

future; it must remain united, prosperous and influential. Education is the basis of national unity. It was found that enlisted men who underwent their training in the West, on the Pacific coast or in the Maritimes, returned home with a broader outlook. If we want true Canadian patriotism to replace provincialism, we must encourage the exchange of students between the various provinces.

Canada is large and rich enough to allow the sons of the two great races who form the majority of our population to live peacefully on her soil. But neither race must dominate or subdue the other.

In our economic reconstruction programme land remains our greatest asset. In 1901 the rural population was 3,357,093, and the urban population, 2,014,222. In 1931 the rural population was 4,204,728, and the urban population, 5,572,000.

This enormous increase in the urban population uprooted thousands of men who had previously earned a modest but secure livelihood.

In 1936 I was deeply impressed by the address delivered in the Senate by the then senator from Rigaud on the theme that Canada has not been sufficiently concerned with the exodus of her sons.

Our first duty is to look after our own people and help them in finding a normal livelihood. Let us help the sons of the soil to gain access to public lands.

We must acknowledge the rights of our youth, and enact social legislation based on their requirements, so that they may hope to live on their forefathers' land.

We must close the doors of our young and attractive country to immigrants whose past record is unknown to us.

In selecting immigrants we must remember the past, our traditions, and the lessons of history.

Our economic progress is proof that the races making up our population are inspired by the same patriotism as our ancestors.

Among the important problems of the post-war era, are those relating to our youth, and to agriculture, colonization and immigration. Of these problems, those concerning our youth are undoubtedly the most important. We must give to our young people an opportunity to prepare for a career, and it is our duty to provide for their future. In meeting the post-war problems it must be remembered that our greatest responsibility is the intellectual development of our youth.

We must give to our young people the best training possible in all fields of endeavour: science, technical occupations, homecrafts and agriculture. We must not forget higher education—always a requirement to produce an elite able to lead our people. If the government wishes to brighten the post-war picture, it must enable students to complete their courses in law, arts and letters. In order to solve labour problems, Mr. King should implement the fine program he outlined in June, 1940.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Howard the debate was adjourned.

The Senate was adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.