of health which I am discussing, and he and other hon, members could give valuable assistance.

I suggest that something be done to educate the people through the radio, and another means of eliciting information would be in connection with the forty-five minute rule applied here only with regard to questions and supplementary questions on the war. I believe that we have power now, but if we have not, then I suggest the rules should be changed in this regard. I am glad to see that I am getting some support in this matter, not only in connection with insurance, but in connection with the training of soldiers, the better treatment of our men, better fares, the high cost of living, dependents' allowances and so on. I have had a bill dealing with these matters since 1939 and also with the difficulties in the camps throughout Canada, because at the present time the troops cannot get home on embarkation leave for a reasonable holiday with their people. They must waste twothirds of their leave getting up and down so that they have just a day or so to spend at home. That is one of the things that hurt recruiting. There was a resolution on the order paper in regard to this whole subject from 1939 on in my name, and I wish to thank the minister for putting on Hansard recently certain information which I had been hoping to get two years ago of the rates of pay. If this information had been put on Hansard last June when I had the return, it would have saved a good many questions which have been raised in the last three weeks; but the Minister of Finance (Mr. Ilsley) at that time rose in his place and objected to my putting anything of the sort on Hansard or having it in Votes and Proceedings. The Minister of National Defence was kind enough to put the table on Hansard on Tuesday last and members were surprised to read its contents.

Another important return was tabled vesterday in regard to the rates of all ranks of army women's pay. That also should be put on Hansard. I would ask the minister to be kind enough to have it appear in Hansard. I cannot do it in committee, but I suggest it is a document which every member of parliament should read. With regard to the new regulations which were brought down last November and changes made having to do with the amendment in connection with dependency money, a number of boards were set up last November. There were thirteen districts and one emergency branch in No. 2 district, Toronto, operating. There were in Toronto only 328 applications and all they paid out was \$4,064.46. What good is that? What is the use of \$4,000 in a large city in

which there are so many soldiers? The minister has not been unfriendly to this question of dependency bonus. We see hundreds of people getting a civilian bonus in the civil service in Canada to-day.

I regret that the Minister of Finance is not here at the moment because there are a few things I should like to say to him. I have a great deal of respect for him, but I must say that in my opinion he has not had, in many respects, that training for the position which he should have, as I said the other day. What I have to say about ministers I say to their faces. I believe there is a great deal of suffering for want of this soldier bonus he opposed. In the riding I represent, in the district south of Gerrard street, the only time we see some people happy there is when somebody has a campaign fund on at Christmas for the help of the poor and needy. Some of the houses there are not fit for human habitation. Many of them have been condemned and changes ordered and the people have no money and no new place to go or houses. The hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) this afternoon read a very nice letter, which is only one of a great many letters of the same sort which I receive from soldiers' wives all over the country, complaining that they cannot live on the money they have, especially at this time when rents and food and necessities have risen to such a degree. The fact is that they have no new houses or homes, and I hope that something will be done in the coming budget to take care of dependency money and housing as well for these people.

As regards cadet services, it is very difficult to get anything said or done about this matter. In the old days the cadet services were under the control of the school boards and the boards of education, and I think it was a great mistake to take them away from these bodies. The army still has its association with the school boards, but so far as the other services are concerned this is not the case. I know a great many principals who say that when private organizations come to a collegiate institute asking for 25 students or so, the rest of the students feel that they are discriminated against. All cannot get into some private organization for military purposes. There is at the present time among the students of the collegiate institutes, an invidious distinction which should not be allowed to exist. There should be equality of treatment. It would have been far better if in connection with the three services the school boards and the boards of education had been left in control as in other days and grants made to them.

[Mr. Church.]