

cardinal principle of those who want to succeed. In the fourth place, the money will be invested in the safest possible place. I recall that in the province of Quebec there is an old saying, that in the course of his lifetime each man must eat a certain amount of black bread, and that he had better eat it while he has his teeth. Therefore those who save in their youth are more likely to have plenty in their old age.

We are not so much concerned with our immediate financial condition. As yet no one has gone hungry or cold; in fact, the mass of the people are better off than they were during the depression, even with these very heavy taxes. The majority of the people of Canada have more money left for themselves than they had five years ago, except in certain exceptional cases, which in themselves prove the rule. Canada is yet able to pay her bills. The United States is the only country that will to-day redeem its obligations in gold. Canada is a gold-producing country; and while it is true that gold has been discontinued as a basis of finance in most countries, if we are going to have an international basis after the war it must be something of value and something which everybody will accept.

It seems to me that Canada, as a producer of gold, might lean a little toward the gold standard. The United States is the one country in the world that will redeem its obligations to-day. It is the one country in the world which will be a citadel of strength to pay the expenses of the war, and around that citadel Canada will be in the most prominent place. Inflation comes from fear and dire necessity, and it is quite possible that a time might come when dire necessity would drive us to the place where we could tide over the situation for a time and prevent immediate disaster, but we would certainly pay the price in the future. This, as indicated by the Minister of Finance last night, is not even thought of.

Let us get back to fundamentals. Let us think of the parable of the talents, a lesson to everybody which should not be easily forgotten. Let us remember that through the tumult of the ages all these questions were discussed and all these theories brought forward, and that it was only countries in despair and not the strong countries of the world which adopted inflation or other methods of merely temporary advantage. Canada is still a strong country. Let us hope that she will long continue to be strong, to carry on this conflict to the end, and that the people will travel that hard road which is the proper road to success. Then, when the time comes that victory crowns our banners, we shall be sound

[Mr. Kinley.]

not only in a monetary sense, but in our body politic, in our ideas, in our constitution, that we shall have preserved them all and go forward to the future with courage and in a spirit of progress, in the way that the people shall direct. Then, I am convinced, this country will be greater in the future than it ever was in the past.

Mr. QUELCH: I am sure that the hon. member who has just resumed his seat will excuse me if I do not follow the line he has taken. I did not hear very much of what he said, and what I did hear did not make sense. It seems to me that he is one of those museum pieces that have been worshipping at the shrine of the golden bull, and as we know to-day, it is mostly "bull". I believe I would do better if I followed the line taken by some other members of his party, such as the hon. member for Vancouver-Burrard (Mr. McGeer) and the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Slaght).

Before passing on, I might make reference to the "prosperity certificates" to which he refers. I could take the hon. member into Alberta and show him many, many miles of good roads which were built with those certificates, and the people who built those roads received a dollar's worth of value for a dollar's worth of work.

I had not intended to speak at this time, but in view of the fact that the Minister of Finance (Mr. Ilesley) made a few references to this group I should like to present some comments on what he said.

In *Hansard*, July 15, at page 4270, the minister is reported as having said:

It is all very well for the group in the corner to be talking. There are not a great many people who take them seriously. . . .

I shall not take serious exception to that remark, although I would say to the minister that I find to-day a greater number of people taking interest in monetary reform than ever before. Throughout the country people are asking themselves whether a financial system can be sound which compels people to remain unemployed in times of peace and yet can find billions of dollars in times of war. I do not think our men when they return from the war, or those who are discharged from factories, will be willing to remain in the ranks of the unemployed or on relief just because the Minister of Finance says there is no money available to put them to work.

As I have said, I do not take serious exception to his remark because I realize that the press of this country to a very large extent is owned and controlled by large