

out these suggestions to my hon. friend. My own view is strongly that a distinction or a discrimination of \$1,000 in favour of married men is about as far as we should go. I do not believe there are many unmarried men in Canada getting salaries from \$10,000 up to \$50,000. An unmarried man who has an income of that kind usually has a good many dependents.

In regard to what my hon. friend from Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) said as to the exemption of income from Dominion bonds he agrees with me and I think most men will agree, that these bonds should be free from taxation. There must be a certainty about a bond of that character. The public will not buy it in the large volume in which the issues are made unless they know positively that it is free from income tax present or prospective. As to whether people will sell out stocks and bonds, try to realize on the securities they have and buy Dominion bonds, I may just say to my hon. friend that these things adjust themselves. If a man has a mortgage investment that pays him seven per cent, it would not pay to change it into Dominion income bonds because the yield would be very much less than that which he is now obtaining. This income tax will have this effect, I think, and I hope it will tend to make an excellent market for Dominion bonds. While that market exists for Dominion bonds it means that you can put your issues out at an advantage. You can sell them at a lower interest yield and the country gets the advantage. I am not at all apprehensive that it will bring about a serious dislocation of the business of the country. It will benefit the market for and the price of Dominion securities and that is a matter that is desirable in the national interest. But I do not believe that people will sell out a mortgage investment or other securities and buy Dominion bonds because the rate of yield which they get from these other securities is much higher than they will get now or in the future from the Dominion issues which are not subject to taxation under the provisions of this Act.

The hon. member for Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) asked me for certain information which I now have, and which I shall place upon Hansard. I find that the war expenditure of Canada in Canada from April 1 to July 20 of this year was \$39,700,000; that the estimated expenditure elsewhere than in Canada, including France, was \$62,600,000. That means that the total expenditure from April 1 to July 20, on war account, was \$92,000,000. That is at the rate of a little less than \$840,000 a day.

Let us say, in round figures, that \$850,000 to \$900,000 a day represents the war expenditure of Canada at present.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: The hon. member for Pictou had in mind an item that appeared in the Ottawa Citizen to the effect that the expenditure amounted to \$2,000,000 a day.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: That is incorrect.

Resolution reported, read the first and the second time and agreed to.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: I will introduce the Bill to-morrow.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

After Recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Hon. W. J. ROCHE (Minister of the Interior) moved the second reading of Bill No. 116, to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land and to increase agricultural production.

Mr. J. G. TURRIFF (Assiniboia): Before this Bill is read the second time, I want to put myself on record as being absolutely opposed to the principle of putting on the land men who are not accustomed to farming. Undoubtedly, returned soldiers who have been farmers will be able to make good; the aid given by the Government under this measure will be an advantage to them as well as a general advantage to the country, but I understand that the provisions of this Bill apply to returned soldiers from any part of the Empire. Not one in fifty soldiers from Canada or from other countries who have not been accustomed to living on farms can possibly make good under this proposal. It is proposed that men who for the last two or three years have been living in large communities, as it were, with plenty of company, shall be sent to land belonging to the Government which is situated twenty, thirty or forty miles from a railway—because in many cases you have to go that far from railway communication in order to get good land. By making an advance of \$2,500 to men of that kind who occupy these lands, it is expected that they will make good. We had experience with that class of settlement in the West in early years. People of different nationalities were brought into the country, placed upon land and given an advance of \$600, a mortgage being taken just as is proposed here. These people did