

sheep flocks not being started; we shall have less feed grain, fewer eggs, poultry and so on. It is a question of paying attention to the details in connection with all these smaller interests. If that is done, I feel that the farmers of western Canada not only will fulfil what is expected of them but will find that security and that basis for post-war planning which is so necessary. All they are asking is that they shall be given an opportunity to fight as they want to fight. In other words, they are saying to the government, as I said before, "Give us the tools and we will finish the job".

Mr. DANIEL McIVOR (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I should like to take up a few minutes of the time of the house because I believe I have something to say. First of all, I should like to congratulate the leader of the opposition (Mr. Graydon). I consider him a Christian gentleman, and that is about the highest tribute one can pay to a man. In my imagination I see the Elijah of the past and the Elisha of the future travelling to the Jordan of the Winnipeg convention. I come back to the house and I find a pleasant thing. I saw that Elijah had cast his mantle and allowed it to fall on the shoulders of the youthful Elisha. I can see him with that mantle striking out into the future to help the common people of Canada. I congratulate the Conservative party upon having these two leaders, because they are really one.

The speech from the throne interested me considerably. The first thing I want to speak about is something that I was determined to bring before this house, namely, that there should be some form of health insurance, whether it is called state medicine or any other name. About six years ago I introduced a resolution into this house, and I did my best to have it agreed to. I was supported by the hon. member for St. Boniface (Mr. Howden), but I am sorry to say that there were four medical members of this house who opposed the resolution. The next year they had changed their minds, because three of them did not speak while the other one supported it.

I find now that the Canadian medical association is in favour of some form of health insurance. I should like to refer to the words of my old friend, Doctor Gordon S. Fahrni, who was president of the Canadian medical association last year. A year ago he said that there were two very good arguments why health insurance in some form should be provided in Canada. One was the sense of security which would be given to the people during the post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation, and the second was the fact that if the war continued for many more years we

would find ourselves under a bureaucratic rather than a democratic form of government. He told the medical association that health insurance in some form was coming and that they should get behind it. The Canadian medical association met again in Ottawa on January 19, 1943, and they passed unanimously the following resolution:

1. The Canadian medical association approves the adoption of the principle of health insurance.
2. The Canadian medical association favours a plan of health insurance which will secure the development and provision of the highest standard of health services, preventive and curative, if such plan be fair both to the insured and to all those rendering the services.

It is a fine thing to know that now the government is bringing forward some form of health insurance. The public is behind it, especially the farmers. If anyone has suffered during the past years because of a lack of medical service it is our farmers. It was not those who were on relief; it was those who come in between, the men who would rather do without medical treatment than put their wives and families into debt.

They have many fine leaders in Ontario who are not afraid to speak their minds, but I was a little disappointed when one leader found fault with the administration of the dependents' allowance board in Ottawa. When I heard that, my dander was up. I do not think this board warrants criticism of that kind. I have sent a great many requests to them, and I have yet to be treated other than courteously. I have always been given splendid service. When the board was organized Mr. MacNamara put it on a sound basis, and I want to pay my tribute to the efficiency of that board.

I should like to congratulate the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) upon the speeches he has been making. I would commend to hon. members to my left the speech which the Prime Minister made to the congress of labour in Toronto. I think we all realize that he is a leader of the first water. He spoke of the new order, and I believe he meant it when he said that it must be built on a sound foundation. He continued:

The new order must be based on faith, leading to cooperation between the parties in industries and to cooperation among the nations of the world. The new order must be based on human rights; not on the rights of property, privilege or position. The new order must be a world order. It must be governed by a universal rule of law.

It will be seen that this new order is tempered with mercy, whereas the new order in Germany is based on inequality. I know hon. members will expect me to congratulate the Prime Minister upon his radio address on