

Hon. W. B. ROSS: Honourable gentlemen, the amendment which was disagreed to by the House of Commons was passed unanimously by this House, every member of the House voting for it; therefore I am not going to discuss it further. I beg to move:

That a message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that honourable House that the Senate doth insist on its amendment to Bill 78, intituled an Act to amend the Criminal Code, to which the House of Commons has disagreed.

The motion was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILL No. 4.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 181, an Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1920.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED moved the second reading of the Bill.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, this Bill is made up of three schedules.

Schedule A amounts to \$115,734,490.25, the balance not yet voted to the main Estimates for 1920, being four-sixths or two-thirds of each item in Schedule A. The other two-sixths or one-third was voted in previous Supply Bills.

Schedule B amounts to \$36,723,120.66, being for general supplementary Estimates for 1919-20.

Schedule C amounts to \$10,070,000. This is: for Civil Service bonus, \$10,000,000; and for administration of the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, \$70,000.

The summary, therefore, is:

Schedule A.	\$115,734,490 25
Schedule B.	36,723,120 66
Schedule C.	10,070,000 00

Making in all. . . \$162,527,610 91

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: Honourable gentlemen, the Bill of which my honourable friend has just moved the second reading is only one of several Supply Bills that we have had this session. When the Supply Bill is brought down in instalments in this way, we are not so overcome by the amount of money that we are voting, and it looks comparatively small. The total amount we have been called upon to vote this session has somewhat increased since the Minister of

Finance introduced his budget to the country, some time ago. In speaking on that occasion, he gave the total amount of the country's expenditure as some \$620,000,000 for this year; but since then supplementary estimates amounting to \$36,000,000 have been brought down, and there are further supplementary estimates, to which my honourable friend has just referred, amounting to \$10,070,000. Adding the amount which we voted a short time ago for demobilization, \$300,000,000, brings the total amount of money which it is expected to spend during this year above the \$700,000,000 mark. One wonders how the country is going to provide the necessary money for this large expenditure.

The revenue as estimated by the Minister of Finance was some \$280,000,000 for 1919-20. As was pointed out on the occasion of the budget debate, that revenue will not do much more than pay the present ordinary expenditure of the country, which was estimated on that occasion at \$270,000,000. To that we must add the figure given at that time of \$50,000,000 for capital expenditure. Therefore honourable gentlemen will see that, although the revenue of \$280,000,000 for the year 1919-20 includes the taxes termed war taxes provided for by the different measures submitted to Parliament, yet practically none of the war taxes will be available for the payment of the country's war expenses and the expenses of demobilization. I was foolish enough to think that these taxes would go towards paying some of the expenses of the war; but the fact is that the money raised in this way must now be used to pay the ordinary expenditure of the country, and we shall be obliged to borrow the money necessary to make up the difference. That is, I see it, the only way in which we can provide for the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the country as estimated by the Minister of Finance. The figures given for the year 1918-19 show that the total amount that we raised by way of war taxes reached \$156,000,000; but when the money came to be appropriated, the amount left over, to be applied as against the war expenditure, was only \$48,000,000. So in 1918-19 also the position was that while the people were paying very heavy war taxes, and only a small proportion of the money so raised was really available for the purpose of paying the expenses of the war.

Looking to the future, as I see it, if we do not keep up production or do not have a good crop throughout Canada this year, we shall be placed in a very awkward and