

goods produced, he is not going to be the unfortunate. We must guarantee the farmer that if he happens to be fairly well off and puts his life savings or borrowed money into cattle, and then when the war closes the price drops out of cattle, he will not have to bear the total loss, as he did last time. This anxiety concerning what will happen after the war is deterring thousands upon thousands of farmers from producing beef and pork and milk and on through almost the whole list of agricultural products. I know that from first-hand contact.

We must guarantee the farmer against his creditors. The Canadian courts are eager enough to declare ultra vires the laws which a province might pass for the protection of the farmer. I wonder why some dominion body is not equally eager to bring into being laws which will protect the farmer. In saying that the farmer must be guaranteed against creditors, I am not suggesting that the creditors should lose their money. But if we can have such a tremendous amount of money as it now becomes apparent we are getting, surely some of it can be used to protect the people who advanced the farmer credit.

It may be asked where the money is coming from. That is a question with which I am always glad to deal, and to-day I have a little assistance. May I read a statement which appeared in the report of a speech, published in the *Ottawa Citizen* of November 13, 1941, by H. T. Jaffray, President of the Canadian Bankers' association. He—

—told the 50th annual meeting to-day that Canada's vast expansion of wartime manufacturing, and large increase in commerce had been "so well, so simply, and so smoothly" financed by the chartered banks, that the financing has "never been a problem in Canada's war effort." The chartered banks "maintain a very strong position and stand ready to continue to support Canada's war effort to the fullest extent that may be required of them."

I submit, Mr. Speaker, in all humility and plain common sense that one of the major needs to-day in Canada's war effort is the financing of a sound policy for agriculture, and the banks should be requested to proceed to perform this function.

There are other problems which need to be solved before Canada has a balanced production. One of those problems is that of the labouring man. This government has shorn the labouring man of every vestige of protection which his struggle through the generations has erected about him. It has shorn him in effect of the power to bargain collectively, of the right to organize, and of the right to strike. Quotations from certain orders in council may be given to show that what I

have said is probably a little extreme. I can give quotations to show that what I have said is thoroughly moderate. It remains the duty of those agencies who deprived the labouring man of his own protection to see to it that by the same agencies adequate government protection is afforded that man before he is driven to desperation with disastrous results.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have said as much as I believe it is fitting I should say regarding the war effort, regarding balanced production in Canada. It does not give me happiness to have to say any kind of unpleasant things, but I felt myself to-day obliged to say some pretty sharp things, and I am going to say some sharper ones unless something is done about these matters with respect to the Canadian economy.

Before I close I wish to turn for a minute to the two amendments which have been moved. With the Conservative amendment I am not going to quarrel. I believe that the members of my group will see fit to support that amendment, on the ground that it is a vote of want of confidence in the government because of the fact that the government is not producing a balanced programme of production in this country.

With the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation amendment we are not going to quarrel particularly. We assume that the C.C.F. have finally got round to somewhere near the stand we took in 1939 before war was declared. They probably would be in agreement with the principles set forth in the excerpts which I read earlier in this speech from the statement issued at Edmonton. We therefore are likely to support the C.C.F. amendment.

Mr. LIONEL CHEVRIER (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, I desire to join with those who have preceded me in this debate in extending to the mover and the seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne my hearty congratulations. Both performed admirably; both, together with four other hon. members, had the great privilege and advantage of seeing for themselves in the British isles the havoc wrought by the forces of tyranny. They were able to observe for themselves the grim determination of the people of Great Britain to carry on against tremendous odds. The house has benefited by their experience and by their contributions to this debate.

One can with difficulty take part in this debate without referring to the great loss which our country has suffered in the death of her former Minister of Justice, Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe. He was a man of great