

haps it will be impossible for the committee to meet before the end of April, but as soon as it is possible to call a meeting of that committee, the thing should be done. The provinces should be invited. I cannot understand how it is that, after so many conferences between the provinces and the dominion during the last five years, no agreement has been arrived at by virtue of which the matter could be settled. It is not settled, but it should be—and this is my last point—in order to adjust the problem of taxation. We hear a lot about taxes and about the Canadian taxpayers being overburdened. Some of them are; some others are not. I distinctly remember having suggested some years ago in a small village in my constituency, the beautiful village of Cacouna, that the sum of \$500,000,000 should be spent by the federal government for unemployment relief. There was something else. At that time the interest on bank deposits had not been decreased, nor had the interest on bonds. It would have been possible to collect a tax of ten per cent on the interest on the savings deposits in the banks, on coupons, and the interest on mortgages. So far as the last tax is concerned it would have been very easy to collect it by using stamps just the same as we do on cheques and on notes. And, sir, I was greatly honoured when a few days later the ex-minister of trade and commerce took that suggestion for his own and repeated it in the city of Ottawa. This is my first opportunity of thanking him for doing so, and he mentioned exactly the same amount, \$500,000,000 though the hon. gentleman did not mention that this amount should be paid out of an annuity fund to be made up from a tax on wealth.

Wealth exists; it all depends on the degree of wealth possessed by each individual. It is not the money that makes wealth; it is the circulation of money. If confidence is restored in this country the government will have to do very little in order to increase prosperity; confidence will do it. My hon. friends in the far corner will admit this: If one of them gives a dollar to his child, his boy or girl, the boy may buy a book. The owner of the bookstore will give that dollar to a clerk. The clerk will go to the market square and buy a piece of meat. The butcher will give that dollar in taxation; the city will give it to the unemployed and the money goes round and round, just the same as music. And the more it goes round and round the more advantage it is to people; it passes from one hand to another. Therefore it is urgent to restore confidence in this country; that

is the more important point. The work was well started on October 14, and now we must continue in that direction. The Canadian people spoke very loudly at that time; they said, "We do not want any more of those expedient policies which are no good, which are disastrous and which have brought the country to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy. We need a change." Some very able men formed the new government, and they have been entrusted by the people of this country with the duty of formulating new policies to lead us on the way to progress and prosperity.

With these words, sir, I shall conclude. It seems to me that my views have been expressed very clearly, and I regret to have had to say such elementary and simple things to my distinguished colleagues. Let us all get back to normalcy, to common sense. That is all; it is very easy. Let us put aside all the theories that are pernicious and dangerous; let us consider only the interests of the Canadian people. If we continue to apply the policies that were enacted by the last government we might have civil war in this country in a very short time. Those policies were wrong, and even the best men in the world cannot make them good. When I say that I do so to clear my conscience.

Mr. HEAPS: If I may I should like to say just a word or two with regard to paragraph (a) of this section. Last night I raised a question with regard to the registration of persons who are unemployed, altogether apart from those on relief. As we were discussing this question with the Minister of Labour other matters crept in and I was not able to get a clear expression from the minister as to his attitude on this point. However, I understood this much, that the minister was quite sympathetic to something being done in regard to having a national registration of the unemployed in order to try, as best we might, to ascertain the number of men and women out of work to-day in the Dominion of Canada. As I understand the meaning of this bill this commission is to be of an advisory and supervisory nature. There is nothing in the bill that would prevent such a registration being made, and even if we did not have such a bill before us there would be nothing to prevent the government from making a classification of all the people on relief in Canada. I should like the minister to give the committee some assurance, not that he will take this matter into consideration; I should like him to go a little beyond that and give the assurance that something will be done with as little delay as possible, through the existing government agencies, to have some sort of voluntary registration of those who are out