

to the surprise of everyone agreed not only to give them the public lands but to continue to make the payments to them which were granted in lieu of such lands. Of course that in itself created a situation of unfairness to the other provinces, unfairness to Manitoba, unfairness to British Columbia. And in chapter 41 of the statutes of 1930 it is provided by section 21:

In lieu of the provision made by subsection 1 of section 20 of the Saskatchewan Act, Canada will, from and after the date of the coming into force of this agreement, pay to the province by half-yearly payments in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:

The sum payable until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand shall be \$750,000;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be \$1,125,000.

So that by reason of the action then taken they received not only their public domain but also the subsidy that in 1905 was provided for them in lieu of land. Some of us who did not profess the same political faith as hon. gentlemen opposite ventured to point out what would inevitably result. But I can recall that in 1905 it was pointed out how much better it was to have the money than the land. I remember these cries, and some of us stated that the time would come when the very party which made that arrangement with those provinces would have to agree that they must have their public lands—very few ever expected to get both lands and money. They received their lands in 1930, and then were given the money as well.

Mr. DUNNING: No.

Mr. BENNETT: Does my hon. friend deny it? Did not my hon. friend say the subsidy is not to be changed?

Mr. DUNNING: Not at all.

Mr. BENNETT: Then all I can say is I will read it again.

Mr. DUNNING: There is no need to; I know it very well.

Mr. TUCKER: The lands were already substantially alienated before the province got them back.

Mr. BENNETT: Not at all. I read the provisions of section 20. Let us have no doubt about that phase of it. I took Alberta in the former case; this is the statute with respect to Saskatchewan. There is a little difference in some respects, but not in article 21 of the agreement.

Mr. DUNNING: If my right hon. friend will permit—

Mr. BENNETT: Yes.

Mr. DUNNING: My point of disagreement was with the statement that the provinces received both the land and the subsidy.

Mr. BENNETT: They did, undoubtedly.

Mr. DUNNING: My right hon. friend had a royal commission to find how much more money they ought to get in lieu of lands already disposed of.

Mr. BENNETT: Is not that amazing! Does not the hon. gentleman know it was his government that provided that? Does he not know that I had to set up the commission because he agreed to it? One of the most infamous things ever done in the history of parliament, for purely political purposes.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): What has this to do with the resolution?

Mr. DUNNING: My right hon. friend's own commission said they ought to get more money.

Mr. BENNETT: But wait until I read the terms of the agreement.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Let us get back to the resolution.

Mr. BENNETT: Quite right. I would not have dealt with this but for the speech made by my hon. friend yesterday about subsidies.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): My three minutes on it did not invite my right hon. friend's long speech.

Mr. BENNETT: A pinprick may involve death, and my hon. friend's three minutes may necessitate dealing with a matter in its entirety. Let us see what the agreement was.

I have pointed out that they received not only the lands but the subsidy as well. Then section 23 of the agreement provides that certain questions shall be submitted to the supreme court. They went to the privy council and were answered adversely to the contention of Saskatchewan. Then, mark this:

As soon as final answers to the questions submitted under the last preceding paragraph have been given, the government of Canada will appoint three persons to be agreed upon to be commissioners under part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what consideration, in addition to the sums provided in paragraph twenty-one hereof, shall be paid to the province in order that the province may be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources either as from the first day of September, 1905, or as from such earlier date,