

Mr. GILLIS: Certainly I do; but when you invite him he had better bring his lunch with him.

Mr. McGARRY: We are not paupers, you know, although we hope to be better off when we are given our just rights.

Mr. GILLIS: Hear, hear.

Mr. McGARRY: I would ask the hon. member this question: If you are not in harmony with the suggestions I have made with regard to improvements, will you not make a definite statement to that effect?

Mr. GILLIS: I have been asking for those improvements for four years.

Mr. McGARRY: May I not ask also?

Mr. GILLIS: Why, certainly.

Mr. McGARRY: Then why cast reflections on my constituency?

Mr. GILLIS: I did not do that.

Mr. McGARRY: You are not the only one who can ask for things.

There is another matter in this scheme that I should like to refer to, and it is the last one I shall bring up. Some consideration should be given in the plan to the erection of a drydock at Louisburg. I see that the minister is smiling. I may tell him that that particular site has been investigated by some of the best engineers in Canada, and they say that if ever there were a natural site for a drydock it is at Louisburg. Louisburg is an open port the whole year round. If we are to expect and take for granted what we are told by those who have confidence in shipping and shipbuilding, that it is an industry that will be one of the greatest that we have after the war, I myself think the problem of establishing a drydock at Louisburg is a very important matter.

These are a few of the things with which I wish to deal. I am sorry that I had to be more or less regional in my remarks; I am sorry that I could not deal more fully with everything that is contained in the budget, but I have taken that part of it which I consider to be the most important part and that in which my own constituency is interested. If I have been too regional in my remarks I apologize for it; but I say that, after all, when we are talking as some people are talking probably too frequently about things, we should harp about something that particularly concerns our own constituency and not talk too much and too often about things that do not concern our own constituency or others.

Mr. C. E. JOHNSTON (Bow River): Mr. Speaker, the words that I have to direct to you to-night are words which I can assure you are not going to be concerned with my own particular constituency. I intend to speak in a broader sense. My remarks will apply to the whole Dominion of Canada, because in some way or another I feel that once a member is elected to the House of Commons he ceases to be the representative of the small community in Canada from which he comes. He must take a larger perspective and try to improve the dominion as a whole. He should not particularly confine his efforts to one small locality in the dominion.

I wish to say a few words to-night on the budget which has just been brought down. All hon. members recall that last year when the budget was brought down we were exceedingly shocked at the size of it, only because it was the biggest we ever had. We were not unduly concerned because we knew that a war was on and it had to be financed. We thought then that \$5,360,000,000 was a lot of money, and it was. This year we have gone over that again and have brought down the largest budget in the history of Canada. In spite of that, we are going to be able to carry on. There is no question about that.

One of the things which is most noticeable in the budget is that there is, generally speaking, no change in it, in so far as principle is concerned, from any other budget that has been presented. The same principle of taxation and borrowing is being followed. I could not help being impressed when the minister was speaking. One of the things he emphasized was the fact that there was not to be any higher taxation. I am sure we were all pleased with that. But I often wonder how there could be any higher taxation, because we have reached the height of taxation now. We are taking everything from the people that they can possibly afford to give. We have taken everything that the market can stand. The social credit conception would be that it is not necessary to place such tremendous taxation on the people, and yet we could finance the war just as efficiently as it has been. It has always been my contention that we could finance this war with less taxation, but not without some taxation. The taxation would not necessarily be as great as it is now.

I am not surprised at the lack of change in policy, because the present Minister of Finance (Mr. Ilsley) is—and I am sure he will not mind my saying this—a determined old, orthodox financier. He follows the school of orthodox financing as has been done by every government that has been in power. I am sometimes amazed at the official opposition criticiz-