

expenditures, have been surrendered and, if we are to continue this sort of thing, the power of parliament will be gone forever. Whole spheres of activity involving the livelihood of every man, woman and child in this country have been removed from the jurisdiction of the law and of parliament and reserved for the determination of tribunals, irresponsible, irremovable, governed by no control and subject to no appeal. I do object, now that the war is over, to the way that business is being conducted over the head of parliament. We are told that parliament is supreme. If parliament is supreme, why has it not now control over these outside bodies and their expenditures and in the result we shall only hold a postmortem as the money is spent.

Coming to my own province, the province of Ontario, I wish to say a word or two about it. I have always been in favour of the principle of confederation and the old Cornish battle cry of "each for all and all for each." I believe that what is good for one province is good for them all. Ontario and the province from which you come, Mr. Speaker, are the two industrial provinces and were contributing before the war about seventy-six per cent or seventy-eight per cent of the cash taxes of Canada. I might go on to say that I never believed in the Sirois report. I thought it was very unfair in many ways to the province from which I come. We in Ontario have a large number of members of parliament, but they do not seem to stand up for their province in the same way as do members from British Columbia, the maritimes and the prairies for their respective provinces. I hope there will be an improvement. I have spoken about the matter myself, and I hope we may have further assistance in seeing that our own great province gets a better and fairer deal. In my opinion, and I am sorry to have to say this, Ontario seems to be the forgotten province of confederation.

I now come to the question of income tax. Up to 1917 this belonged exclusively to the municipalities since confederation; it was collected in the municipalities where it was earned, and was used to relieve the burden on real estate. In 1917 the income tax was taken away from them by Ottawa. I opposed that at the time. We came here to meet the government about it, but they imposed the tax anyway. Then the province came along and imposed a provincial tax of one mill on the dollar. At that time Ottawa said that the tax would be imposed by the federal government for one year only, or until the war was over; they are now collecting the whole thing. What have the municipalities

left to relieve the burden on real estate? I do hope some better and fairer way of taxation handling this question will be found.

In regard to housing, I am sorry to say that this is an acute problem in our city. I have visited some of the homes of our soldiers, and I have found disgraceful conditions. In 1935, the federal administration, on my resolution in the house, appointed a committee on the matter of housing and reconstruction, which prepared a report as to what should be done. The government opposite, which came in after, in 1937, has done a good deal to help solve this difficulty, but much remains yet to be done. I supported an amendment to our report which would permit the banks to lend money on these houses at a low rate of interest. Over \$90,000,000 has been spent in the Toronto district alone in connection with these houses, which have gone up to the north, south, east and west of our city. To serve them, existing light, power and transportation systems by our civic car system had to be extended, and a great deal of good work has been done in that connection. I hope that further efforts will be made, and that non-essential construction will not get the materials, but that priorities will be given for housing. I trust we may see a year of real progress in meeting the housing situation.

As I visit some of the institutions of this country, I find many returned soldiers in them. Only a short time ago I noticed lengthy articles in the Ontario newspapers about a poor soldier with no charge against him, being detained in the gaol at Orangeville because the magistrate had no other place to put him. He had been in the hospital there for six weeks; when he was put out, the counties of Dufferin and Grey quarreled as to who should pay for him. I have seen this sort of thing in the past, and I should think things would be different under our charter for soldiers. These men bore the burden and heat of the day; many of them are too poor to provide adequate accommodation for themselves and their families and now, after the services they rendered, we find them in this condition. The Minister of Veterans Affairs (Mr. Mackenzie) has hundreds of employees at 55 York street, Toronto. I believe his department should carry on a survey all over Canada so that, if the provinces and municipalities will not do what is necessary, something may be done to take these men away from such gaol institutions as I have mentioned and to find them a decent home with federal aid.

Recently the Canadian institute of mining and metallurgy met in Ottawa, and in attendance were delegates from all over Canada. The universities have turned out magnificent