

from the war, and they told me that we should make the greatest mistake of our lives if we did not develop civil aviation.

I hope that the dominion will invade a field that should be theirs, namely education and health legislation. In 1921 and 1922, when I first entered this house, I introduced a resolution favouring unemployment, health and sickness insurance. That was twenty-one years ago. I also supported the dominion government in embarking upon a constructive policy to aid education and public health. Some good work was done in connection with technical education.

When all is said and done, two things of supreme importance have been brought home to the people of the British empire. One is religion. The people of the empire during this war are turning back to religion as a primary thing. To-day they believe that without religion there is no real education. I believe that this government should recognize in future that it is the first function of government to look after the health, wealth, happiness, well-being and prosperity of its people. In the city from which I come, after the last war Doctor Hastings, the great health officer, and others of the department of health introduced health legislation more advanced perhaps than anywhere else on the continent. We had a modern health department and important measures of inspection in the interest of children and infants, inspection of milk, food and other commodities, and medical inspection, were carried out in the schools and elsewhere. I am sorry that the government has not brought forward a forward policy on this public health matter. For example, consider how many of the working classes are unable to buy insulin at its present price. Free insulin should be obtainable by the universities and the health departments and hospitals of this country. Let it not be forgotten that, if properly administered, insulin puts many a man and woman back where they can do useful work. I know of men who are engaged in heavy work at the present time and for the past several years who but for insulin would have been dead long ago. Equally it is the duty of the government to meet the menace of tuberculosis. Parliament must advance along this line and in many other matters of social security.

As I have said, I believe in education, and I believe further that there can be no education without religion. Christianity is part of the law of Great Britain; it is also, by the act of 1791, part of the law of Canada. Thomas Arnold, the famous headmaster of Rugby who died one hundred years ago, did not believe that examinations were the true key to educa-

tion. He believed that character building came first, morals and right social relations second, and academic and literary education third.

We are fighting for an ideal. When the war is over some advanced measures will have to be taken along the lines of social security. The Beveridge report is all right as far as it goes, but it is based on the old system of government, the capitalistic system. The capitalist system is not perfect; it will have to be brought up to date. Nobody proposes to go back to things as they were, to the old pre-war system. I have respect for the views of my friends to my left, but my views have been consistent for a long time. The paymaster general, Right Hon. W. Jowitt, who has charge of these measures in Britain, addressing the House of Commons recently, said that the first thing the government is going to do is not to appoint a committee—it will go to a committee later—but to have a three-day debate in order to get the views of the government and of the opposition and of the whole house. That is what should be done here, so that all views may be presented.

After all we are putting the cart before the horse. What are we going to do about the mother country? That will have to be determined. To-day she imports twenty-five out of twenty-seven articles of raw material and food. She has coal and iron; the other twenty-five she has to import. Without export trade and corresponding imports, without an exchange of goods and services, without her dominions and colonial empire, the mother country would be reduced to a second Denmark, would be no longer a first rate power.

There are constitutional difficulties in the Beveridge report as applied to Canada. The house should go into these questions. I believe some way can be found of aiding Europe and our colonial empire under the lease-lend provisions with the assistance of the United States. The Beveridge report is a good report in many ways, but it is based on the old plan. Many of its social features have been adopted by some of the large municipalities in Canada—for instance, the advanced legislation of the city of Toronto adopted twenty-one years ago. We must keep faith with our men at the front. If we give only promises to the men who are offering their lives for us, no guarantee against hardship and suffering when they come home, these heroes will not be getting their due for serving and saving the world.

In the days of Laurier and Macdonald everyone owned some private property—a small farm, a store, a mill—but that has all been taken away and Canada has become a land of proletarians. The right to possess