

DO YOU KNOW?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ALBERTA SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT



Social Credit Is the Answer

A SOCIAL CREDIT PAMPHLET

(Revised Edition, 1960)

Authorized by the Alberta Social Credit League

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . when the Social Credit government came into office in 1935, the net funded and unfunded debt and guarantees were \$167,000,000.

It took 51% of Provincial Revenue to pay the debt charges alone. By 1946 (a full year before substantial oil revenues began to come in), the DEBT was REDUCED by \$19,000,000. In 1953 it took less than 1% of Provincial Revenue to service the debt.

As at 31st December, 1959, the remaining debt as \$27,303,000, but assets totalled more than \$400,000,000. These assets consist mainly of loans to municipalities, school boards, Alberta Government Telephones, cash and investments.

These assets are being used to aid municipalities. Alberta villages and towns have installed public utilities with aid from a Provincial Government revolving fund. The percentage having such services is the highest in Canada. As the charges for these services are collected, the fund is reimbursed and is available for other growing municipalities. Thus Alberta municipalities do not have to borrow outside of Alberta and both interest and principal are retained within the Province for future use.

The present Provincial debt has an interest rate of 2.82%—the lowest in Canada.

Per capita debt: 1935, \$216; 1959, \$21.97.

This debt reduction has NOT been made at the expense of the municipalities. Over the past ten years municipal aid has totalled \$921,631,000, including loans.

Loans to Municipalities under the Self-Liquidating Projects Act at 2% (repayable over a maximum period of twenty years) \$ 21,994,279

Municipal Capital Expenditures Loans Act (repayable over periods of 5 to 25 years at 2½ % to 3½ %) \$125,000,000

Loans to School Boards, 3½ % to 4¾ % for periods up to 25 years \$ 78,442,000
Loan to Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation, 4¾ % for periods up to 25 years \$ 35,000,000

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . at April 15, 1960, the province of Alberta contained 10 cities (including Lloydminster), 87 towns, 158 villages, 12 counties, 36 municipal districts, 49 improvement districts and the Special Areas.

THAT . . . the Special Areas and certain improvement districts, although administered by the Department, enjoy, through advisory committees, the right to make recommendations in regard to their local affairs.

THAT . . . existing co-terminous boundaries of most school divisions and municipal districts clear the way for the establishment of single local governing bodies.

THAT . . . the single county council administering each of Alberta's twelve counties get better value for their tax revenues than was formerly obtained by school divisional boards and municipal councils administering the same areas.

THAT . . . 84 out of Alberta's 87 towns have installed sewer and/or water systems, and that this year 103 villages out of 158 will enjoy one or both of these conveniences.

Here are these communities, classified according to population:

Towns	Population	With sewer and/or water
3	under 300	2
25	301 to 1000	25
59	over 1000	57
87		84

Villages

19	(19) Summer Villages	0
67 under 300	25
 proposed this year	
 (to be installed)	9
72 over 300	66
 proposed this year	3
158		103

THAT . . . the record outlined above is an achievement unequalled in Canada and is primarily the result of low interest money provided from the Provincial Treasury. **Such loans constitute the major portion of our municipal debt, which is thus self-liquidating.**

THAT . . . there are no personal property, poll taxes or amusement taxes in Alberta.

THAT . . . progress is being made towards assessment of all real property in Alberta on an equalized basis . . . and that the equalized basis is now used for determining the share of municipalities toward providing hospital care at nominal cost for all residents of the Province and for the distribution of grants to our municipalities.

THAT . . . professional training courses are being conducted for assessors and municipal secretary-treasurers so that our municipal system may be administered with greater efficiency.

THAT . . . one-half of all costs of the District Planning Commissions assisting in the orderly development of the Province is paid by the Department.

THAT . . . 52 homes, or apartments, for Alberta's senior citizens now underway, establish a new concept of security with freedom within this Province. When completed these will be transferred to the municipalities concerned and operated by Foundations set up by the municipalities.

THAT . . . the street paving in 200 towns, villages and hamlets, as well as the parks, swimming pools, picnic and campsites to be carried

out at government expense in 1960, will improve the living standards and environment of every Alberta citizen.

THAT . . . direct and indirect financial assistance for Alberta's municipalities ten years ago (1950-51), totalled \$19,248,258. The corresponding total for 1959-60 was \$121,088,299, and for this year will reach an estimated \$131,757,000.

THAT . . . in 1959 the revenue from mobile construction equipment licenses was \$582,753.03 and from seismographic equipment licenses was \$33,143.58 . . . a total of \$615,896.61 . . . some 95% of which goes back to the communities in which the equipment operated.

THAT . . . the Provincial revenue to be shared directly and indirectly with our municipalities during 1960-61 is 40.09% of the entire estimated income of Alberta.

MINES AND MINERALS

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . in 1959 total oil production amounted to 131,614,363 barrels valued at \$312,637,491.

THAT . . . there were 877 new oil wells completed during 1959, bringing the total at December 31, 1959, to 9,216 and increasing the potential oil production to 838,000 barrels per day. Oil exploration and development are carried on WITHOUT COST or RISK to TAXPAYERS. Small companies financed by private citizens are as active as the big oil companies. THERE IS NO MONOPOLY.

Although oil production declined in 1958, and the revenue decreased slightly, the ratio of aid to municipalities was INCREASED.

Total revenue from oil and gas	
development 1947-1959	\$959,013,041
total direct and indirect grants	
and loans to municipalities	\$921,631,000

The government is using the revenue from oil and gas resources for the benefit of ALL the people.

This money is being used to:

1. Provide better educational facilities.

2. Build better highways and market roads.
3. Erect public buildings, such as hospitals, schools and homes for the aged.
4. Provide revolving funds for municipalities, co-operative rural electrification and to help young farmers purchase farms.

In addition to the annual projects just noted, the year 1960 will see the development of a Great Five Year Program; for the accomplishment of which the Alberta government has been carefully planning; and during the good years has been building up reserves which amounted to 330 million dollars.

With federal taxation and unemployment higher than usual, there is pressing need for an anti-recession program to provide facilities of a Province-wide type, which the provincial government has planned for five years ahead.

Natural Gas

Alberta's established gas reserves as at September 30, 1959, are 26.9 trillion cubic feet. This represents an increase of 2.9 trillion cubic feet. Over the past nine years the wildcat activity has varied from 346 to 469 wells per year, resulting in an average overall reserve growth rate of 2.9 trillion cubic feet per year. This rate may be expected to continue.

Alberta's requirements will be protected for a continuing 30 year period ahead.

Money accumulated from oil and gas revenues has been invested; and these assets are available to finance the Five Year Program.

AGRICULTURE

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . agriculture is still Alberta's leading industry. Cash income from the sale of farm products amounted to \$478,187,000 in 1959.

THAT . . . there are 55 trained agriculturists and 21 home economists in 43 offices in Alberta to assist farm people to achieve goals of better farming and home-making, and increase farm income.

THAT . . . informative publications dealing with most farm problems are available free upon request.

THAT . . . the quality of Alberta livestock is high. Many championships are won each year in national competition at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

THAT . . . over 25 million dollars worth of cattle and sheep have been finished through guaranteed feeder associations since their inception.

THAT . . . assistance is provided in the selection of sires at all contributor sales and purchase assistance was provided on 3,607 pure bred sires in 1959.

THAT . . . 16 to 18 hundred new livestock brands are registered each year and about 1¼ million head of stock are brand inspected each year.

THAT . . . about seven to eight hundred livestock dealers and agents are licensed and bonded each year.

THAT . . . Alberta has a Farm Purchase Credit Act, established to assist young farmers to purchase farm lands.

THAT . . . Alberta has passed an Act to provide credit for the improvement of farm homes.

THAT . . . Alberta has a Land and Forest Conservation and Utilization Committee to study these problems; and prepare recommendations for solving them.

THAT . . . high standards of sanitation are required at buying stations; and 510,625 livestock were inspected at auction markets in 1959 to protect the public against diseased animals.

THAT . . . 366,058 calves were vaccinated against brucellosis in Alberta in 1959.

THAT . . . the modern well-equipped veterinary laboratory handled 15,328 specimens, plus 31,538 blood tests in 1959—thus assisting in the control of livestock and poultry diseases.

THAT . . . the Fur Farm Branch is set up to assist an industry that produces 2¼ to 2½ million dollars worth of mink, chinchilla and nutria furs annually.

THAT . . . the Poultry Branch operates Random Sample Test to assess merits of egg production stock available to Alberta farmers.

THAT . . . the Poultry Branch requires breeding flocks to meet high standards of management and carries on a selection and disease control program within these flocks to help assure healthy chicks and poult.

THAT . . . the Poultry Branch supervises hatchery inspection and sanitation as a further chick and poult quality control program.

THAT . . . "Call of the Land," a Department of Agriculture farm broadcast, is aired at noontime daily over a network of 10 Alberta radio stations. It is heard daily in over 30,000 Alberta farm homes, and since its inception in 1953 has been aired on over 14,000 occasions.

THAT . . . 7,600 young Alberta people received training in 1959 through the 4-H Club program and Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics.

THAT . . . Alberta has approximately 900,000 acres irrigable in the Province, placing Alberta first in this field in Canada.

THAT . . . 10,276 cows in 407 herds were enrolled on the Provincial Cow Testing Service with an average yearly production of 10,346 pounds of milk and 361 pounds of butterfat.

THAT . . . Alberta creamery butter won top honors at the Toronto C.N.E., Royal Winter Fair and Glasgow Dairy Show during 1959.

THAT . . . a modern fully equipped dairy laboratory is maintained to improve quality of dairy products produced in Alberta plants. During 1959, 26,768 tests of various kinds were made on milk and dairy products.

THAT . . . 50 Agricultural Service Boards operate in Counties, Municipal Districts and Improvement Districts with assistance from the Department of Agriculture.

THAT . . . provincial nurseries at Oliver and Brooks distributed 1½ million trees to Alberta farmers in 1960.

THAT . . . the Department of Agriculture assists municipalities with the purchase of equipment for spraying shelterbelt trees.

THAT . . . over 500 crop and soil conservation and fertility demonstrations are conducted annually.

THAT . . . roadsides along highways are seeded to grass by the Department of Agriculture as soon as the highway is built.

THAT . . . 34 municipal seed cleaning plants, built with assistance from the Provincial Government and operated co-operatively, cleaned nearly 7 million bushels of seed grain. Five more plants will be built this year.

THAT . . . over 50,000 pounds of grass seed is supplied to municipalities annually for roadside seeding of municipal roads.

THAT . . . the RAT INVASION of Alberta which began in 1951 from Saskatchewan, is held at the eastern border.

Since 1951, more than 200,000 rats have been exterminated by Alberta's specially trained corps of pest control officers at a cost of approximately \$235,000 solely by the Alberta government.

This program has resulted in a saving of over \$4,000,000 damage to Alberta farmers and residents.

THAT . . . over 30,000 volunteers have been enrolled in the Alberta Civil Defence Corps, and 7,300 Albertans have attended survival training courses at Federal and Provincial Schools.

THAT . . . with the co-operation of Alberta Government Telephones, Civil Defence warnings can be passed to all municipalities in Alberta in approximately 12 minutes.

PUBLIC HEALTH

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the total appropriation for health services for Albertans in 1960-61 is over \$66,000,000—a \$26 million increase over 1958.

THAT . . . Alberta is providing:

(a) Hospitalization, medical and surgical treatment including complete respiratory care for all poliomyelitis patients and rehabilitation training for those suffering paralysis after the acute stage is over.

(b) Up to twelve days standard hospital ward care, plus case room service and nursery care for the baby for all resident maternity cases. Maternity cases confined at home are entitled to a grant of \$40 upon application.

(c) Diagnostic and treatment services including X-ray, radium, radio-active isotopes and certain hormones, as well as surgery, for cancer patients who are referred to our cancer clinics in Edmonton, Calgary or Lethbridge.

(d) Hospital care for the mentally ill at \$1 per day, which includes the services of psychiatrists and psychologists as well as required drugs. A pilot project at Red Deer for emotionally disturbed children and a new centre called Deerhome, to care for mentally defective patients who have been partly educated, but still require looking after in an institution.

(e) Insulin or tolbutamide where indicated for diabetic cases who are in the low income group or indigents.

THAT . . . on July 1st, 1958, a preventive program in the treatment of rheumatic fever was instituted, and penicillin is provided free, for patients up to the eighteenth birthday, on a doctor's recommendation.

THAT . . . beginning January 1st, 1959, an Emergency Air Ambulance Service was initiated for taking emergency care to patients, or to bring patients in from outlying areas to the larger medical centres for emergency treatment, where conditions require it.

THAT . . . Alberta has the first province-wide Poison Control Service program in Canada, consisting of a local Poison Treatment Centre in the emergency ward of each and every one of the 102 Active Treatment hospitals in the Province, plus two Poison Information Centres for supplying further information free-of-charge by telephone (at any hour of the day or night) to any hospital or medically qualified person. There is also a Poison Control Service office in the Department of Health where the reports on poisonings are received, compiled and analyzed so that valid

statistics can be had for devising ways and means of preventing poisonings through an education program and/or restricting the sale and distribution of proven toxic substances.

Hospitalization

THAT . . . all Alberta residents (except transients and tourists) are covered for hospitalization upon payment of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, depending on the size of the hospital, for standard ward care. Includes bed and board, nursing care, X-ray and laboratory tests, drugs and dressings, physiotherapy, X-ray therapy if necessary, operating and case-room facilities and general hospital care. Drugs considered to be for the welfare of the patient are provided free.

There are no compulsory premium payments, and Alberta will operate this plan on a sharing basis with the Federal government, which pays approximately 40%.

Commencing April 1959, care of the chronically ill was added to the hospitalization program. The 10 existing chronic hospitals now look after those patients requiring bed nursing care for \$1.50 per day instead of \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. During the coming years some 2,500 chronic hospital beds will be provided to take care of this problem.

In the meantime, Private Nursing Homes and Private Hospitals will be paid certain sums for looking after chronically ill patients. Approximately \$1,000,000 has been paid to private nursing homes during the last year and it will be more than this amount for 1960-61.

THAT . . . the Alberta government has erected two of the most modern TB treatment centres in Canada, the Baker and the Aberhart Memorial Sanatoriums, where free TB treatment can be obtained; and also has built two modern Blood Donor Laboratories at Calgary and Edmonton.

PUBLIC WELFARE

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the Province of Alberta pays a supplementary allowance up to \$15 a month to per-

sons receiving Old Age Security, or Assistance, (65-69), or Blind Persons Allowance, under a means test.

A pension of \$55 is available to *widows 60-65 years and to disabled persons over 18 years—also under a means test.

Mothers' Allowance is paid to widows and others in a similar category who have in their care children not over 16 years or a child of 17 years if child attends school and is making satisfactory progress.

THAT . . . on Nov. 1, 1957, all basic pensions were increased to a maximum of \$55 a month, including the widows' pension and pensions to disabled persons under the Provincial Act who cannot qualify under the more rigid Federal Act.

THAT . . . on April 1, 1958, Mothers' Allowances were increased to \$70 a month for a mother with one child, with increases in other categories to a max. \$185 a month for a mother with 9 or more.

THAT . . . hospital, medical and optical services are provided free to persons and their dependents who receive Old Age Assistance, Mothers' Allowances, Supplementary Allowance, Blind Persons Allowance, Widows' Pension (60-65), Disabled Persons Allowance or Disabled Persons Pension (Provincial). Routine dental care including one-half the cost of new dentures, is also provided.

THAT . . . the Province assists municipalities by paying them a grant up to 80% of the amount expended in providing assistance to their indigent residents, and also pays a grant to the municipalities of 80% of the amount paid by them for the care of their indigent residents in licensed homes for the aged or infirm.

THAT . . . the Province is constructing 50 homes for the aged in rural areas, with additional units in Calgary and Edmonton, which will provide accommodation for approximately 4000 aged persons. These homes will be transferred to the municipalities and operated by Foundations set up by the municipalities concerned.

THAT . . . the Province has established 20 region-

*Alberta is the only province which pays this.

al offices throughout Alberta, which will bring departmental services closer to the people. These are located at Grande Prairie, Peace River, Spirit River, High Prairie, Athabasca, St. Paul, Lac La Biche, Bonnyville, Vermilion, Vegreville, Edmonton, Barrhead, Edson, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Stettler, Calgary, Drumheller, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

THAT . . . the Province offers counselling services to unmarried mothers and assumes 100% of the costs for care of all children who are made wards of the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Rural Electrification and Co-operation

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . 50,000 Alberta farms are now served with electric power. The REVOLVING FUND from which farmers can borrow to finance Rural Electrification—repayable up to a maximum of 25 years at 3½%—has had available \$25 million for this purpose. From this fund, loans totalling \$30.2 million have been made.

THAT . . . Part II of The Rural Electrification Revolving Fund Act provides additional assistance in high cost areas, where the percentage of sign-up is not great enough to encourage members to sign contracts at the actual cost. Part II assistance may be given with no interest and with no time limit.

THAT . . . the LONG TERM FINANCING ACT passed in 1956 allows construction costs to be financed by monthly payments over a 25 year period; and when combined with Part II of the Revolving Fund Act should make the installation of power feasible to almost any area. Down payments have been reduced to \$100.

Rural Electrification in Alberta is developed through co-operation.

The Alberta government assists Farmer Co-ops to build and OWN their own lines.

The Province makes available loans to Rural Mutual Telephone Companies for financing new

Mutuals or modernization of existing Mutuals, to the extent of two-thirds of the cost up to a term of 20 years at 4½ % interest.

THAT . . . there are now 714 Co-ops and 262 active Credit Unions in Alberta. Membership in the Credit Unions total 71,106, with assets of \$24.1 million. Loans since inception are \$102.9 million.

THAT . . . the Hail Insurance Board operates on a CO-OPERATIVE basis, being self-supporting.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . in the field of economic development intentions are to spend \$118,000,000 on additions to industrial buildings and new industrial buildings in 1960, up \$28,000,000 over 1959.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . \$2,300,000 has been set aside for grants this year to cities, towns, villages and hamlets for recreational facilities. This is part of the proposed total amount of \$3,653,000 to be allocated to this portion of the five-year program.

THAT . . . in addition, the government is spending \$406,000 this year on Cultural Activities to provide opportunities for citizens to make the most socially desirable use of their leisure time, that has resulted from economic development. This includes \$152,000 in grants to be paid to municipal, regional and community libraries to assist in their development, and \$254,900 to be made available for scholarships, training, administration and recreation grants to approved persons and groups.

THAT . . . the field of scholarships takes in library work, drama, crafts, art, music and leadership.

THAT . . . in accordance with its philosophy of Leisure and Culture, the Alberta government has prepared informative material pointing out the many interesting, attractive and historical places in Alberta that have appeal to visitors and tourists

THAT . . . a further \$24,650 has been allocated to restore and mark historical sites.

THAT . . . an expenditure of \$375,000 for publicity, advertising and tourist promotion will bring new economic and social gain.

THAT . . . statistics indicate that visitors spent more than \$66,000,000 in Alberta in the calendar year 1959.

THAT . . . the Golden Jubilee Auditoriums in Calgary and Edmonton will this year receive an estimated 80,000 visitors, in addition to the tens of thousands who make up audiences enjoying the best in resident and tourist entertainment.

EDUCATION

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the total amount voted for education in Alberta for 1960-61 is \$67,650,186.

THAT . . . in 1960 the Department of Public Works will spend \$10,800,000 for University buildings in Edmonton and Calgary.

THAT . . . for new school construction cash grants are made ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,250 per classroom.

THAT . . . school grants to divisions and counties, including construction grants, will be \$56,800,000.

Comparison of 1960-61 Department of Education appropriations in five provinces:

	Total	Per Capita
Alberta	\$ 67,998,010	\$53.63
British Columbia	70,640,149	44.32
Saskatchewan	36,847,810	40.67
Manitoba	32,151,162	35.96
Ontario	233,836,000	38.71

LANDS AND FORESTS

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the province has established a LOAN FUND from which a homesteader may borrow up to \$1000 for the purpose of clearing and breaking his HOMESTEAD.

THAT . . . under the new homestead policy which came into force in 1957, Alberta citizens can

obtain title up to a maximum of 480 acres after performing a minimum of five years cultivation duties and payment of the purchase price.

THAT . . . the Alberta government has entered into grazing lease agreements with 48 grazing associations covering a total area of 553,450 acres, plus four grazing reserves utilizing an area of approximately 178,348 acres to provide community grazing facilities for farmers of the province.

THAT . . . the construction of forestry access roads and fire-trails serves two purposes. These greatly increase the ability to fight fires quickly and efficiently; and also provide forest drives for tourists in addition to camping and fishing in a scenic wilderness.

THAT . . . the Alberta government has made an inventory of its forest resources on an area of 142,000 square miles, 55% of the total area of the province.

Fighting Forest Fires

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the Alberta government has made notable increases in its forest fire suppression service. From 1954 to 1959 the number of forest look-outs and towers were increased from 56 to 89. During the same period forest protection field staff was increased from 157 to 180; and fire-fighting equipment was increased from an amount that would supply 6100 men, to an amount that will supply 8700 men. Since 1958, the Alberta government has purchased four aircraft, principally for forest fire suppression work. Additional aircraft are leased and chartered as required to give every possible advantage to those engaged in protecting Alberta's forests from fire.

During 1959 the Alberta government forest service was required to take action on 469 fires. It held 58% of these to a size not exceeding ten acres.

Conservation

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the Alberta government has entered into agreements with pulp and paper companies in accordance with the Province's program for the proper utilization of forest resources on a sustained yield basis.

Programs for increased study and experiments in forest management, natural forest regeneration and artificial planting and seeding are underway.

THAT . . . in 1958, the Alberta government streamlined its wildlife administration services by appointing a full time Fish and Wildlife Director and, in addition, by placing the province's **commercial fishing supervision** under a separate branch.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . thirty-six additional provincial parks have been established in Alberta in recent years comprising a total area of 109,014 acres.

THAT . . . a 2,100 square mile Wilderness Provincial Park was established in 1959 in a region of Western Alberta. Here, special consideration by the Alberta government will preserve natural beauty and wildlife resources indefinitely, for residents of the province and other visitors.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

The supervision of jails comes under this department and one of the most pressing social problems of the time is the treatment given to offenders against the law. The ultimate aim of course, is the reform and rehabilitation of the offender; and the following excerpt from "The Albertan" of 15 April, 1959, shows how Alberta's methods are regarded by a competent judge:

"If all the institutions were as well equipped and as well staffed as the Bowden Institution, the problems of the National Parole Board would be much fewer," said J. Alex Edmison, Q.C., a member of the board.

Edmison, who is touring institutions and John Howard societies in Western Canada, said he was

very impressed with the trade courses provided by the Alberta government to men serving sentences. Speaking with "The Albertan", he remarked how impressed he had been with the Bowden Institution and said it was obvious that there is a superior type of men there, training the inmates in various fields of work. He credits this to the Alberta government which pays the staff top salaries.

The inmates are also aided by this plan, for they are able to learn a trade or course, from which they will receive credit from the Alberta Apprenticeship Board, giving them a better opportunity for employment.

"I have been very distressed to visit jails elsewhere in Canada where no such courses are available and the men remain idle most of the day," said Mr. Edmison.

Before taking his appointment to the National Parole Board in January, 1959, Mr. Edmison was the assistant to the principal at Queen's University for 10 years.

HIGHWAYS

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . in 1960 more than 30½ millions of dollars were appropriated for the construction of MODERN HIGHWAYS, plus 6 millions for NEW BRIDGES. In addition, \$1,000,000 was appropriated for completion of the construction of the Alberta section of the Trans-Canada Highway and \$3,500,000 for construction on the Mackenzie Highway. (Expenditures for these two projects are shared with the Federal government.)

THAT . . . in 1960 more than 250 miles of new sub-grade will be built; 500 miles of graveling will be done; stabilized gravel base course applied to 200 miles; asphaltic surface course to more than 150 miles; and 150 miles of asphaltic seal-coat surfacing will be done.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . Alberta has more than 3,000 miles of paved highways.

THAT . . . the Provincial Government's proposed assistance to Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts for roads and bridges in 1960 is more than \$9 million. This is to help with the construction of market roads and local roads on a 75%-25% basis, the Province paying the 75%.

THAT . . . \$3,000,000 is provided for building main trunk roads for the local authority in a large number of municipalities on a 100% basis by the Department of Highways.

THAT . . . in 1959, with the help of Government grants, more than 2,200 miles of road were graded or regraded and more than 3,700 miles were gravelled or regravelled.

THAT . . . in Local Improvement Districts, more than 660 miles were graded or regraded and more than 740 miles were gravelled or regravelled.

THAT . . . more than \$3,000,000 is provided in 1960 for the building, replacement and repair of bridges in municipalities and local improvement districts.

THAT . . . this complete highway program is carried on without ANY BORROWING OR DEBT.

The construction program this year will emphasize farm-to-market roads as part of the "five-year development program". If the program achieves its goal, in four years Alberta will be the first Canadian Province to provide every farmer with a gravelled road leading to market roads. Alberta is the second highest Province in miles of highways and roads.

THAT . . . the Department of Highways is continually investigating and canvassing methods of building highways capable of standing up to the higher speeds and greater weight of present and future traffic.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Recognizing the important part which labour occupies in the general economy of the country, the Social Credit Government of Alberta has acceded to the request of organized labour and

set up a Department of Labour with a full-time Minister in charge, Hon. Ray Reiersen. The industrial progress made in the Province of Alberta is largely due to the amicable relations which have prevailed between labour, management and government since the Social Credit Government first came into office. It will be the endeavour of the newly-created department to continue to enhance those relations in future so that the people of Alberta may all benefit materially from the development of the resources with which this Province has been naturally blessed.

To this end, new legislation has been introduced with the following aims in view:

1. To eliminate coercion so that workers may belong to unions of their choice.

2. To strengthen the Labour Department so that it may better enforce regulations ensuring fair management and labour practices.

3. To recognize the dignity of labour and implement legislation that will enable labour to bargain with management on equitable terms.

Fewer hours of labour have been lost due to strikes in Alberta during the past 25 years than in any other Province.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . the Department of Labour administers labour legislation regarding hours of work, minimum wages, vacation with pay, labour welfare and industrial relations affecting in excess of 300,000 persons.

THAT . . . as at March 31st, 1960, 4,751 apprentices in 19 trades were receiving training under The Apprenticeship Act.

THAT . . . inspections of factories and similar establishments are carried out to insure safety to workmen.

THAT . . . the safety of the public and workmen is protected by codes governing the manufacture, installation and operation of boilers and pressure vessels, gas and electric equipment.



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