

0:04
welcome back to the Beat the Odds of
0:06
Business and Wealth podcast trevor we
0:07
got a Hey we have something to share
0:09
with you today so uh yeah this is great
0:12
we're going to bring some receipts uh
0:14
for the CBC propagandists um trying to
0:17
tell us lies that there was no increase
0:19
in the money supply during COVID yeah
0:22
liars like like no don't we don't have
0:24
to sugarcoat it they're liars uh they
0:26
got caught in their lie we know they're
0:28
lying but what's shocking is what I'm
0:30
going to show people on you know when
0:33
you start to dig into the narrative how
0:36
that narrative is actually reflected
0:40
that false narrative is actually
0:42
reflected at the Bank of Canada too okay
0:44
so u and we're going to show people
0:47
rather than you know rather than tell
0:49
you we're going to show you all right
0:51
sounds good it's almost like uh Missouri
0:52
is the show me state that's right that's
0:54
right and and this is important so why
0:56
is this important because the average
0:58
household like if if you do not

1:00
understand the false narrative you will
1:04
make the wrong decisions with you'll
1:07
make the wrong money decisions once you
1:10
understand the false narrative and what
1:12
the real action is you'll make better
1:14
financial decisions for you and your
1:16
family it's it's the underpinning for
1:18
the whole thing yeah and I think people
1:19
should should realize that you know the
1:21
money supply is the reason why things
1:24
don't feel right that's right yeah they
1:26
don't feel right things at the grocery
1:28
store more expensive going out to eat
1:29
more expensive uh fuel more expensive
1:32
yeah that's why it feels bad because of
1:34
inflation we'll we'll get into it that's
1:36
right okay so let's look at the actual
1:41
interview where the CBC lies and so this
1:44
is Power and Politics with David Cochran
1:48
okay and And Andrew Shear and and I want
1:51
you to listen very very carefully on the
1:53
words because they start out with the
1:55
false narrative that inflation was
1:58
caused by war and the European bread
2:02
basket as if it's some esoteric

2:06
Monet painting or something like that
2:08
and I mean what the heck does Ukraine
2:11
have to do with us at all i mean my
2:14
ancestors came from Ukraine they
2:15
immigrated here 100 years ago okay 120
2:19
years ago but that has nothing to do
2:21
with our money supply so listen very
2:23
carefully to what they say um
2:28
to finish the job in the next slide
2:29
right but you your party may not be able
2:31
to rely on postcoid inflation crisis
2:34
that was fueled by you know uh war in in
2:36
the bread basket of Europe david David
2:39
you know this you know that inflation is
2:41
caused when governments print money
2:44
that's what the liberals did the liber
2:45
flooded the economy with brand new cash
2:46
it has nothing to do they spent money
2:48
they didn't print money the Bank of
2:50
Canada did not increase the number of
2:51
banknotes in circulation in the economy
2:53
they use settlement balances they use
2:55
settlement balances to buy government
2:57
bonds to put liquidity i'm not being
3:00
dishonest they created money out of thin

3:02
air they massively expanded the money
3:04
supply you know this they did not
3:06
permanently increase the money supply Mr
3:07
shear but anyway I don't want to have an
3:08
argument on monetary policy they use
3:10
settlement balances to buy bonds to
3:11
lower interest rates put liquidity into
3:13
the banking system and then they remove
3:15
those settlement balances over time and
3:18
then they removed the settlement
3:20
balances over time it was temporary
3:23
okay and the average person listening at
3:25
home hears that and they're like "Okay
3:28
that sounds right this is the CBC and
3:30
this is you know well let's be honest
3:33
the average person watching the CBC they
3:37
are boomers they're in their 60s '7s
3:41
they really don't know what the hell
3:43
they're just talking about most people
3:45
have no clue what they take it at face
3:47
value take it at face value david He's
3:50
David Cochran from Power and Politics i
3:52
mean he's on the CBC so he must be a
3:54
trustworthy source of information for my
3:58
Boomer mind um but I don't think so and

4:01
and so okay and here's where it gets
4:04
weird like this is where it really gets
4:08
weird because let's just say you're
4:10
someone watching this like I want to see
4:12
for myself i want to pull it up what did
4:14
the Bank of Canada actually do did they
4:17
really put temporary settlement balances
4:20
in and pull them out maybe they did okay
4:23
so let's just say one person goes one
4:25
layer deeper and they search Bank of
4:29
Canada balance sheet okay and I hope
4:32
this works out because I've been pulling
4:34
this uh last couple days but like I I
4:36
just want like and I encourage you to do
4:38
this at home too like just do this at
4:40
home too because I want you to type in
4:41
bank account and a balance sheet and
4:43
load the page and watch what happens
4:45
when you just load the page when you
4:48
load the page it's going to show you the
4:52
treasury bills purchased by the Bank of
4:55
Canada and you're going to see the
4:57
Treasury bills were purchased
4:59
and you can see it increase from \$24
5:04
billion \$23 billion up to 130 140

5:10
billion let's call it okay that's that's
5:12
a big jump it's a big jump it's a big
5:14
jump but then David Cochran from CBC
5:18
starts to look normal like he starts to
5:21
look reliable because yes as he said
5:25
they sold them off they sold they
5:27
temporarily injected the liquidity and
5:31
then sold them off exactly like he said
5:35
it happened but this is not a
5:38
one-dimensional issue it's that are
5:41
these are treasury bills so these are
5:43
shortterm
5:45
government bonds so what's shortterm 90
5:48
generally 90 days or less i mean some
5:50
people might say six months or less so
5:51
90day bonds let's say 90 days not a big
5:54
uh rate of return on a 90-day bond right
5:56
yeah not not as much of a of a rate of
6:00
return but they're more stable because
6:01
the price doesn't move that much because
6:04
ultimately they mature within 90 days
6:06
right and so we we call that the
6:07
risk-free rate right that's what we were
6:10
taught in school that a 90-day Treasury
6:12
bill is effectively 90 days or shorter

6:14
is effectively the riskfree
6:16
rate of course they didn't tell us
6:18
anything about real inflation but that's
6:19
how they taught us in school uh that
6:21
that was supposedly risk- free it was
6:23
risk- free on the assumption that the
6:25
governments could balance budgets but so
6:26
then what happened then what happened is
6:29
like and this is the part where this is
6:31
where it gets weird because
6:34
why does the Bank of Canada website load
6:39
to the
6:41
you know the liberal CBC regime talking
6:44
points why does it load to the right
6:47
time period and the right asset that
6:50
parrots that talking points but you can
6:53
play you you can actually get more data
6:56
out of this so what happens if we say
6:58
treasury bills and now we have
7:00
government of Canada bonds okay so these
7:02
are I mean treasury bills are
7:04
effectively bonds too from the
7:05
government of Canada but they're
7:07
short-term in nature so we call them
7:09
treasury bills it's tomato tomato thing

7:11
they're just short-term short duration
7:13
they mature within 90 days okay now you
7:16
click the government bonds and these are
7:18
these are long-term these are long-term
7:21
bonds now the talking point falls apart
7:25
okay now you start to see wait a minute
7:28
all they were purchasing at the same
7:31
time they're purchasing long-term bonds
7:34
as well okay so they're purchasing
7:36
short-term treasuries and when they
7:39
start peeling off the treasuries and
7:41
selling off the treasuries they're not
7:44
shrinking their holdings all they're
7:46
doing is when they sell this off when
7:49
they sell the short-term Treasury bills
7:51
off they're buying the long-term
7:54
government in Canada bonds okay and
7:56
they're buying them at an accelerated
7:58
rate so it goes way beyond 139 billion
8:01
way beyond i mean the purpose the
8:04
purpose and me and you were talking
8:05
about this a few days ago the purpose of
8:07
buying the short-term treasuries was
8:09
simply just for price stability you're
8:11
going to dump that much money into the

8:13
market you're you're going to dump
8:15
hundreds of billions of dollars into the
8:17
bond market if you dropped them all into
8:20
the long-term bond market you would get
8:22
unpredictable price action you'd be
8:25
better off dropping some of that money
8:28
into short-term treasuries because those
8:31
prices don't move that much because they
8:34
you know mathematically they're just
8:36
based on a maturity date that's very
8:37
close in the future okay so if you had
8:40
to dump a bunch in there and you wanted
8:42
to prevent wild price fluctuations you
8:45
would want to dump you know some into
8:48
short-term treasury bills and then
8:50
slowly over time sell that off and buy
8:53
long-term bonds which is what they did
8:55
but in no way did the Bank of Canada
8:59
reduce its holdings like in no in fact
9:02
it exploded its holdings it broke there
9:05
in 2022 mhm like what is that that's
9:08
like almost \$435
9:11
billion
9:13
that's right that's right and in reality
9:15
it doesn't matter that much whether it

9:19
has Treasury bills or government of
9:21
Canada bonds or real return bonds or
9:23
Canada mortgage bonds or provincial
9:25
money market securities or provincial
9:26
bonds or bankers acceptance it's like
9:29
what is the total assets being held by
9:32
the Bank of Canada what are the total
9:34
investments okay and so you start
9:36
checking all these off okay and but
9:38
you're going to see the the big two are
9:41
short-term treasuries
9:43
and you're going to see
9:47
um long-term bonds that the these are
9:50
the big these are the big two okay um
9:53
and that is the balance sheet and you
9:55
can see the total assets explode
9:59
explode to half a trillion dollar 500
10:04
past half a trillion \$575 billion dollar
10:07
of assets being held by the Bank of
10:09
Canada and and what do they do they It's
10:12
literally a print of a button they
10:14
create the money out of thin air and go
10:16
into the capital markets and buy these
10:19
assets it is literally the creation of
10:22
money so they issue the bonds and then

10:25
they buy the bonds correct the or how
10:29
does that work the federal government
10:30
issues the bonds and the Bank of Canada
10:33
buys the bonds but the Bank of Canada
10:35
has the ability to create the money out
10:38
of thin air just with a keystroke and
10:40
actually go in and buy the bonds and
10:41
they're primarily buying them from uh
10:45
financial institutions they're buying
10:46
them from banks like that that's who's
10:48
holding these bonds these large you know
10:50
Canadian banks have you know they they
10:52
have about you know a little under half
10:55
a trillion dollars in government of
10:58
Canada bonds so so then the banks have
11:01
liquidity to to Yeah you're you're
11:04
getting you're you're you're seeing it
11:05
you're seeing it in in in uh in slow
11:08
motion there so but first of all like
11:10
how significant was this event because
11:12
someone would say some maybe still CBC
11:15
apologists out there are saying like
11:16
well they reduced the holdings over time
11:19
man we're not anywhere close like we're
11:21
not anywhere close just look at the

11:23
scale of this we're talking we went from
11:28
\$117
11:30
billion of total assets being held by
11:33
the Bank of Canada
11:36
and now we're at \$250
11:40
billion 245 billion in total assets okay
11:45
it's a massive increase and we're
11:47
sitting here 5 years later we're nowhere
11:50
close to where it was been m and this is
11:52
where people need to see the historical
11:55
significance of this action now you have
11:58
this slider bar down here okay all right
12:00
and bang you start dragging it out to
12:04
see what is the historical significance
12:06
and I'm going to get rid of some of the
12:08
other numbers here because it's like
12:10
ultimately total assets are the main you
12:13
know the main issue and it's it's mostly
12:15
long-term government bonds okay um but I
12:18
just wanted people to see the shape of
12:21
this curve so you can get away from the
12:24
noise a bit okay these are the total
12:26
assets of the Bank of Canada like it's
12:30
it's hard for me to get it in the screen
12:32
here Trevor yeah look at look at 2008

12:34
like that was the bump this is the
12:36
financial crisis of 2008 i got to move
12:39
you here yeah this is the financial
12:41
crisis of 2008 like they went from \$50
12:46
billion on the balance sheet of the Bank
12:48
of Canada and then expand it to let's
12:52
call it 80 billion a \$30 billion
12:56
increase okay and then they get it back
12:59
down to at the end 58 billion okay now
13:05
that just looks like a speed bump it
13:08
just looks like an anomaly compared to
13:11
what happened in 2020 it's like in 2020
13:15
the Bank of Canada's balance sheet went
13:17
from und
13:19
let's call it 117 billion
13:23
all the way up to 571
13:27
billion billion with a B in basically
13:31
zero you know 0 to 60 like just
13:34
immediately right to the floor and in
13:36
the same thing that that jumped up in
13:39
the last recent years is immigration was
13:42
pretty much flat then it jumped up
13:45
incredible amounts but this was you know
13:47
the the the SIBA loans the SERB uh
13:50
paying people money to sit at home uh

13:54
injecting that liquidity into the market
13:57
some of that some of that that here is
14:00
the magnification it's it's not just you
14:03
know the government of Canada they
14:05
finance their deficit operations by
14:07
issuing bonds okay and the Bank of
14:10
Canada is the lender of last resort well
14:12
who wants to buy bonds from a country
14:15
that's completely shut in nobody nobody
14:18
wants them okay it's an unproductive
14:19
asset they're just printing currency out
14:21
of nowhere so the Bank of Canada becomes
14:22
the lender of last resort and they go
14:24
out and buy all the deficit spending but
14:26
they went beyond that like that's you
14:29
know monet you know that's kind of
14:31
monetizing the debt but at this point
14:33
like they went out into the market and
14:36
through quantitative easing they bought
14:38
all of the bonds that were held by
14:41
private entities okay so we're not just
14:43
financing the SIBA and the SERB and um
14:48
you know the the uh the wage subsidies
14:50
it's not just that they're actually
14:52
going out and buying additional bonds on

14:55
top of it mostly held by financial
14:57
institutions mostly held by financial
15:00
institutions who can in turn
15:03
get money have increased reserves and
15:06
because we operate on a fractional
15:08
reserve system once they sell their
15:12
billion dollars worth of bonds they
15:13
don't go out and lend another billion
15:15
they go out and lend another 10
15:18
that's what happens it has an
15:20
exponential multiplier effect and that's
15:24
you know that's what happened and what
15:26
happens to the you know what brings to
15:28
my memory my memory at that time what
15:31
were interest rates at that time on
15:35
mortgages I mean like or like
15:36
essentially zero 1% 2% people are
15:38
getting you know you you uh mortgages at
15:41
you know less than 2% right less than 2%
15:44
because the overnight rate went to a
15:46
quarter% effectively right went to 25%
15:49
so um you know so so then you can see
15:52
here with the the the the money supply
15:55
going down it means there's less
15:57
liquidity this is the bank okay this is

16:00
still the bank of Canada balance sheet
16:03
okay so what happens is they increase
16:06
the money so they go out into the market
16:08
and they buy back the bonds being held
16:11
by primarily by financial institutions
16:14
and then those financial institutions in
16:17
turn go out and lend spend that money at
16:19
real aggressive terms you know the less
16:21
than 2% and then what happens to the
16:23
money supply this is the money supply
16:26
and I I need you to like look at the
16:29
numbers on these curves because the the
16:31
the metric on the side here does not do
16:34
it as much justice okay because I just
16:37
want you to see where we were uh because
16:40
you what did they say it's like it it
16:43
was a small increase right
16:46
modest increase didn't they call it
16:48
modest increase David Cochran or
16:50
something to that effect you know one we
16:53
had this is the M2 money supply so this
16:55
is the entire money supply in
16:57
circulation the number of paper bank
16:59
notes is irrelevant like it's a silly
17:01
statistic like how much you know

17:02
commerce is conducted in paper bank
17:05
notes outside of the drug dealers like
17:06
come on like this people are concerned
17:08
about CBDC's we kind of already have the
17:10
money going through and bank accounts
17:12
and credit cards and wire transfers like
17:14
let's be real it's all fake bank notes
17:15
like Jesus like okay one there's \$1.8
17:19
trillion dollar in circulation at the
17:21
beginning of this exercise at beginning
17:23
of this quantitative easing exercise and
17:26
it's not just the fiscal stimulus the
17:28
fiscal stimulus was actually small in
17:30
comparison to the monetary stimulus
17:32
going out and and the multiplier effect
17:35
of buying those bonds um from private
17:38
financial institutions and that what
17:40
happens there is the money supply goes
17:42
from 1.8 8 trillion
17:45
and where are we today we're at \$2.7
17:49
trillion goes up by 900 billion so that
17:52
means in the last 5 years the money
17:55
supply increased by 50%
18:00
50% the money supply increase and so
18:03
when they say it came back so even when

18:06
they say "Oh it came back down." It's
18:07
like yeah the Bank of Canada shrunk
18:10
their balance sheet but that money still
18:13
got lent out into the system so even as
18:16
they shrink their balance sheet from
18:19
\$540 billion to 245 they start selling
18:23
these bonds back into the system and you
18:28
know prim it's bought by regular old
18:31
retail investors on their 6040 split or
18:35
they got their you know life insurance
18:38
that's going to give them 5%
18:40
rate of return when they could have
18:41
bought shares in the life insurance
18:42
company it's like you know which is like
18:44
pension funds that type of stuff right
18:46
yeah yeah and and I know there's going
18:48
to be some guy out there selling life
18:49
insurance policy in the comments but
18:51
like I know your income depends on that
18:53
so but you but keep keep selling those
18:55
policies because I own shares in all
18:57
those insurance companies so like I'm
18:58
not buying I'm not buying what you're
19:00
selling but I'm making money off the
19:01
stuff that you're selling so keep

19:03
selling it man uh keep you know keep you
19:06
know hawking them in the comments if you
19:07
want um okay so you know as they re sell
19:11
off those bonds it doesn't decrease the
19:14
money supply it just does not materially
19:17
decrease the money supply that that
19:18
money got dispersed and magnified and
19:21
multiplied over time it's like it we're
19:24
not going back it's the the bomb went
19:27
off it's like the ship hit the tit the
19:30
the the ship hit the iceberg in 2022
19:33
like in 2022 when everything got back
19:36
rolling and we didn't undergo massive
19:38
austerity like it was game over it's
19:39
like someone at the top you know told
19:41
everyone iceberg straight ahead and they
19:44
just hit the throttle and like here we
19:45
are and and and every single decision
19:49
that you're making it needs this is the
19:51
underpinning of that decision right we
19:54
talk about power in politics like well
19:56
how do we get anything done we have to
19:57
spend money you want healthcare you want
20:00
you want uh CPP you want OAS benefits
20:03
you want infrastructures like how does

20:05
it get done with money you want military
20:07
spending how does it get done wi with
20:09
money um without it like there there is
20:12
no power you know what I mean without it
20:15
you argue there is no politics either um
20:19
it's been intrinsically tied to money
20:21
has been intrinsically tied to politics
20:22
for the last 2500 years if people study
20:24
history so it's been you know in
20:28
ingrained in it and so you know but
20:30
that's what the CBC and I also just pull
20:33
up here Stats Canada the M2 money supply
20:36
because maybe someone thinks that
20:37
Trading Economics is some white
20:39
right-wing conspiracy group it's like no
20:41
just if you want to match up the numbers
20:42
it's just less impressive to look at it
20:44
here on the chart on Stats Canada
20:46
website but it's 2.7 trillion people
20:48
there's \$2.7 trillion in the M2 money
20:51
supply it did not go back down they sold
20:54
off the term to policy but that was just
20:56
the term to policy were just a vehicle
20:58
to get into the long-term bonds that's
21:00
all it was it was just a temporary

21:01
vehicle because they would didn't want
21:03
to have wild price action into the
21:06
long-term bond market so it made more
21:08
sense to buy long-term bonds and
21:10
short-term bonds at initially and then
21:12
eventually sell off the short-term bonds
21:14
so you can strategically over time
21:16
execute the purchase of more long-term
21:18
bonds without having wild price
21:20
fluctuations gotcha because you're
21:22
trying to pump \$400 billion dollars into
21:24
the market it can do some crazy things
21:25
to long-term bond prices right yeah you
21:28
would have you know uh mortgage brokers
21:30
going insane when you're starting
21:31
looking at these they'd be you know the
21:34
bond prices would be changing the
21:35
five-year would be changing by the
21:37
minute oh yeah the the the fixed
21:40
five-year would be it did i mean it did
21:43
but it could it could have been it would
21:45
have been even more wild if if they if
21:47
they dump it straight into long-term
21:48
bonds at the Now with how things are
21:50
going they're they're saying that um

21:52
Tiff Mlin may not do a a reduction in
21:55
the rate coming up which would really
21:58
only affect the variable rate and
22:00
adjustable rate mortgages but still it
22:03
does have an effect on the the long term
22:06
yeah i and people really like you know
22:09
we look at um inflation and we look at
22:12
unemployment and what central banks do
22:13
but ultimately like we're we're based on
22:15
the you know on the beast that is the US
22:18
dollar yes right and so yeah you can
22:20
reduce rates but that in itself you know
22:24
reduces the value of your currency
22:26
versus the US dollar and in itself
22:28
becomes inflationary when you have to
22:30
import goods that are priced in US
22:31
dollars so it it's for for every other
22:35
country other than the US um that
22:38
matters a lot more than everyone thinks
22:40
right and so you know what the Bank of
22:43
Canada does they have to heavily heavily
22:47
watch what the Federal Reserve does in
22:48
the US heavily heavily watch and now you
22:51
know been sitting around 73 cents on the
22:53
dollar cuz you saw like we dropped below

22:54
70 cents on the dollar periodically
22:56
right and so that in itself puts upward
22:59
pressure on inflation when you're
23:01
importing goods priced in US dollars so
23:04
um you know and I just want to show you
23:06
like they had a uh a you know Andrew
23:11
Shear went back on the CBC after this
23:13
and like watch how they just sweep it
23:16
under the rug like it's it's it's almost
23:19
uh like it's disappointing so I'll I'll
23:21
show it to you here so
23:24
Saskatchewan Conservative MP and newly
23:26
elected opposition leader Andrew Shear
23:27
is here with me in the studio mr shear
23:29
good to see you again thanks for being
23:30
here good to see you too um the old job
23:32
the new job is a bit like the old job
23:33
you've you've held this role before i I
23:35
mean congratulations on it i mean how do
23:36
you plan to approach this in this this
23:39
unusual interim period where you're in
23:41
this job yeah uh thanks very much first
23:43
of all I do just want to uh correct
23:44
something you said on the air last time
23:46
I was on your show you said the

23:47
government did not permanently increase
23:48
the money supply uh they absolutely did
23:51
the money supply is over \$700 billion on
23:53
M2 higher today than during the pandemic
23:56
and the settlement balances are still
23:57
significantly higher than pre-lockdown
23:59
period so I just want to put that on the
24:01
table okay the Bank of Canada did that
24:02
to be clear well they were buying
24:04
government bonds because of deficit
24:05
spending anyway uh what we're describing
24:08
this but anyway then they just move on
24:10
as if nothing else is more important
24:12
than that like I I mean I just see
24:14
sometimes these politicians it's like
24:16
well first of all like we shouldn't have
24:17
been off by you you had time to prepare
24:19
for this it's it's it's 900 billion not
24:22
700 billion 200 billion matters a lot i
24:25
mean talking about a million if I was
24:27
looking at my account 200 billion 1.8
24:29
trillion to 2 was like 900 billion um
24:33
what's I guess what's 100 billion
24:35
between friends maybe they're friends
24:36
now right um but I mean that matters so

24:40
much in that discussion is like what do
24:42
I want to see i want to see someone who
24:43
comes on there and hijacks the entire
24:45
interview on that subject after that
24:47
like make him cut the commercial because
24:49
if they don't understand the money
24:51
supply they don't understand anything
24:53
else about power and politics beyond
24:55
that point like it is a singular issue
24:57
that overrides everything because if
25:00
that doesn't work if the dollars were
25:02
launching all these programs or taxes or
25:05
payments like if that doesn't work
25:08
everything else falls apart so what
25:11
should people you know as a takeaway
25:14
from this discussion what should they be
25:17
thinking about the money supply how it
25:20
matters to them as an individual how it
25:22
matters as a country and you know what
25:25
what can they do to you know kind of
25:28
prepare for it i guess knowledgewise
25:30
understand that an increase in the money
25:32
supply does cause inflation it causes
25:35
price inflation especially for some of
25:37
the things that we we buy every day what

25:40
other things should they be concerned
25:42
about they should be concerned that the
25:44
places that they're getting their advice
25:46
from didn't talk about this relentlessly
25:49
as if it was like some secondary issue
25:51
like just relentlessly they should
25:54
understand it the advisors you know the
25:56
information that you're consuming if
25:58
they're not talking about this they
26:00
don't actually understand it themselves
26:02
or they don't want you to understand it
26:04
which is even worse um and so whether
26:06
that be the CBC or your adviser down at
26:09
the RBC who didn't explain this to you
26:12
as if business was normal as if it was
26:15
the same circumstances in 2025 as it was
26:18
in 2019 and so you need to learn from
26:22
people who are actually relating this
26:24
back to the money supply and whether
26:26
you're buying a house or whether you're
26:29
have a small investment account um you
26:32
know or whether you're starting a
26:34
business or running a business you have
26:36
to understand that and how that fits in
26:39
in relation to the money supply because

26:41
ultimately we have a system where we
26:43
earn these fake printed dollars and you
26:45
have to turn them you have to turn them
26:47
around and buy highquality assets that
26:50
give you a chance a basket of
26:52
highquality assets there's there's no
26:54
one silver bullet on this where we can't
26:58
you know go around pretending as if one
26:59
is going to uh definitely work in this
27:03
environment and and the rest are going
27:05
to definitely fail in this environment
27:08
what is that basket of goods uh what is
27:11
that basket of assets that can put you
27:12
and your family ahead and and that's and
27:15
that's how we we teach people at the
27:17
boot camps how do you get access to this
27:19
fake money because it definitely is out
27:21
there the money supply is 2.7 trillion
27:24
as opposed to 1.9 trillion before we
27:27
started it's just fewer and fewer people
27:29
have a bigger and bigger percentage of
27:30
the money supply and so you know it it
27:33
should be your wakeup call to stop
27:35
taking advice from the CBC because they
27:37
don't understand it you should probably

27:39
talk stop taking advice uh from you know
27:42
investment advisors who don't talk to
27:44
you about this and who don't relate this
27:46
back to you and you know if if you have
27:48
a 60/40 portfolio out there and your uh
27:53
and your advisor cannot explain this to
27:56
you they don't understand what that 40%
27:59
of your portfolio really is they
28:01
understand what it was 5 years ago but
28:03
the system changed like the system
28:06
change this was a this was a a nuclear
28:08
attack on the monetary system and we're
28:12
in a different regime right now and
28:14
anyone who doesn't re recognize that
28:17
they just don't understand it and so you
28:19
need to you know get the right
28:21
information you know uh you know uh fi
28:24
do your own research you know if you
28:27
want to come to our boot camp we teach
28:28
us relentlessly on how to access the
28:30
fake dollars to buy highquality assets
28:33
how to do it responsibly which assets
28:35
are likely to perform which assets are
28:37
likely not you know how you're getting
28:39
robbed by these institutions who

28:40
basically sell you assets that they need

28:42
to have they need to have these assets

28:45
and they recommend it not disclosing

28:47
their interest saying that they need to

28:49
actually hold this as their reserve

28:50
asset so um hopefully that's helpful for

28:53
someone hopefully that's a wakeup call

28:54
for someone and uh you know if you if

28:57
you want to you know learn more book

28:59
your ticket to the boot camp hit like

29:01
and subscribe and hope to see you back

29:02
here next week all right that's all

29:05
folks see you next time

29:21

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