

8. The agreement might, perhaps, but need not necessarily deal with schools. It might be provided either in the lands agreement or by a contemporaneous and more easily varied understanding that while the school law in force in the parks remained identical with that in force in the Province, the provincial officials would perform in respect of park schools exactly the same functions and exercise the same powers as with respect to the provincial schools, the park administration undertaking any financial grants which the Province would otherwise make. It might also be necessary to agree to make a small annual payment to the Province for this service.

9. An arrangement would also have to be made for the administration of justice and for the extension of the civil jurisdiction of the Alberta courts to the parks, an extension which must, of course, be made by statute but need not be included in the prospective agreement on the subject of Dominion lands. Again the parks administration might have to make a small annual contribution on this head to the provincial exchequer.

10. The Province no doubt now receives a small part of its revenue from within the parks. Some of its general taxing laws must apply to property or persons within them, and there is probably a surplus derived from the operation within the parks of the provincial liquor law. The loss of such revenue should not, however, be an obstacle to the arrangement proposed. From the maintenance of the parks and the federal expenditure thereon (amounting in 1924-5 to \$450,000 net, including overhead) the Province derives very substantial advantage; not even British Columbia has such a direct interest in the existence and the efficient administration of the park areas. It would be by no means unreasonable to ask that in return for these advantages the Province should forego such small revenue as it now collects.

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