

sideration in the house, I referred to the exodus of young graduates from the departments of civil engineering in our various Canadian universities, as well as young men in the medical and other important professions. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* interviewed a large number of people, including Mr. Cyrus Eaton, a great Canadian from Pugwash, Nova Scotia, to whom the hon. member for Davenport also made reference. This gentleman is chairman of Steep Rock Iron Mines, Limited. Another man who has been referred to in this house is Professor Brebner, the son of one who was well known in Toronto as the efficient registrar of Toronto university. He is now professor of history in Columbia university and is the author of a work dealing with scholarships in Canada. He states that we have not in Canada proper means for research, that young scientists have not conditions that are congenial to them, and have not the opportunities for advancement in Canada that are now offered in the United States universities. This is regrettable after all the money that this country has spent on colleges and universities, and on education, because we have some of the finest institutions in the world in preventive medicine, in many branches of the engineering profession, in chemical, electrical, mining, mineral and other branches of scientific research. Very important work is being done in our Canadian universities, and something should be done by the government to put an end to the present exodus of such really good Canadians.

Another matter I wish to discuss for a moment or two is the food situation in the post-war world. As you know, Mr. Speaker, at the Hot Springs conference resolutions of a revolutionary character were passed by the council of the united nations organization, and advertisements have been published in an endeavour to sustain the faith of small and large business men in the utopia we are supposed to have in the future. All his life the business man in this country has been depending upon free enterprise. Now Mr. Hoover, the food world head, wishes to see established a committee with power to control the production and distribution of the food of the entire world. I would remind hon. members that after the last war there was a commission under Mr. Hoover that was subject to much criticism, and apparently they did not try to do anything efficiently in this direction; and we know about the debates that have taken place on it recently in the United States congress. Now an effort is being made to create some device in connection with the united

[Mr. Church.]

nations organization and UNRRA to set up a world authority to discharge the functions proposed by Mr. Hoover.

I do not think people realize that the mother country has suffered more from lack of food than any other country. Now they are rationing bread and flour and many other staple commodities. I hope that mistakes will not be made in this matter of world control such as we had after the last war. Canada should go much farther to aid the motherland in food supplies.

There are many other matters I would like to discuss but I have not the time. Empire preferential trade, however, is something that should receive our attention now that we are discussing the budget. Little is done by us to preserve this trade. There are three or four committees sitting this afternoon with the house now in session, and some have gone home on the four o'clock train for the big parade to-morrow. We are on the eve of a great anniversary, Mr. Speaker, one of two great days—the 17th of March and the 12th of July. The people of Canada owe a great deal to the people of Ulster for the protection which was given our fleet in two world wars in the battle of the Atlantic and for the great leaders that Northern Ireland has produced. I might mention Field Marshal Montgomery, Field Marshal Alexander, Admiral Cunningham, Sir Alan Brooke, Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, to name only a few. The late President Roosevelt, as well as Mr. Churchill and General Eisenhower, paid glowing tributes to these great men and to the people of Ulster generally for the part they had played in the war. They saved civilization by the protection which they gave the British fleet at a critical time when it could not use the southern ports as it had done during the last war. I presume that many hon. members have gone home so that they will not forget the parade to-morrow. We may well be proud of the work which northern Ireland did. I was going to ask the hon. member who preceded me in this debate to take part in the parade to-morrow, and I know that the Minister of Finance and his deskmate, the parliamentary assistant (Mr. Mayhew) would be very welcome.

I wish to pay my tribute to what that great country Ulster has done for the preservation of our civilization and the liberty of the world in the two great wars. Lord Macaulay has fittingly referred to the achievement of 1688-90 as a result of the battle fought there. He refers to that fight for equal rights to all and special privileges to none, for freedom of religion, freedom of worship. Ulster stands