

authority between provincial and Dominion institutions. Strangely enough, the provisions of the British North America Act would seem to permit duplication on this point, but up to now the Federal Government has not dealt very much with public health. But a doctor appointed in Ontario by the Dominion Government is no better than a doctor appointed in Ontario by the local government. If you had one set of doctors appointed by the local government to deal with matters affecting public health in a particular province and another set of doctors appointed by the Dominion Government to deal with the same question in the same province, the result would be a conflict of authority and a state of affairs that would not be desirable. Let this Government, if it is going to deal with the matter of public health, take complete control of it. Let public health be under one control; do not have two bodies representing the same people doing the same thing and spending the money twice when spending it once under proper control would bring about better results. I am warning the Government in the most friendly way to avoid this duplication and suggesting that they make arrangements with the provincial authorities whereby this matter shall be taken in hand either by the Dominion or by the provincial authority and dealt with by the one body only.

We are invited in the Address to deal with vocational training. The Government of the late lamented Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1910 or 1911 appointed a Commission to look into the matter of vocational training and technical education and to see what ought to be done, or whether the Government ought to devote any money to that purpose. A most searching inquiry was made. An able body of men went all over the country and got all the information they could, and Dr. Robertson, the Chairman, made a report to this House recommending the yearly expenditure of a certain amount of money for the purposes of technical education. If there is any difference between technical education and vocational education, the distinction is very fine; either is an education to be given to men in different walks of life in manufacturing and in industry, and what applies to the one applies, as I understand it, to the other. We on this side of the House have established our position in that matter; if moneys are properly expended in technical or vocational education, I imagine that no fault will be found by hon. gentlemen on this side. We hope that speedy action will be taken so

[Mr. McKenzie.]

that, under the present conditions of reconstruction, our people will be trained to take part in the many activities that we hope to carry on but which we had not been obliged to engage in during the war. I hope that the training our people receive in these educational or technical schools will enable them to secure advantage from following the avenues of trade that will be opened to us by reason of the war or by reason of German trade being, for the present, at all events, cut off.

The Government have to deal at this time with very vexed questions. They have to deal with the soldier question, which has been brought to their notice. They have to deal with the question of capital and labour, which is in a very disturbed condition. I do hope that some action will be taken by the Government that will bring about a better understanding between capital and labour. Since the war began, even before the war began, while this Government were in power, they did not do anything to better the conditions existing between capital and labour in Canada. I trust that they will now be able, through the Department of Labour or in some other way, to create a better feeling between capital and labour in this country than prevails to-day. It is a question that requires education, and a proper understanding. A difference between these two factors in our national life is like a disagreement between the two wheels of a carriage or cart. If one says: I cannot go with you, and the other says: I will stop and you can go without me, the cart will not go. Similarly, it is absolutely impossible to carry on industrial pursuits without co-operation between capital and labour, and for that reason the very best energies of the Government and every agency that can be utilized in that direction should be directed to an intelligent and effective effort to bring about the best possible understanding between those two great factors in our national life. It would be improper for me, as well as a waste of time, to dilate upon the relation between capital and labour, because this body is too intelligent to require any explanation of that on my part. You all know the conditions that are existing in the country, and while the Government may not be able to do very much, they are the representatives of the people, they are charged with responsibility, and they must leave the factory for a day or two and try to do something.

I do not think that there is much else in the Address besides what I have referred