

I wonder just what those words mean, "restored to government?" There is the implication that the control should be there now, and that the government has never legally transferred it anywhere else. That is what this country is looking to the Prime Minister to do, but so far we have had no indication of any move in that direction. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the words of the Prime Minister which I have just quoted are a distinct pledge of the Liberal party, one of their main planks, and I believe that the two gentlemen who are responsible for that plank being included in the Liberal platform are the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, now Premier of Ontario, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, one of the members of the present government. I appeal to them to see that that part of their pledge is fulfilled.

I had thought, sir, of dealing with the question of monetary reform being taught in our schools, but that is really a provincial matter. I would, however, call upon the departments of education throughout the dominion to see that our monetary system is taught in our schools so that people will understand the conditions under which the present system is functioning.

One cheering aspect of this whole thing is that public opinion is aroused as never before on this question. The people are on the march; they are investigating, and public opinion, I believe, is the factor that will decide the issue sooner or later. If this government want to kill communism, if they want to check socialism, if they are not in favour of social credit, let them get busy and reform the present system themselves, or the people will put someone else in power that will. The opportunity is yours and the country is behind you; there is no doubt about that, and if you act now you can do something for this country that will make the Liberal party immortal. If you do not, I hesitate to say what may happen.

Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL (Melville): Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to listen to fifteen budget speeches in this house and to about as many more up in Regina, and I do not think I have ever taken quite so much satisfaction and pleasure in listening to any of them as I have in listening to the one delivered by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) a week ago last Friday. It was a wonder for candour and comprehensiveness. I think I like it best because there were no phony money stunts in it, and that sort of thing—Doctor Townsend's plan, Upton Sinclair's, that kind of highly infectious economic disease that usually befalls the nation every time we have a period of great depression. I do not want to become too

personal but I must say that this house has not been entirely free from that infection. However, it is just a nursery disease that we get over easily and we hope that will be the case here.

There has been one notable omission in the debate that followed the excellent budget speech of the finance minister, and that is there has been no reference, with one exception, to the virtues of honest toil. Honest labour faithfully performed has ceased to be a commendable attribute in man, in the estimation of some of our people. I was brought up on the wholesome doctrine that early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. It may be foolish in some respects, but it is mighty sound in others—I hesitate to use the word "sound" for fear it means something unsound in these days. I am sometimes not only amazed but saddened when I hear hon. gentlemen in this house and in the country speak of hard work with disdain, as if it were not a desirable attribute of man at all, but something to be shunned, something that should belong to the age of scarcity. This is an age of plenty, we are told, and therefore we should talk more about leisure, how to put in our time, how to shorten the working day, and enjoy the comforts of modern civilization. So far as applying that doctrine to agriculture is concerned, I do not know any land that has become great as an agricultural land or any farmer who has succeeded by sitting down and counting the hours till sundown, and pleading for a shorter working day and a shorter working week. Agriculture is of necessity a seasonal occupation, and you cannot gauge it by the hours of industry and do justice to both.

The leader of the C.C.F., that abbreviation for Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, which is a disguise, and a thin disguise, for state socialism, suggested that farming could be run on a six-hour day, and that if we could not get our work done in six hours, then have two or three shifts as they do in industry. I do not think I ever heard anything so effective against the C.C.F. and their theories as when I heard that astonishing doctrine enunciated right in this room.

I like the budget, too, because I think it gives more consideration, especially from the tariff standpoint, to agriculture than has any other first budget of a new parliament as far back as I can remember. My recollection is that there were few if any changes in the first budget presented by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and I know there were many but small changes in the first