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He felt that the Government, in adopting 'Pay as We Earn' should have skipped a full year's taxes; suggested movement of non-war departments from Ottawa to relieve congestion here.

Advocates H. A. MacKenzie (L) Lambton-Kent urged economies in parliament, Economies including checks on abuse of the franking privileges, which in. had been estimated to cost between \$55,000 and \$60,000 per Parliament year for business and political purposes. He placed the cost of stationery for members of parliament at \$35,000 or \$40,000.

He thought that the abilities of the Senate should be more fully employed or that it should be allowed to pass out of existence; (with eleven vacancies now, why not 'pull the plug and let them all go'?)

Considers C. E. Johnston (SC) Bow River doubted the adequacy of the Farm projected farm labour programme. He pointed out that students Labour from schools were inexperienced as farm workers; that prisoners- Programme of-war might sabotage farm machinery; that men unfit for the Inadequate draft would, in many cases, be unable to stand farm work. The suggested temporary closing of manufacturing plants and resort to the use of women on the farm implied, he thought, bad planning and confusion.

Would He contrasted the position of the farmer, whose wheat now has Guarantee 68.6% of its 1914 purchasing power, with that of munitions in- Farmer dustries on cost plus contract. Farmers could not be expected His Costs to continue production unless they were assured of covering their costs.

Suggests Dr. F. W. Gershaw (L) Medicine Hat dealt with illness as one Studies universal cause of absence from war jobs. He advocated thorough on Health research on health conditions in every war industry and periodical health examination for the workers.

He also emphasized the importance of irrigation projects in connection with post-war reconstruction.