worth noting that, largely as a result of expanded wheat sales, Canada's deficit on foreign trade in goods and services fell to about \$400,000,000 in 1963, the lowest since 1952. The improved balance of payments situation has made it possible for the monetary authorities to follow a policy of generally easier money, and this in turn, has greatly facilitated the high rate of expansion in the national economy.

This favourable economic picture is not to suggest that all of Canada's economic problems have been solved. Unemployment still looms large in Canada. While unemployment last year was somewhat lower than in 1962, it still averaged 5.6 per cent of the labor force. Regional income disparities remained and chronic poverty exists side by side with buoyant economic conditions. Canada must do better in utilizing its resources both human and material and in making the benefits of economic growth available to all regions and to all citizens.

Against this 1963 background, what does 1964 hold? The general consensus is that Canada's economic growth will continue into 1964, but that economic problems will remain and may even be accentuated.

There are several factors that seem likely to maintain a moderate rate of growth for Canada this year. First, there is the general expectation that the international economic climate will be favourable. Secondly, business investment seems likely to rise moderately. Thirdly, both consumer and government expenditures on goods and services are expected to increase.

All of these factors taken together should sustain the continued expansion of production in the Canadian economy. The general view is that the gross national product in 1964 should reach \$45,000,000,000. This would be about five per cent more than in 1963, a rate of growth that may be somewhat below that of the United States. Unemployment, however, is not expected to fall below 1963 levels.

I now turn to review what has happened in Saskatchewan and what is likely to happen in the immediate future.

I think everyone will concede that 1963 was a very good year in Saskatchewan. Many people have said, "Saskatchewan has never looked better".

First of all there was the crop. The yields were the best ever. Wheat yields are now estimated to have reached an average of almost 28 bushels per acre for a total of about 500,000,000 bushels which is coming close to two crops in one. Due mainly to grain production, the gross value of total agricultural output reached a record of \$1,055,000,000 in 1963, as compared to \$852,000,000 in 1962.

In assessing the Saskatchewan economy for 1963, we must then give full honours to the weather conditions and the skill of Saskatchewan farmers that made this good crop possible.

We must also allow full credit for other favourable developments in the province. Records were achieved throughout the non-agricultural sector as well. The value of mineral production reached a new high of \$280,000,000, up by almost 17 per cent from 1962. Construction activity also set a new record of \$431,000,000, 7 per cent above 1962. Total private and public investment is estimated at the record level of \$744,000,000. The value of factory shipments, too, has continued its long-term rise, reaching a new peak of about \$393,000,000. Electric power production has continued to grow at the spectacular rate which has been maintained in Saskatchewan since 1950. In total, the gross value of commodities produced in Saskatchewan is estimated at some \$2,170,000,000 in 1963, more than 14 per cent above the 1962 value.

All of this has been reflected in increased economic activity in the province. Personal income reached \$1,800,000,000, another new record. This is almost \$1,930 per capita, substantially above the national average. Retail sales in 1963 exceeded \$1,000,000,000 for the first time. Unemployment is estimated to have fallen to an annual average of 3.4 per cent, significantly below the national level of 5.6 per cent.

I believe we can also look with optimism to the future. Naturally, we cannot expect that 1964 will bring a repeat of the 1963 grain crop, but moisture conditions appear to be favourable, and it seems reasonable to forecast at least an average crop. On the basis of normal yields we can expect that the gross value of agricultural production will reach about \$665,000,000. Obviously a better than average crop could greatly improve this position.

We must remember, moreover, that much of the cash effect of the 1963 crop will be felt in 1964. This year, farm cash income in Saskatchewan could approach about \$900,000,000 or 25 per cent above 1963 levels. We may look forward then to continued vigorous stimulus from this section of our economy.

My expectation is that almost all other sectors of the Saskatchewan economy will set new records in 1964. It seems clear that increases in both petroleum and potash production will enable the mining industry to reach new levels. Construction activity should be somewhat above the 1963 peak. Manufacturing will show higher levels of production. Retail sales should exceed the billion dollar mark recorded in 1963. Employment should continue to rise, as the economy continues to diversify upon the strong base of resources development.

Indeed, on every hand, I see evidence of optimism on the part of Saskatchewan people and of renewed faith in the vitality of our economy.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — We must also from time to time take a long-run look at the economic prospects for the province. My conclusion here is that the tide of history is on Saskatchewan's side. This province has always had an abundance of natural resources but the distance from the large centers of world population has been a hindrance to development. But more and more as the supply of resource materials closer to the principal markets is depleted, this distance from large centers becomes less significant.

Potash may be taken as an illustration. There is an increased requirement for fertilizer, of which potash is an important component. The principal existing reserve of potash in the United States is being depleted. Therefore, potash development in Saskatchewan in the future will be spectacular. Spokesmen of the industry have suggested that by the end of this decade potash production may reach a level of 9,000,000 tons annually, or 75 per cent of present total world production.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — The long-run potential of other resources would seem to be promising as well. The petroleum production should mount steadily. I am personally convinced that many more discoveries of oil will be made in this province. Further developments in metal mining and in forestry can be expected. The large reserves of Saskatchewan coal will be utilized more and more. The Saskatchewan River system will be fully developed for hydro-electric power and at the same time will provide water for recreation, for irrigation, and for domestic and industrial uses.

The future for our agricultural resources in the long-run is equally bright. Increasing world demands for food will place more and more of a premium on world soil resources. This will put this province with its vast acreage in a most favorable position. Farm production in Saskatchewan should increase as the processes of science and technology are applied ever more effectively. The productivity of agriculture has increased more than that of any other sector in the postwar period. I expect this to continue. At the same time, as the provincial economic base expands, Saskatchewan agriculture will also become more diversified to meet not only the new demands for food but also the rising demands of industry.

Other processes of change can be seen at work in the Saskatchewan economy. From 1956 to 1961 the growth of urban population in Saskatchewan was the second highest of any province in Canada.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Saskatoon and Regina, for instance, are now the third and fourth fastest growing of the major cities in Canada.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Urbanization is likely to continue although perhaps at a somewhat slower rate. As this proceeds it increases the potential for industrial development. Larger concentrated local markets and larger resources of skilled labor will provide a substantial base from which Saskatchewan farmers can serve the prairie market and, indeed, national and international markets. I believe we have seen the beginning of this with the establishment of a steel plant, a cement plant, and the chemical and fertilizer plants. The continued improvement of highways and roads, the expansion of education and training institutions on every hand, new power dams, the extension of community and utility facilities generally, the meeting of new housing requirements, all of these can be expected to maintain a high level of construction in the province. The service industries should continue their rapid rate of expansion and personal income levels should continue to rise.

Some may say that this is too optimistic a view of the future. I do not believe it is.

I turn now to an examination of the fiscal position of the province. Following two small deficits, the government recorded a budgetary surplus of \$9,900,000 for the fiscal year 1962-63. The public accounts, which were tabled earlier in the session, reveal revenues of \$195,400,000 and expenditures of \$185,500,000. In the 1961-62 fiscal year, revenues were \$149,000,000 and expenditures \$152,300,000.

Mr. Speaker, I announced last year the elimination of Saskatchewan's net debt. This province is one of only three which have no net debt. Hon. members opposite, of course, take great delight in pointing only to the province's gross debt, without taking into consideration the financial assets which offset that debt. Yet surely they know that any businessman measures his net worth by totalling his liabilities and subtracting his realizable assets. Using this measure, which is identical to that of the Government of Canada, our net assets at March 31st, 1963, stood at \$23,400,000.

In the current year I expect a budgetary surplus of about \$7,000,000. All of the major revenue sources will exceed our estimates. Record mineral production and active exploration are pushing mineral resource revenues above the original estimate by some \$1,000,000. Consumption taxes, which are sensitive to cash disposable income, will be up — the Education and Health Tax by over \$6,000,000, the Gasoline Tax by \$2,000,000, and liquor profits by \$1,000,000. Revenues from the federal-provincial tax sharing arrangements may reach \$51,400,000, instead of the estimated \$49,400,000, because the national economy has grown more than was forecast a year ago.

Some expenditures have been increased, as well. The house will be asked to approve supplementary estimates of over \$12,500,000. We propose, first of all, to augment the Student Aid Fund by \$2,000,000, so that qualified students need not miss the opportunity for higher education because of lack of funds.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Hon. members will be asked to vote an additional \$3,000,000 to the university to finance an expanded capital program at both the Saskatoon and Regina campuses. Since the university is planning on a \$12,500,000 development program next year, it would have to rely on a high level of borrowing if this additional grant were not approved by the legislature.

The government has also allocated funds to permit an acceleration of provincial and municipal capital projects in the current year. The supplementary estimates include an additional \$1,350,000 for highway construction. Over \$1,000,000 is being provided for additional capital programs of the Department Natural Resources — primarily for recreational development and northern roads. An amount of almost \$850,000 is included for more municipal water assistance grants, and a further \$183,000 (net) for municipal winter works incentive programs. Capital projects of the Department of Public Works are to be advanced by some \$550,000. An additional \$870,000 has been allocated to school grants for capital purposes.

We considered that it was good management to make these funds available, once it became apparent that we were going to be in a favorable financial position. It will mean that these capital improvements will be of benefit to our citizens sooner than had been expected. It has also made possible an increase in winter employment, conservatively estimated at 152,000 man days.

A variety of smaller items will complete the supplementary spending program for the current year. The remaining surplus will be used to reduce borrowing from capital expenditures in 1964-65.

As for the public enterprises, their 1963 results also reflect the level of growth and development experienced in the province last year. Their total business volume rose by eight per cent continuing the rate of growth established in 1962. It is significant that the revenue to the Power Corporation from industrial electrical customers increased by nearly 30 per cent.

The wage and salary bill of the corporations amounted to \$31,600,000, and on the average there were 6,200 workers employed during the year. This amounted to a three per cent increase in employment by these corporations.

Net surpluses for all the corporations totalled almost \$11,000,000 — a new record figure. Both the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and the Saskatchewan Government Telephones reported significantly higher earnings. Despite losses incurred by Estevan Clay Products and Saskair, the net earnings for the Government of Saskatchewan Finance Office group of enterprises totalled over \$1,353,000. This is the third highest return on record. And Mr. Speaker, I would like to go on record without reading the table, the summary of results of operations of crown corporations for the fiscal years ending in 1963.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF CROWN CORPORATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS ENDING IN 1963

	Advances at Year-end	Surplus of Deficit
Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service	\$ 100,000	\$ 8,145
Saskatchewan Sodium Sulphate Division	1,085,000	491,570
Estevan Clay Products	751,436	195,795*
Saskatchewan Timber Board	3,877,000	406,932
Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office	—	334,738
Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company	365,688	146,515
Saskatchewan Government Printing Company	275,000	73,012
Saskair	600,000	55,491*
Saskatchewan Transportation Company	1,450,000	144,253
Sub-total	8,504,124	1,353,879
Saskatchewan Government Telephones	97,396,790	4,158,271
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	<u>420,444,951</u>	<u>5,454,199</u>
	<u>\$526,345,865</u>	<u>\$10,966,349</u>

* Deficit

As for capital financing in 1963, we borrowed \$57,500,000, a decrease of \$15,000,000 from the previous year. These funds were obtained from the following markets:

\$25,000,000 from the United States long-term bond market;
\$15,000,000 from the Canadian long-term bond market;
\$10,500,000 from the Saskatchewan Savings bond market;
\$5,000,000 from the sale of long-term bonds to various government funds; and
\$2,000,000 from the sale of a treasury bill to the Government of Canada (to finance 1/8th of this year's expenditure on the South Saskatchewan River Dam).

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I should like to include a list of the 1963 debenture issues in the record.

DEBENTURES 1963

Date	Maturity	Coupon	Payable	Amount
Jan. 1, 1963	Jan. 1, 1983	5 %	U.S.	\$25,000,000
Mar. 15, 1963	Mar. 15, 1973	5	Canada	10,488,700
June 1, 1963	June 1, 1978	5¼	Canada	5,000,000
July 15, 1963	July 15, 1982	5¼	Canada	15,000,000

I would also like to remind members that the fourth issue of Saskatchewan Savings Bonds will go on sale on Monday, March 2nd. Once again this affords Saskatchewan people an opportunity to invest in the development of their own province, as they have done with confidence over the past three years.

Before turning to the budget for 1964-65, I would like to speak briefly about federal-provincial relations. In November, there was a federal-provincial conference on fiscal arrangements and a variety of other topics. While some important first arrangements and a variety of mutual concern such as public assistance programs, the administration of Indian affairs, and the machinery for federal-provincial consultation, we were greatly disappointed in the proposed tax-sharing arrangements for 1964-65. We had been led to believe, by the statements and even "pledges" of members of the present federal government, that the principle of equalization would be strengthened. Specifically, we had been led to expect the federal government was going to assure every province an equal return, on a per capita basis, from income and estates taxes. In technical parlance this concept has come to be described as "equalization to the top province". In fact, the formula proposed by Ottawa falls far short of this province.

The federal government proposes – first of all, to equalize the yields from income and estate taxes, not to the top province, but to the average of the top two. This, of course, means that the per capita returns in nine provinces will not reach the level enjoyed by the wealthiest province, – secondly, the present inequitable handling of resources revenue will be changed but not improved. Fifty per cent of the amount by which provincial resources revenues exceed the national average is to be deducted from the equalization payment. This is a wholly arbitrary deduction, one which is lacking both in reason and in equity, – thirdly, the federal government is proposing to increase the provincial share of the estate tax from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. However, it is not intended to equalize the yield from this additional 25 per cent. Since by far the largest proportion of big estates are located in the wealthiest provinces, even though they frequently have accumulated due to business activities throughout the whole of Canada, this change will be of benefit only to the wealthier provinces.

In effect, therefore, the federal government is departing even further from the original principles of equalization which it had pledged to reinstate. In Saskatchewan, as the Premier has stated, "we measure our – not just disappointment – but disillusionment in millions". We will be making every effort at forthcoming federal-provincial conferences to persuade Ottawa to reinstate the equalization principles which the Saskatchewan government has advocated for so long.

Mr. Speaker, I would like now to submit the budget for 1964-65 – the 20th budget presented by a CCF government. My colleagues and I reflected, as we prepared this budget, that it represents both the past and the future of the province. In it is to be found something of Saskatchewan's achievements during the past two decades; in it are to be found some of Saskatchewan's hopes for the future.

The figures tell a part of this story. Revenues have risen markedly along with our rapidly expanding economy. They are expected to reach \$214,800,000 next year, up from this year's revised estimate of about \$206,000,000. This is after having deducted the \$5,000,000 tax reduction which was announced last fall. Expenditures have been set at \$214,400,000, which will leave a small surplus of \$444,000. This level will maintain the programs which were pioneered in the past and will provide for new services for the future. All of these are services designed to underwrite further economic growth and to provide additional opportunities for individual and community development.

I tried last year, Mr. Speaker, to describe the central objective of the budgets of this government. May I repeat what I said: we are seeking to achieve through the programs of positive government, "a dignified, a better and more varied life for the individual". It will be evident to all of us, I am sure, that as we succeed in achieving this goal, we will succeed also in finding and in reaching new horizons for the community as a whole. Individual self-fulfillment cannot be achieved in a static or a stagnant community; to reach out to new horizons of social and economic development is to create the conditions of individual self-expression.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — This it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, is the pride of our province; the willingness to experiment, the willingness to reach for new horizons. The story of Saskatchewan is, in a sense, the story of firsts; the first to establish producer co-operatives, the first to experiment with public developmental utilities, the first to introduce more popular control into political parties and governments, the first to establish public hospital insurance, the first to establish public medical care insurance.

Mr. Speaker, there have been times — the older of us will remember them well — when these dynamics of our society seemed to have been destroyed. We emerged from the depression and from the war years, with dilapidated capital facilities, with little prospect for economic and industrial growth, and, what was worse, with little hope for the future. For a decade after that we had to preoccupy ourselves with overcoming these problems.

We in this province had to develop new and modern hospital facilities. We had to reconstruct our roads and schools. We had to find ways of bringing modern facilities to a depressed Saskatchewan; electric power, telephones, natural gas and modern amenities. We had to discover what were our resources, and to stimulate an interest in our economic potential. We had to persuade capital to come to Saskatchewan; to find people to drill oil wells, to sink potash shafts, and to establish new industries.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Such was the work of the 1940's and the early 1950's. It was in the next decade that the people of Saskatchewan rediscovered their province. We found that we did possess a rich resource endowment. We found that we could increase greatly our agricultural productivity. We found that we were capable of industrial growth. We found that we could finance a first class educational system, a first class road network, and first class community facilities. Above all we rediscovered our optimism. Out of this, Mr. Speaker, we began to reassert the pride of this province; we began to reach again for new horizons. No one can visit this province without sensing this restored confidence, this renewed dynamic.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — We in the government have tried to play our part in these developments. In successive budgets, my predecessors and I have attempted to define the role the government was seeking to play, and to relate our policies to the needs of the province. This year, Mr. Speaker, I am presenting a budget which we believe to be in the spirit of the new Saskatchewan: a budget for new horizons.

The first area I wish to examine, Mr. Speaker, is that of economic development. I believe that we have before us now, more than ever before, the prospects for a continued and growing prosperity. This outlook can be attributed both to improvements in our traditional primary activity, agriculture, and to significant development in the areas of resource use and industrial production.

The strength of our agricultural industry has been dramatically demonstrated in the current year, when production exceeded one billion dollars for the first time. Good weather is not the only factor contributing to such results. Our farmers have achieved a consistent improvement in farming methods, so that we now speak in terms of an average wheat crop of 18 bushels to the acre when formerly we spoke of 15. There has also been an increasing diversification of the farming industry, as illustrated by the rise in cattle population from 1,200,000 to 2,100,000 in a ten year period. Factors such as these, bring more stability and security not only to farmers but to the whole provincial economy.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the government's agricultural programs have also made an important contribution to this success. The agricultural representatives, the many information and extension programs, the government-sponsored research projects at the Saskatchewan Research Council and the university, all have aided the farmers in their search for better methods of farming. Drainage, irrigation, clearing and breaking programs have made more lands available for more production. The community pasture program, which is now being greatly expanded, makes possible still higher levels of livestock production. Policies for sharing in the costs of acquiring breeding stock, insecticides, emergency fodder supplies, all facilitate more production and diversification.

Nevertheless, we must continue to seek for means of achieving further improvement. The government has been particularly concerned about the problems of the smaller farmer, caused in large, by changing farm conditions. In particular, the increase in farm costs relative to farm prices has meant that small holdings can no longer offer their owner an adequate standard of living. At the same time, increasing mechanization has meant that one farmer can cultivate more acres and so make up for the decreased profit per acre. Consequently, farms increase in size, with the result that some people are displaced. The hardships caused by such adjustments can be made easier through appropriate educational and welfare programs. One way to reduce this displacement to a minimum is to make possible an increase in the intensity of farming through diversification.

Many of the existing agricultural programs contribute to more intensive farming, as I have already said. This budget also contains provision for further important steps to be taken under the proposed Agricultural Adjustment and Development Act.

As hon. members may know, this new act is intended to provide a comprehensive framework for the best use of marginal or submarginal land. The technical and the administrative skills of university scientists and department officials are to be brought together to advise upon the long-term management and investment in this land. This is a necessary adjunct to the greatly expanded program of community pastures and soil conservation projects now in full swing throughout the province. It is also proposed under the act to launch a pilot program to help farmers on small units in designated rural development areas to expand their farm enterprises to economic size. The Federal Farm Credit Corporation and The Farm Improvement Act provide the major sources of farm credit. But there is at least one urgent need for credit which is not supplied by these programs, that of rehabilitation credit. Our act is designed to search out ways of filling this gap, it will make it possible for the province to loan or guarantee loans, on favorable terms to low-income farmers for expanding livestock enterprises, constructing necessary building, bringing unused lands into cultivation, and accumulating necessary working capital.

With all this emphasis on the intensive farming operations, we have not lost sight of the possibility of extending the area of agricultural production. This budget contains provision for the commencement of a feasibility study of the Saskatchewan River Delta area north-east of Nipawin, and north of Hudson Bay. Providing the conclusions of this study are favorable, we will have the opportunity of opening up for agricultural development hundreds of thousands of acres of rich delta land.

While I have been dealing largely with the economic aspects of the agricultural sector, I would not want to omit mention of those programs which are designed primarily to enhance rural life. I refer to the family farm improvement program, which has already brought modern plumbing to approximately 11,400 farm homes; the municipal sewer and water

program under which almost \$3,000,000 in assistance will have been given to over 160 towns and villages by the end of March. The rural electrification program, which has made electric power available to about 90 per cent of Saskatchewan farms; and the assistance to rural telephone companies, which is improving telephone services in rural areas. I think also of the market grid roads which have received enthusiastic acceptance. Some 9500 miles of the proposed, 12,000 mile network have now been built, and this budget makes provisions for loans to accelerate the completion of the network.

This is the agricultural “horizon” which we in Saskatchewan are moving toward – the family farm as a richly productive part of the provincial economy and as a comfortable and satisfying way of life.

While agricultural land has always been Saskatchewan’s most productive resource, our other natural resources are adding to the prosperity and variety of life in this province to an increasing extent. In 1963, the value of mineral production reached \$280,000,000 – over \$40,000,000 in excess of the previous all time high.

The most exciting development today, of course, is the potash industry. Multi-million dollar plants are operating or being established at Esterhazy, Saskatoon, and Belle Plaine, with a fourth to start at Lanigan in the near future. Exploration is continuing and additional developments are certain. This industry has now joined with oil and uranium to put Saskatchewan on the map as a major mineral producer.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — There is also good reason for optimism about the petroleum industry. Oil production in 1963, reached an estimated value of \$166,000,000. Exploration activity has picked up considerably. Bonus bids are expected to reach \$5,500,000 in 1963-64, some \$1,400,000 over last year. The number of new wells completed in 1963 reached 571 – producing wells, Mr. Speaker – the highest level since 1957. Of particular significance is the discovery of oil at a deeper level than had hitherto been explored.

In the past year we have witnessed the start of another resource industry – helium – and production continues in other established resource areas: sodium sulphate, coal, timber, uranium salt, fish, fur. Meanwhile, exploration work and feasibility studies are being carried out by various companies, and if we are to be guided by past developments, there is every reason to expect that the next decade will bring more major resource developments.

This encouraging degree of development is a product of effective co-operation between private industry and government. Our resource departments have developed management policies which ensure a desirable level of conservation and utilization of long range benefit to industry and to Saskatchewan citizens alike. They have also supplied services such as geological mapping, core storage, statistical compilations, and resources inventories, which are necessary if private companies are to invest in exploration and development. The results of research projects carried out by the resource departments and the Saskatchewan Research Council are also available to industry.

In addition to these programs the government gives more direct assistance to industry, when circumstances warrant. We have incentive programs to stimulate mineral explorations in the north, and to encourage drilling for oil. We are also continuing our program of constructing resource access roads in the north. The budget contains provision to commence two major new roads, one from the Churchill River, north of La Ronge, to Reindeer Lake and one from Squaw Rapids to Cumberland House.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — I want to give particular mention to one very important resource – water. We have seen significant accomplishments in the handling of this resource. The Squaw Rapids Dam and reservoir is now being utilized. The South Saskatchewan Dam will, of course, provide a major new water supply in the near future. Many smaller dams, irrigation works, and drainage ditches have been constructed by the Department of Agriculture in the past few years. Ground water surveys have been carried out, or are under way, to determine the availability of supplies under ground.

However, demands on this limited resource are growing to the extent that increasingly careful management and planning will be required in the future. It is with this goal in mind that this budget provides for the formation of a new agency, the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission. This agency will incorporate the present South Saskatchewan River Development Commission and will assume responsibility for planning for future needs and for an equitable allocation of the existing water resources between competing uses.

It is through careful management programs like this that the government is doing its part to encourage private companies to invest in the development of Saskatchewan's resources. I believe that we in Saskatchewan now have before us a bright horizon, indeed, the full realization of the potentials of all our resources. This feeling of optimism was the key note of the resources conference at Saskatoon last month. Here is what the editor of the North Battleford News Optimist had to say:

There appears to be more real faith in Saskatchewan's future, than at any time within my memory. As a people, we have at last shaken ourselves free of the shadow of the Dirty Thirties.

I suppose if I were hunting for things which have influenced Saskatchewan most since settlement began here at the turn of the century I would have to settle for weather, depression and war. Until 1945, one seemed to grow out of the other as naturally as sugar comes from molasses

Earlier this week at Saskatoon I heard resources experts discussing the good and bad points, and I came away with a warm feeling that our future is brighter than ever before. Indeed Saskatchewan has been blessed with adequate resources for her people.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — We in this province have also charted the course to new horizons in the third major sector in our economy — industrial production. For years, Saskatchewan has been pioneering in new ways to attract industry. As early as 1947, we started the Industrial Development Fund, and some 75 industries and businesses have got their start with loans from this source. It is a matter of some interest, Mr. Speaker, to note that it is only during the last five years that most provinces have got around to adopting an incentive program similar to the one originated in Saskatchewan, 17 years ago.

We have also used provincial guarantees to encourage new industry, despite resistance from hon. members opposite. Some of our largest industries got started this way: Saskatchewan Cement, the Co-operative Refinery addition, the Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation, which in turn gave impetus to the formation of other industries.

In 1963, we saw a continued increase in industrial development in Saskatchewan. Of particular interest are the large new chemical and fertilizer industries, which have been commenced or announced. This past year also saw the commencement of another Saskatchewan milestone, one established by the legislature at the last session. I refer to the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation, in which we consolidated and reinforced the programs we had developed in previous years. SEDCO, you will recall, makes grants to industries to assist in research, in the training of the labour force and in the acquisition of equipment for new and expanded plant capacities. It makes loans to aid in the establishment of new industry, and may also assist in the provision of industrial sites and buildings.

We are gratified with the excellent reception that this new agency is being accorded. Legislation will be introduced at this session to extend its activities further. The budget provides for an advance of an additional \$2,000,000 to SEDCO in 1964-65.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — In the past year the new Industry Advisory Council – a joint industry-government venture for promoting industrial development – also came into being. The Council has already been of considerable assistance to the Minister of Industry and Information, and its role in the organization of the Resources Conference was of particular value.

I wish to thank the businessmen of Saskatchewan for participating with such enthusiasm and success in these new ventures.

The budget provides for other activities in the field of economic development, including the services of the Department of Industry and Information in the area of industrial research and consultation, trade information, transportation research, and training for businessmen. Provision is also made for a Women's Bureau in the Department of Labour. This new unit will give special attention to the development of vocational skills among women and girls, to the widening of their employment opportunities to the maintenance of the satisfactory working conditions and wage levels, and to the overall contribution which they can undoubtedly make to economic growth and expansion in our province.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — In summary then, this combination of new industries and of new means for stimulating more industrial development offers to Saskatchewan a prospect of increasing prosperity. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that Saskatchewan has achieved remarkable progress in the field of industrial development in recent years in spite of some geographical disadvantages and there is promise of much more to come. This success can be attributed to effective teamwork of private companies, co-operative enterprise and government. I realize that the hon. members opposite are slow to concede that this progress has occurred. I invite them to open their eyes, to look about them, to read the newspapers, and to become better informed on what is happening in Saskatchewan today.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Direct services to stimulate economic development such as I have been describing are only one part of the program. The government does much more than this to create an environment in which economic development will be encouraged. I refer to the provincial services and utilities – electric power, gas, telephones, roads – without which modern industrial and resource developments would not be possible. The production of power is a vital function of the government and it is a rapidly growing one. In 1953, the Saskatchewan Power corporation produced approximately 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of power; ten years later, in 1963, production approached two billion kilowatt hours, about five times as much. Nearly 1,000 communities and over 60,000 farms are now served with electric power, compared to about 145 communities and 200 farms two decades ago. Over 150 communities and several important industries are now served by the natural gas system which had hardly begun a decade ago. We can point out with pride to Saskatchewan's gigantic new power developments at Estevan, Saskatoon and Squaw Rapids. We can point also to the South Saskatchewan River Dam project, where work on the power plant will commence in 1964. These developments will meet the formidable new requirements for power which are caused by our rapidly expanding economy. I am particularly gratified also that this year we will fulfill our 1960 election pledge to extend natural gas to an additional 100 communities during this term of office; . . .

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — . . . not only that, Mr. Speaker, we plan to go beyond the target figure.

I need hardly say that Saskatchewan could not have attracted many of its new industries if it had not been able to assure prospective companies that an adequate, economical, and reliable source of power was available. At the same time, our citizens have the advantage of all the refinements of modern living associated with electric power; and they have in natural gas, a clean and economical fuel. Public ownership and long term planning have made it possible to provide these services at a relatively low cost, despite the widely dispersed nature of our population.

Another crown corporation, Saskatchewan Government Telephones, facilitates economic development through the provision of a modern communications network. This, too, is a rapidly growing utility. In 1953, there were about 105,000 telephones on the system; ten years later,

this had more than doubled, reaching 215,000. The number of community dial offices has increased from 18 to 88 in the same period, and the budget provides \$2,500,000 to establish 29 more in 1964. The new microwave facilities and the introduction of direct distant dialing also illustrates the point that Saskatchewan Government Telephones is second to none in keeping up with the latest technical advance.

Efficient transportation systems are also necessary for economic development. Saskatchewan used to be notorious for its highways – rough when dry, muddy when wet. However, this is no longer the case. Despite the fact that this province has more road mileage than any other province in Canada, and a much higher per capita mileage, our road system now compares favorably with any other. Few people would have believed even just ten years ago, that Saskatchewan would have nearly 4,000 miles of dust-free highways by this time. But we do have this now, Mr. Speaker, and I am willing to predict that within the next decade we will have 8,000 miles of dust-free highways in Saskatchewan.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — The 1964-65 budget for the Department of Highways and Transportation has been set at \$26,700,000, an increase of almost \$4,000,000 over the current year. This is the highest net provincial budget for the Highway system in Saskatchewan's history. It includes provision to increase our dust-free network by 540 miles, to over 50 per cent of the highway system.

The budget also provides for a substantial start on a new objective – the improvement of traffic routes through urban centers. We plan to increase substantially the scope of our urban assistance policy. The new policy will include assistance for ring roads and alternate highway routes through urban centers and for arterial routes which carry high volumes of provincial traffic in these centers. We are also proposing for the first time to make grants to help pave or oil main streets in smaller centers. An Amount of \$2,000,000 is in the budget for these purposes in 1964-65.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — This steadily improving highway system we are aiming for, together with the all weather grid road network and the expanding northern development road complex, will effectively meet the transportation requirements of our expanding economy.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, the province could not achieve this very substantial expansion of power, communication and transportation facilities without borrowing some money. I am continually perplexed at the attitude of the opposition to the gross debt. Surely the hon. members are aware that without some investment in public utilities we could never attract the industrial development they are always talking about. Surely a party which purports to stand for private enterprise has sufficient business acumen to realize that it is the usual thing to borrow money to finance capital development, and that the financial community would not advance these funds so readily if Saskatchewan really were living beyond its means – and yet, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members opposite continue to complain about the money we borrow.

No, we are not ashamed of our program for expanded public utilities and services. Our assets exceed the total of our gross debt and our investments are paying rich dividends. Indeed, this is one of Saskatchewan's brightest new horizons, for we intend to keep the public utilities up to date and growing to meet the needs of a dynamic, modern economy.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — I have dwelt on economic development at some length, Mr. Speaker, because it is so much a condition of the new Saskatchewan. However, we must never lose sight of the real purpose of this development – the enrichment of the individual and the community. As Premier Lloyd said at the resources conference last month;

What is the real purpose of better resources development? It is not good enough to pile material on material. We want resource development to provide equitable opportunity, to guarantee care for the ill and comfort for the old.

Quoting Adlai Stevenson, the Premier went on to say;

We want to be able to act on the conviction that gross poverty, curable illness, racial indignity, mental disease, and suffering in old age are a disgrace amidst the surrounding luxuries, privileges and indulgence of such a wealthy society as ours.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — This is at once the reason for wanting economic growth and the real horizon toward which this government is reaching.

Many of the new horizons for the individual, indeed for the community of Saskatchewan, can only be captured by co-operative action. The people of this province have always known this. What this government has done is simply to extend into new fields this willingness to use government as a vehicle for achieving individual self-fulfillment and community development.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Education is one of the most important areas of social development. Saskatchewan has made major innovations during the past two decades. The reorganization of the school system was the first step. The larger school units, which were opposed by the Liberal Party, have substantially improved the quality of public education. Increased grants have made possible the expansion of the facilities at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and the establishment of a second campus in Regina. I am pleased to note that thanks in no small part to the initiative this government took last year, the Veterinary College will be established at Saskatoon.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Facilities for special education for the handicapped have been improved. A program of continuing education for the adult population has been established, and a big new program of vocational education has been initiated.

These are some of the accomplishments of the past, Mr. Speaker, but I want more to speak of our plans for the future. The budget contains, first of all, over \$5,000,000 for increased school grants. This will bring the total provision for grants to \$42,040,000, equivalent to over 30 mills of the total municipal tax assessment.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — The University plans a record capital development program of next year of \$12,500,000. Of this \$4,500,000 will be financed directly from provincial grants to be supplemented, if necessary, by provincially guaranteed loans. The budget also provides a \$6,678,000 operating grant to the university, an increase of almost \$1,500,000. This increase will bring the provincial operating grant to a level of \$644 for each student, compared to \$516 ten years ago. In addition to providing educational facilities, we must eliminate the possibility that some students may be deprived of an education because of lack of funds. It is for this reason that I have already stated you will be asked to vote \$2,000,000 to increase the Student Aid Fund, up to a total permanent endowment of \$5,000,000.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — In the rapidly expanding area of vocational development, the budget proposes substantial further expenditure to meet new needs. Last year the new technical collegiate in Prince Albert, and the Central Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Saskatoon were opened. This year, we propose construction of a further phase of the Saskatoon institution, and the start on construction of two additional regional vocational schools. With capital assistance from Ottawa, \$2,000,000 is budgeted for these purposes. At the same time, we are clearly moving into an era where occupational skills and competence are increasingly essential in employment, and where the advancing pace of technology and automation is revealing both new opportunities and new problems.

The budget, therefore, provides funds for a comprehensive study of emerging needs for vocational education and technical training in Saskatchewan, for planning and consultations with all concerned on a long range program to meet these needs, and for determining the most appropriate administrative structure to implement the program in the years ahead.

In these various ways, Mr. Speaker, Saskatchewan will continue to improve upon the high quality educational system which has been established, and will adapt it to the needs of a changing society.

It is in the field of public health that Saskatchewan is particularly noted for innovation and accomplishment. When the CCF took office in 1944, we promised fully integrated programs of preventive health and curative health. Much of this has been accomplished through health regions, hospitalization, medical care and other measures. A preventive health program is centred in the health regions, which were organized during our first term of office. Regina and Saskatoon are not part of organized regions, but we are making grants to them for health purposes. The budget provides for a 50 per cent increase in these grants to them for health purposes. The budget provides for a 50 per cent increase in these grants.

The curative health program began with free treatment for mental illness and cancer. Saskatchewan's cancer clinics are now known for the quality of their treatment; indeed they have earned an international reputation. The mental health program has produced impressive results as demonstrated by the much shorter average lengths of stay at the hospitals. The new hospital at Yorkton and the community mental health clinics are applying the most up-to-date methods to combat this health problem.

In 1947, the hospitalization plan was introduced, and it is now copied across Canada. Associated with this, Saskatchewan communities, with the help of the government grants, have expanded the number of hospitals in the province and improved their quality. The construction of the University Hospital and the college of Medicine at Saskatoon were significant steps in ensuring that the best care would be available to this province. Saskatchewan must continue to plan to meet expanding needs and to provide up-to-date-facilities. This budget contains provision for planning a new provincial hospital in Regina.

In 1962, the most recent major step towards our objective was taken with the commencement of the first universal medical care plan on this continent. This plan is now working well and the benefits of having universal prepaid medical care insurance are becoming increasingly apparent. I am pleased that we are able to reduce the personal premiums for hospital and medical care for a family to one dollar a week. As a result of this step, we are relying even more on the revenue sources which reflect ability to pay. This is a major principle behind every social advance, that those who are fortunate in a co-operative society should give aid to those who are less fortunate. All Saskatchewan citizens are now in the position where no matter what their financial situation may be, they may receive hospital and medical care when they need it.

The budget for Public Health in 1964-65 amounts to \$57,000,000, up \$8,500,000 from last year. It includes a \$17,200,000 payment to the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, a payment of almost \$17,000,000 to the Medical Care Insurance Commission, and an expenditure of \$12,700,000 on psychiatric services. These are undoubtedly substantial sums, Mr. Speaker, but who would stand up and say that these expenditures should not be made? Who would say that we should abandon our goal of good health and freedom from worry for all?

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — The fundamental principal upon which all programs for social development must start is this — no person should be deprived of the basic necessities of life. Therefore, one of the primary objectives of the CCF administration has been to establish a sound group of programs to ensure that adequate assistance to the unfortunate is available.

Our programs in social welfare are well known to hon. members. They include social aid based on need; allowances for the blind, disabled, and other handicapped persons; assistance for the aged, including the geriatric centres and grants for housing and nursing homes; a child

welfare program which provides homes and care for neglected children; correctional institutions for those who break the law; and a variety of other programs designed to look after the needs of the unfortunate.

The budget for all of these programs in 1964-65 amounts to \$19,000,000, an increase of \$1,300,000 over the current year's provision. This will ensure that we maintain this basic protection for our citizens. Let me speak of some new objectives which we will be working toward in the next year.

The New Democratic Party and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Saskatchewan Section of that Party, have long been advocating a Canada Pension plan. Such a plan – contributory and portable – would improve the security of all citizens. We were, therefore, pleased when the federal government stated its firm intention to introduce such a plan. However, the federal government now seems to be yielding to the pressures of certain interest groups and the original proposal is being considerably weakened. The size of pension benefits is being reduced from 30 per cent of average lifetime pensionable earnings, as in the original proposal, to 20 per cent. Also, the full effects of the plan are now going to be delayed so that pension benefits will not become available at age 65 until five years after the start of the plan. I can assure hon. members that as far as this government is concerned, we will continue to press for the adoption of the federal plan as originally proposed and as soon as possible.

A second venture on which we wish to embark is to consolidate and make more efficient the categories of federal-provincial welfare assistance which presently exist. We have long been pressing for an integration of these plans, so that aid may be uniformly granted to all who require it, on the basis of need. The federal government has agreed to consider this matter and it is to be studied by the federal-provincial conference. We will continue to work for this improvement.

We intend, also, to increase our efforts in the field of rehabilitation of social aid cases. It is not enough to give aid to the unfortunate; we must also attempt to assist them to live productive lives once again. The budget provides for an experimental project in rehabilitation designed to enable recipients of social aid to become self-supporting.

This emphasis will also appear in the programs for the elderly. It is important, of course, that pleasant living accommodation be made available to our older citizens. Some 5,000 people are now located in provincial geriatric centres or local nursing homes, and the budget provides for an increased amount for grants to homes for the aged in 1964-65. The report of the public survey committee on Ageing and Long-Term Illness, however, stressed the importance of helping elderly people to maintain independent lives in their own homes. We propose, therefore, to provide for a division of services for the aged, which will work with voluntary agencies and local communities in developing programs to meet this need. We also plan a pilot project for out-patient services for elderly people at the new Swift Current Geriatric Centre.

A further objective of social development requiring new emphasis is the raising of the level of welfare and prosperity among the people of northern Saskatchewan. Many advances have already been achieved in the north, I might mention the resource conservation programs, the co-operatively-owned fish processing plants and trading stores, the new schools and hospitals, the air services and northern roads, and radio, telephone and power facilities. However, living conditions in many northern communities are not up to a satisfactory standard, and the proportion of people on social aid is much higher than in the south. Population increases, due in large part to the establishment of health and welfare services, have placed heavier demands on the old resources of fish and fur, and this adds to the problem of finding a satisfactory livelihood for all. This budget, therefore, contains provision for new programs in the north.

A basic need is to secure better housing. We propose a system of grants, loans and technical assistance for this purpose. The home construction program will rely also upon the participation and nominal investment by the residents themselves, for it is desirable that they find pride and satisfaction in the accomplishment of new goals. It is also essential that new opportunities for employment be made available. Provision is made for a substantial work and wages program, and new job placement service is to be initiated. Finally, a credit program is proposed to help with the financing of new enterprises. A Northern

Development and Housing Fund is to be established with an initial capital of \$250,000. This fund will make loans for housing, for new small-scale industries, and for individuals needing capital equipment for fishing, fur-farming and other business activities in this frontier region.

Saskatchewan's new horizon in welfare is therefore clear. We have achieved a basic level of security against hardships and want. We will seek to build this, to make new advances in rehabilitation, and to widen opportunities for individual self-improvement.

An advanced society is one that has achieved satisfactory levels of economic progress, one which ensures that all its citizens are receiving the basic necessities of life, one which offers to all its members the best in health care and educational opportunity. A society which has achieved this, can afford to look to still another horizon – a more abundant, a richer life. We in Saskatchewan now have this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, and we are making considerable strides in taking advantage of it.

In the field of cultural activity, the province is undertaking several new ventures. To mark the jubilee and centennial, the government will grant funds to assist with projects carried out by Saskatchewan communities. An amount of \$1,425,000, equivalent to a grant of \$1.50 per capita for the provincial population, will be made available for centres other than the three largest cities. One third of this amount, or \$475,000, is in the budget for 1964-65. It will be voted to the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Committee which will be entrusted with the task of dispensing these funds to assist appropriate projects. A further \$175,000 is being granted to the committee for projects which will itself undertake.

The government plans, also, to share the cost of new cultural developments in the largest cities. Two new auditoria are planned, one in Regina, to serve the south and one in Saskatoon for the northern half of the province. A Saskatchewan Zoological Park is to be developed in Moose Jaw. An amount of \$150,000 is included in next year's budget for a start on these projects.

In addition, we plan to continue our support of other cultural activities – The Arts Board, Wascana Centre, the regional library program, the provincial museums. We have also made provision for planning a new "centre for continuous learning" in Saskatchewan.

Outdoor recreation is one of the more popular and rewarding uses of leisure time. Saskatchewan is endowed with many natural features having recreational value which have been underrated in past years. It is most desirable that our citizens should be enabled to relax and enjoy the natural advantages of Saskatchewan, and we are very encouraged by what the Department of Natural Resources has accomplished with its parks programs. Saskatchewan now has 14 provincial parks, and 30 regional parks which have been established by co-operating municipalities with provincial assistance. The two operating trans-Canada campsites have been well received, and we plan to bring two more – at Moosomin and Maple Creek – into operation next summer. We have, as well, approximately 250 camp and picnic sites located along the province's highways. More provincial parks are in the planning stage, particularly in the reservoir area of the South Saskatchewan River, and additional regional parks are being planned by local groups. It is apparent, Mr. Speaker, that our recreation program is popular with the Saskatchewan people, and is attracting an increasing number of tourists from other parts of the continent. Last year there were about 1,300,000 visitors to those provincial parks in which records were kept. This public interest fully justifies the investment in these facilities, and we will continue to improve and expand the park system in 1964-65. The budget contains almost \$2,500,000 for the park and recreation program next year.

This is another horizon which has been opened up to the new Saskatchewan. We have now, through cultural and recreational activities and through the availability of modern amenities, new opportunities for a fuller and more meaningful life.

I want to say a word, too, Mr. Speaker, about the public service of Saskatchewan. The many programs I have been describing can only achieve our objectives if we have an efficient and dedicated public service to carry them out. I believe that Saskatchewan has such a public service and that it is in the best interests of the province to do everything we can to keep it that way.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — We have always sought to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the public service. That is why, in 1946, we established the Budget Bureau which was one of the first government agencies in Canada to carry out organization methods work. That is why we set up the Saskatchewan Public Administration Foundation, last year, to encourage research and educational projects relating to public service. That is why three departments have been undertaking major reorganizations in the past year, because the maintenance of efficiency is a continuous process.

The location of government services is also a matter of constant attention. It is inevitable, of course, that many government operations will have to locate in the capital city, in the interests of efficiency. However, it is desirable to keep the public service as close to the people as possible. We therefore attempt to locate as many operations as we can in other provincial centres. There have been some intimations made that our services are becoming more centralized. A recent study indicates that this is definitely not the case. While our public service has increased in size in recent years, to accommodate new programs, we find that the rate of increase in Regina has been less than half the rate in other centres. This budget contains a significant illustration of our intent to give maximum services at the local level; we are providing for a new provincial office building in Moose Jaw. We are looking at other centres in which new buildings should be provided.

I want to conclude, Mr. Speaker, by saying something about the rights of the individual. We have always tried to ensure that in the search for the general good we do no individual wrong. Indeed, it is a matter of pride that Saskatchewan has led Canada in the protection of the rights of the individual.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Let me point out some of the things which have been or are being done. Early in our administration, we introduced the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act to guarantee the basic rights of every citizen. The Fair Employment Practices Act was designed to outlaw discrimination against any individual. Saskatchewan was the first province in which the right to sue the Crown was established. In 1963, the legislature passed The Regulations Act, to ensure that administrative regulations would be subject to the legislature's scrutiny. This government provides assistance for legal counsel for indigents, and this is being extended in 1964-65. A new Expropriations Act is being introduced this session to make more certain that property owners are fairly treated when it becomes necessary to use their property for public purposes. And we are including in the budget for next year provision for a special legislative committee to consider the possibility that a Commissioner for Citizens Rights should be established in Saskatchewan. Such an office, similar to the ombudsman of the Scandinavian countries, would provide citizens with an avenue of appeal from administrative decisions which they consider to be unjust.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — Mr. Speaker, this is the twentieth consecutive budget which has been presented to this house by members of my party. Likewise this is the twentieth fiscal year with a CCF government in this province. Eighteen of those fiscal years will have ended with surpluses totalling \$108,000,000. Two ended with deficits totalling \$5,800,000. Net surpluses of \$155,000,000 has been eliminated and in place thereof we expect a surplus of net assets of \$30,000,000.

An economic and social revolution has taken place in this province during those twenty years and it is true that "Saskatchewan never looked better". But that is no reason for us to become complacent or self-satisfied. Looking into the next 20 years I can see more new horizons for Saskatchewan — further development of our province, more improvements in public facilities and better living conditions.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. Brockelbank: — These new horizons have emerged because of the accomplishments of the past. They are attainable as long as we have a government which is prepared, in partnership with the people of this

province, to innovate and to strive for an ever improving way of life. These things are the pride of this province – the boldness, the optimism, the robustness of our people. Take these away and Saskatchewan becomes just another small and unimportant jurisdiction in Canada. We on this side of the house are prepared to accept the challenge of the new horizons; we invite hon. members opposite to do so, too, by supporting this budget.

Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. A.H. McDonald (Moosomin): — That water tastes better than a lot of what I have heard this afternoon. Mr. Speaker, you were not in chamber just a few moments before the Provincial Treasurer rose to present the budget speech this session, when he was good enough to meet me in the centre of the chamber and to present me with a copy of the budget that he delivered this afternoon. I want to thank him for having given me a copy just a minute or so before the budget was delivered, and I want to extend my congratulations to him in the able manner in which the budget was presented this afternoon.

I realize that for any Provincial Treasurer to present a budget in the manner in which the one was presented this afternoon means that there have been many hours of work, perhaps hundreds of hours of work, gone into the preparation of the budget, not only by the Provincial Treasurer, but by many people in his department, many people in other departments of government, and many of those whom the people who sit opposite claim we are going to fire. Many people spent hours in the preparation of this particular budget.

I think this is true, Mr. Speaker, of all budgets that are presented in all legislatures and in all parliaments, there have been many hours of work put into the preparation of the budget by people who have served this province well in the past and I expect will serve this province well in the future, whether it is under this government or under some other government.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. McDonald: — I think you realize, Mr. Speaker, that it is difficult for any person to rise in his place and criticize a document of this length, when one has only had it in his possession for one hour and thirty minutes.

However, I was pleased to see that the surplus from last year was going to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. This is roughly the same surplus this province enjoyed last year, but I could not help but feel that at least one former Provincial Treasurer would probably turn over in his deck chair some place in the Caribbean, when he realized that his successor couldn't estimate the revenues of this province to within \$20,000,000 in two years. Mr. Speaker, I doubt if this government is accepting some of the good advice that has been made available to them in the past by some civil servants in the province of Saskatchewan, because never in the history of the province of Saskatchewan, has a Provincial Treasurer been out \$20,000,000 in 24 months, on the revenues available to the government of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Speaker, we have complained about high taxes. They have taken \$20,000,000 away from the taxpayers of the people of the province of Saskatchewan, more than even they estimated they would. Taxes in the province of Saskatchewan have hit an all time high. They are becoming unbearable for many of our citizens. We have people in Saskatchewan today, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure the Minister of Social Welfare knows and if he does not he should get on his horse and get out into the country and see it, for every time a taxpayer goes into a store and pays the five per cent tax, he is paying it with money that ought to be put into food and clothes. And if the Minister of Social Welfare does not know where to find these people, I invite him to get into my car, at my expense, and I will drive him into the communities and take him to visit the homes where this exists.

I would also be prepared to take the Minister of Public Health along on this journey, and the Provincial Treasurer and the Premier. If Saskatchewan were the utopia that we have been led to believe by the

speeches that have been presented to us today. Mr. Speaker, would there be anyone in this house criticizing the fact that Saskatchewan is growing slower than any other province in the dominion of Canada. We have a growth rate in our population of 1.2 per cent, the smallest in Canada. There may be 34 CCF or NDP members over on the other side of the house who are convinced that we live in utopia, but apparently there are 18,000,000 Canadians who are not convinced of this, apparently there are 190,000,000 Americans who are not convinced of it, and apparently there are millions upon millions of people in the other populated nations of the world that are not convinced that Saskatchewan is utopia.

The smallest rate of growth of any province in Canada. Do you know what this means, Mr. Speaker? The slowest rate of growth of any territory in the world, right here in Saskatchewan. Population growth is smaller in Saskatchewan here today than any other state or province in the world. And the Provincial Treasurer is trying to convince us that it is utopia. Well you know we have a definition of utopia – and we have a definition of prosperity – and you know the people that reach the greatest prosperity in Saskatchewan today sit on the benches across the way.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. McDonald: — The utopia referred to today is available, providing you are an NDP cabinet minister. Mr. Speaker, to the average citizen of Saskatchewan this is not true. And again I challenge my hon. friends. If they say that haven't poverty in their constituency, then they are blind. Poverty does exist, there are people in this province today that are in desperate need of some assistance and there is no assistance available.

What about people who are partially disabled? What provision had this government made in 20 years to take care of the partially disabled? We have a pension program in Canada which is supposed to take care of those people that are totally disabled, but the definition of a totally disabled person in Canada in my opinion is a disgrace. I am not blaming this government for it. But in order to draw a total disability pension, you almost have to be flat on your back, but it seems to me that a definition of total disability ought to be that if you have no earning capacity you are totally disabled. There is nothing in this budget to make any provision to look after these people unless they are prepared to go on social aid. Is it any wonder, whether the minister wants to admit it or not, there is as much stigma in social aid today as there was 30 years ago, and there are many deserving citizens that are not prepared to even make application for social aid. This humanitarian government, what have they done about it? They close their eyes and say it does not exist. Now they have attempted to take care, and again we have some extension of this service, to take care of those people who need medical assistance.

Mr. Speaker, there is one other group of people who are in far worse circumstances than most people were when they had to pay their own doctor bills. The drug bills in this province and in Canada as a whole take far more of the average person's income than doctor bills. I do not think there is a member in this house who would not agree with me when I say on many occasions when one is required to visit a doctor or physician, the doctor or physician bill might run \$5 or \$6, but he goes to the drug store and it costs him \$15 or \$16 to get medicine. There is no provision in this budget to do anything about this.

What about education? It is true, Mr. Speaker, that his budget makes provision for increased expenditures for educational purposes. But, Mr. Speaker, increasing the expenditure in itself will not solve the education problem that confronts the people of the province of Saskatchewan. One of the major problems that confront us today is the fact that most of those students that are receiving the benefits of higher education are moving elsewhere in Canada to find worthwhile and gainful employment, and we are losing their services to our province. Is there a member in this house, on either side of the house, that has not some member of their own family that has had to move to some other part of Canada or the United States to be gainfully employed? If there is such a member here, then he is the exception. Mr. Speaker, there is a bigger percentage of Saskatchewan university students having to go out of the province to be gainfully employed than ever before. Add increasing the amount of money the province is prepared to pay, is not going to solve this problem. There is only one way it can be solved and that is by a different attitude of government towards graduates of our universities, our technical schools and even our public and high school systems.

We must be prepared to implement programs that will make it possible for Saskatchewan citizens after they are educated to be gainfully employed in the province of Saskatchewan.

Some Hon. Members: — HEAR! HEAR!

Mr. McDonald: — Mr. Speaker, there are many things that I would like to add to what I have said today, but at least I will devote my time from now until Monday at 2:30 endeavoring to prepare a reply to the budget address. But again I want to bring to the attention of the members of this house, the position that I am now placed in, and I have been in this position for some four years. Today is Friday, tomorrow Saturday, and the following day will be Sunday. Those are the days that I must prepare my reply to this budget address. Every government office will be closed on Saturday and Sunday. The library is closed. Even if I want a secretary to type my notes, I have to pay her. Mr. Speaker, to do this job adequately, one should have facilities available to him for at least 48 hours. How can one get any information in this house on a Saturday or a Sunday? I want to repeat, even the library is closed. Maybe some members opposite do not use the library, I do, but you can't use it if it is closed. And I would hope that different arrangements can be made so that whoever is charged with this responsibility in the future will have at least the facilities that are available on the average working day of the week. And I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that this is the last year I will be the financial critic. I fully expect that we will be sitting over there after the next provincial election.

I beg leave to adjourn the debate, Mr. Speaker,.

Debate adjourned.

SECOND READINGS

HON. E. KRAMER, (Minister of Natural Resources) moved second reading of Bill No. 11 – An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Saskatchewan Parks Advisory Council.

He said:

I would like to draw the attention of this house to the fact that during the last few years we have seen a changing and increasing demand for the facilities that go with leisure time, with more prosperity, and with greater facility of travel. The Department of Natural Resources, as the Provincial Treasurer said a few moments ago, embarked on several programs providing recreational facilities to the people of Saskatchewan. They have done this through the establishment of new parks, through the rebuilding and expansion of older ones, but there has been as well a new development which has received tremendous co-operation from rural and urban municipalities of the province of Saskatchewan, and this was The Regional Park Act which was introduced and passed in 1960.

Again, here we found that people were prepared, more than prepared, to establish facilities for recreation in communities that had never known any of those facilities in the past. And because this development has been so rapid, because the future of the developments is going to continue to be even more rapid, the demand is going to increase rather than decrease. This proven by the fact that 30 regional parks were established in a little more than three years, and that there are 10 more approved and possibly another 10 more in the process of application, as well as the tremendous increase in the demand and the plans for the development of parks in the new area that will develop in the South Saskatchewan River Dam, three areas there. We feel that we should have some way of keeping our finger on the pulse of preference among the public, therefore, we are introducing an act which will invite members of the public from various organizations in the province to take part in the future planning and the giving of advice to the development of recreation facilities in Saskatchewan.

Too many times in the past we have embarked on programs, not only in Saskatchewan but throughout Canada, to find that public preferences

have changed, and these facilities, especially on small local levels, have deteriorated and become obsolete.

We feel that if we have the advice of people who are constantly in touch with the public and public organizations, that we can find and receive advice that will be up to date.

Therefore, we will ask in this act for representation from such organizations as the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation, the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, Association of Regional Park Authorities (which is a new organization that has developed in the last three years again, because of the development of regional parks, they are doing very good work), the Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, Saskatchewan Urban Municipal Association, Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society, Consumers Association of Canada, and the Saskatchewan Tourist Association. Now from these groups we feel that we can rely on good advice from representation that will provide and keep us in constant touch with the needs and the demands of the public. This will be an advisory council. It will not be a council with any administrative powers.

We feel that this is necessary and that the emphasis that has been placed on this kind of development is necessary because of the tremendous increase in tempo, the tremendous acceptance and actual demand for this development, \$4,500,000 in the last three or four years spent by my department on recreational facilities alone, demand that we do take care that these developments are undertaken with the best advice possible. This kind of program enjoys priority because it makes for individual happiness. It will attract industry and attract skilled employees as well as attract tourists. Therefore, I move second reading of this bill.

Mr. Ross A. McCarthy (Cannington): — Mr. Speaker, I am very interested in this bill and I would like to make a few remarks on it if I may. I, of course, am more familiar with the parks where I live, with which I have been connected for 40 or 50 years, but if the action of the government has been to come in other places as it has been in that part, I assure you that you are years late in appointing your advisory committee. Now I am not blaming the present minister, he is only new in the office, but I think the most charitable thing I can say about the previous minister was that he did not know anything about the provincial parks and how they should be run, and that some of his advisors were very ill advised in some of the things that have happened down at Kenosee.

Now, of course, we have a peculiar situation down there in that . . .

Mr. Speaker: — ORDER! I think the member has got to stay to the principle of the bill and not to the principle of your parks in your area.

Mr. McCarthy: — Well, it comes in I think, I was going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that as far as that park is concerned, part of it is under rural municipal control and the other part is under government control, but they have a cottage owners association in the one half of this, the other half is under municipal control and I would certainly think that both organizations should be consulted in an advisory capacity as far as that is concerned. Well now, I have in my hand here, a brochure or whatever you call it, put out in connection with these lakes and I notice that they do not, in the Kenosee, mention anything about the fishing or the boating. We have not any fishing or boating in the Kenosee Lake today, and it was and always has been very noted for this. We have not any fishing, you cannot blame the government for it exactly, but you certainly can blame them for the lack of doing something about it. As anybody knows, the lake was taken over by perch a number of years ago, and the people who know, tell me that the history of it is, that when the perch gets so thick, they crowd one another and become small, and there is not enough fishing for it, that's the position we are in now. But the position of the boating is a direct . . .

Mr. Speaker: — I still think that the member is straying away from the principle of the bill, that it would be better to discuss this on estimates.

Mr. McCarthy: — Well, as you wish, Mr. Speaker, I think that it has to do. I said as I started that I knew they were late with this, in appointing this, and I still think that they need some help down there, and the best place they can get it is from the organization that I have suggested, and I want to tell why. I would like to continue this for a minute or two, to future management of that park, if you don't allow it, I will abide by your ruling, but I would like to go on a few minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: — Abiding close to the principle of this bill.

Mr. McCarthy: — Well, the principle of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is that they need some advisory help and I agree, and I think that the advisory help that would be most beneficial down there, would be from the cottage owners association, and the rural municipality which is responsible for that particular end of it. And what they have done down there, as I understand the department is responsible for the shore line of any lake, what they have done down there is to make us take all our boat houses off that end, but they neglected to put any facilities or any beaches there. They seem to think that because it is privately owned, that all the money should be spent up at the other end. We have a gentleman there that is running quite a big resort, and he fixed up a beach and they would not even give him any sand to put on it. He wanted the sand and he was prepared to put it on himself, which he did so, and they would not give him the sand out of the government pits. and there is very great need, we cannot take any boats out, for the simple reason that we haven't any boat houses, they are all gone. They have a monstrosity down there, they call a marina, that cannot be used. They needed an adviser a few years ago, they needed somebody to advise them on that, it's done on piles, but it should be floating because that lake varies from eight to ten feet in depth and because of the high water is unusable. And I want to say to the new Minister of Natural Resources, I hope he will take a broader view, not so narrow political view as did his predecessor. If he wants to spend the time to come down there, I will go around with him, I can point out to him what the people there want and what should be done. As I said before, there is neither boating or fishing on that lake, because they took all the boat houses out and no place to park a boat, the marina is a monstrosity that cannot be used; the fish population of the lake is getting worse and worse, there are small perch that are hardly worth fishing for. And all you have to do is to come down there in any day and see the difference in the population. Another thing, skiing is a very important thing on those lakes today. Well it is almost a physical impossibility to launch a boat, you need three or four husky fellows with you and then you've got to take it out, there is no place to tie it up.

Mr. Speaker: — Once again, I would remind this member to discuss the details on the estimates during committee, we are getting away from the principle.

Mr. McCarthy: — I can assure you and the house and the new minister that the conditions are very very unsatisfactory, some of them aren't the direct result of the government, it is almost lack of action, and the others, probably most serious, are the result of direct action by this government and as I said I think that they need advisors. They need them badly and they should have been appointed a long time ago. I am very much in favor of this bill and I think it anticipates the needs of our public and many people including ministers of the crown. There has been a general trend in the last few years towards bringing about recreation, and we would like to see the best kind of recreation in Saskatchewan. It seems to me that we could all agree that no one knows everything about everything, and certainly no individual whether he is an individual in this house would know how best to establish parks and to maintain management, and I would even go so far as that probably the department of government could not do that, but by setting up such a body as it is intended to set up under this act, I think that not only can we anticipate what the public desires, and not only can we carry out the trends that we know exist in the province, but there will be a body that people can go to and a body to co-ordinate, say between different governments such as local governments and park committees and the province to establish the best

kind of parks and recreational areas in the province of Saskatchewan. Certainly, no one is going to vote against this and I just wanted to express my feeling on the matter. I think it is a tremendous bill and very, very timely, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Kramer: — I just want to thank the hon. member from Cannington for his remarks and I appreciate especially his offer to accompany me around and point out where we are making our mistakes. I am sure that next July or August, I will pick him up and we will go around — I will be very glad to look the situation over.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. E. KRAMER, (Minister of Natural Resources) moved second reading of Bill No. 12 — An Act to amend The Department of Natural Resources Act.

He said:

There is nothing controversial here, it simply outlines a few things, or clarifies a few things that the legal people tell us we need in order to provide certain monies, very similar to the bill moved by Mr. Nollet yesterday, which allows his department to provide certain grants. This bill will allow us to provide grants or to participate in the federal resource ministers council, for instance, where we provided some \$7,000 along with all the rest of the provinces and the government of Canada. Our share was \$7,000 and it varied up to \$11,000 to \$12,000 from Ontario and Quebec and so forth. Some questions have arisen which indicate these minor changes in the act, these changes will clarify our position. with these remarks I move second reading.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. E. KRAMER, (Minister of Natural Resources) moved second reading of Bill No. 13 — An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires.

He said:

In spite of its volume, this bill does not do anything too controversial. It provides mainly to bring the archaic language of this act up-to-date, this occurs in several places in the old act, it has not been changed for many years, it refers to horses and equipment that are no longer in use, as well as a lot of duplication in the act. There has been some conflict between the south and the north, this is The Prairie and Forest Fires Act; you will notice, the controversy develops on occasion with the municipalities regarding whose responsibility the fires is; whether it should be provincial, government or municipal responsibility. Some of these questions we hope are now cleared up and will avoid further confusion. We are going to call everyone that is appointed as fire warden or is responsible for fire protection, Rangers, we are changing that word “Warden” in some places to “Rangers”, consistently calling them “Fire Ranger” wherever they appear. I think that is about all that I can think of for the committee’s benefit. There are minor changes in working which can be discussed when they come up at third reading in committee. These suggested changes are needed in order to meet modern demands. Therefore, I move second reading, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. E. KRAMER, (Minister of Natural Resources) moved second reading of Bill No. 14 — An Act respecting Regional Parks.

He said:

These are indicated, Mr. Speaker, because of the progress that has been made in the development. all these changes are straightforward, I do not think there is a great deal that I can say about them, as we have discussed these changes with the Regional Park

Association. at their annual meeting and I believe that I am prepared to answer any questions in committee, unless someone wants to say something on the second reading. Mr. Speaker, I therefore, move second reading.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. R. A. WALKER, (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 19 – An Act to amend The Automobile Accident Insurance Act, 1963.

He said:

I would like to say just by way of explanation that the bill makes several amendments to the Automobile Accident Insurance Act, and the first of the amendments is of a rather minor nature. As you know, the amount of money for funeral benefits is limited \$250 at the present time. It is proposed that this amount be increased to \$300 maximum amount. Secondly, there is some provision in the Act whereby the insurer must pay to a person under the public liability provisions of the insurance policy and where the insured is excluded from benefit by reason of a violation of a statutory condition. As you know an insured has no benefit under the public liability provisions where he is unlicensed, where he is driving while drunk or where he is not qualified to drive, or certain other exclusions provided for in the statutory conditions. yet the insurance company is obligated to pay the injured person up to the minimum limits which I believe is \$35,000. In these cases the insurance company is now entitled to recover from the insured motorist the monies so paid.

The proposed amendment is to simplify the procedures whereby the company may recover this money from the insured motorist. At the present time, the insurance company has no recourse but to stand back and see the insured motorist sued and then take advantage of the financial responsibility provisions to obtain reimbursement. It is proposed here that where the insured motorist agrees that the company may pay and that he will accept liability, that it will be unnecessary for the motorist to be sued before the financial responsibility provisions go into effect. This makes it unnecessary for the insurance company to force the claimant to sue the insured right through to a judgment. It merely facilitates the arrangements between the insured and the insurance company in those cases.

The next section, section 4, provides for the introduction of a uniform liability card which is proposed to be introduced in all the provinces of Canada. This uniform liability card imposes an obligation on all insurers to conform to the insurance laws and to provide a certain minimum limit of insurance as it exists in all the other provinces. This will eliminate powers of attorney and pink slips and that sort of thing, that used to have to be done by Saskatchewan motorists when they went abroad. The pink slip will now be part of the motor vehicle registration, it will be on the back of it.

Section 5 and 6 provides that where the person has a claim against a motorist who is unlicensed or uninsured, that The Accident Insurance Act will give protection under that section. It corresponds to the unsatisfied judgment funds which exist in the other provinces. There were certain classes of cases, certain very restricted classes where vehicles stolen were being driven by the thief or where the vehicle belongs in another province, where the benefits were not available. Now it is proposed to extend the benefits up to the \$35,000 inclusive for any injuries or losses suffered by anyone as a result of this class of vehicle, so that there will not be any exclusions from the coverage now. It represents a small extension in the coverage under the act, includes a small group that has not up to now been covered.

So, Mr. Speaker, with these words, I would move that this bill be read a second time.

Mr. McCarthy: — Mr. Speaker, could I ask the Attorney General a question?

Mr. Speaker: — You should have asked the question before, but I will let you ask the question now.

Mr. McCarthy: — Does this only apply to people who are driving cars, shall we say, that haven't a license? It doesn't cover anything that any situation nor a person who has a license gets into, or does it?

Mr. Walker: — This will provide for the case where the vehicle is not licensed, at the present time, as I understand it, all cases are covered where the vehicle is licensed. There is no problem where the vehicle is licensed.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. R. A. WALKER, (Attorney General) moved second reading of Bill No. 24 — An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, 1960.

He Said:

It merely provides machinery for issuing titles to crown land. At the present time, the crown land is not the subject of a title, and it makes it difficult to deal between the federal town and the provincial town to transfer land. Really the Land Title procedures don't really provide for it, and by passing these two sections it simply simplifies the procedural relationship between the federal and the provincial government when land is transferred between the two governments. It is really an internal matter and does not affect the public in any way. With those few words, Mr. Speaker, I would move that this bill be read a second time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

The Assembly adjourned at 5:31 p.m.