

cultural industry—which I am interested in and most anxious to see built up—but also by building up the manufacturing and the industrial interests. Canada does not possess merely agricultural resources; it has other immense resources—minerals, timber, oil, fish, and innumerable others;—and if we are going to liquidate the future debt of Canada it will be by the development of these resources and by encouraging the manufacturer. An ordinary business concern cannot ship goods to the centre of Europe with the expectation of securing an adjustment in the ordinary banking way. That is clearly impossible, and has been impossible for months and for years but through the agency of the British Government and through the medium of our own Government and the usual governmental channels and avenues, we are enabled to establish a credit for this country, and thus to send our goods out and secure payment to our manufacturers. This is not a bonus. My hon. friend is absolutely misleading and wrong when he tries to imply that we are giving a bonus to the manufacturers; we are simply establishing a credit to enable our trade to go on.

I think there is one principle that this House should get clearly into its mind, and get there just as quickly as possible, and it is this: If we are to meet in the next few years the enormous burden that Canada has incurred we must meet it through the process of foreign trade, through the exportation, not only of agricultural products, but of every class of goods manufactured from our natural resources. Unless we do seize upon that as an elementary principle in our economics, and bend every effort to direct the policy of Canada towards the development of our resources, I fear for the future of the country. I give the Acting Prime Minister and his colleagues the greatest credit for the courageous manner in which they are grappling with this problem, and providing for a medium of exchange, for a credit, for these foreign countries—especially for the enormous credits supplied by the Minister of Finance during the last four or five years for Great Britain, and for our Allies overseas, and I would say the more the Government can arrange these credits the better it will be for this country and the sooner we will certainly be able to liquidate our public debt, and relieve ourselves from some of the burdens which are bearing so heavily upon us.

Mr. LEMIEUX: It seems to me that the demand for such an enormous amount of money as will be raised under this legisla-

tion should not be submitted to the House at this particular juncture. In my opinion we are passing *holus bolus* a part of the Budget which is to be brought down some time during this month, if I mistake not, by the Minister of Finance.

We are anticipating and voting piecemeal what should be presented in bulk by the hon. gentlemen. If it were a small amount I would not object so much, because I understand there are pressing needs at times which require speedy and special legislation; but here my hon. friend demands that a sum not exceeding \$350,000,000 be raised, and he is surprised perhaps that we offer some objection—not obstruction—to his large appetite for money. The preamble of the Bill does not in my judgment give a clear view of the situation. It seems to me an anomaly that on the very day the Peace Terms are announced to this House by the President of the Privy Council my hon. friend should preface his Bill with these words:

Whereas notwithstanding the armistice of the eleventh day of November last, and the extension thereof which has been granted by His Majesty and His Allies, has suspended the actual operations of the war between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians, it is necessary that measures should continue to be taken for the common defence and security;

Shall my hon. friend for any longer period after the present eventful one come before Parliament and, always under the pretext of winning the war, ask for the speedy voting of such large sums of money? I hope not.

My hon. friend enumerates in section 2 the purposes of this legislation. Among the purposes mentioned I find: "(a) the defence and security of Canada." I am inclined to believe that this language does not convey quite the whole truth. The defence and security of Canada has never been so well provided for as at present. We have a large standing army, and our defence and security does not require, it seems to me, any large expenditure, if we have reached the millennium that has been sought for during so many centuries—that of permanent peace. The hon. Minister of Finance does not specify the amounts that are to be voted for each of the purposes enumerated, and consequently he does not say what amount out of this \$350,000,000 will be applied to the defence and security of Canada.

Canada has during this great war done wonderfully well. She has raised, equipped and sent 500,000 men overseas, an army well