

May I now refer to the Honourable Joseph Adéland Godbout. He was born on September 24, 1892, at St. Eloi, Quebec, the son of Eugène Godbout, who was a member of the Legislature for Témiscouata from 1919 until 1923. Senator Godbout was in comparatively good health when we last saw him in August, and he passed away very suddenly.

Our late colleague had taken the course in classics at Rimouski Seminary in his early days but his great interest was in agriculture. He was truly a cultured Canadian. He attended the Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and took further courses in agriculture at the Agricultural Colleges of Massachusetts and of Cornell, and finally at Cornell University.

In 1929 he was first elected to the Legislature of Quebec for the County of L'Islet, and in 1930 he entered the Government of Premier Alexander Taschereau as Minister of Agriculture. He held this portfolio until 1936, when he succeeded Mr. Taschereau as Premier of the province. At the ensuing elections in the same year his Government was defeated, but he retained his seat in the county. In the provincial elections of 1939 his Government was again returned to office, and once again he became Prime Minister. Not only did he carry on the onerous duties of Premier, but he also held the portfolios of Agriculture and of Colonization. In 1944 his Government was once again defeated, but he continued as Leader of the Opposition until the elections of 1948. At that time he was not returned for his constituency. He was appointed to the Senate on June 25, 1949.

Senator Godbout was honoured by a great number of scientific institutions. In 1929 he was President of the Association of Canadian Agronomists; in 1933, President of the Association of Agricultural Technicians of Canada; and also commandeur de l'Ordre du Mérite agricole de la province de Québec, commandeur de l'Ordre du Mérite agricole de France; Docteur ès sciences agricoles des universités Laval et de Montréal; Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, McGill University, Bishop's College, and Massachusetts State College; Doctor of Veterinary Science, *honoris causa*, University of Montreal, and honorary professor at the Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University.

During his term of office as Premier of Quebec the Honourable Adéland Godbout was responsible for enacting many important bills, probably one of the most important being the statute which gave the vote to women in the province. Legislation was also passed giving free education and text books in public schools. When his Government was in office the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company

came under public ownership, and in 1944 an important piece of legislation was passed, namely, the Labour Relations Act.

Senator Godbout is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters. In expressing our sympathy to them, I thought I might do so in his native tongue, for although Senator Godbout was one of Canada's greatest orators in both English and French, I am told that he excelled himself in French. May I therefore close my tribute to him in the following words.

(Translation):

In the person of Senator Godbout, I have lost a personal friend, a very dear colleague and a fellow citizen for whom I had the greatest esteem and admiration. Mr. Godbout's reputation as a gentleman was well deserved; his courtesy and moderation were well known. Equally well deserved was the reputation he had earned generally of being an ardent defender of national unity. At all times he was essentially a man of principle, a man of duty, and he did not hesitate, in the most difficult hours of his public life, to place the interests of his country above personal, local or party considerations.

I have already expressed my deep sympathy to Mr. Godbout's family, and I feel sure that my colleagues in this chamber would wish to join with me in paying this public tribute to his memory.

(Text):

I refer next to the Honourable John James Stevenson, who was born on May 11, 1872, at Russell, Ontario, of Scottish and Irish parentage, and received his education at Russell and Ottawa.

Senator Stevenson spent the first 21 years of his life in Ottawa, with the Edwards Lumber Company, but in the early 1900's he left Ottawa and went to western Canada, where he established his own lumber firm, at Tyvan. Arriving at Tyvan, he immediately took a great interest in the community life of the district, and shortly thereafter was elected to the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan for Francis constituency. He then left Tyvan and moved to Eston, Saskatchewan. He took a great interest in that community also, and after living there for a short time he was elected once again to the Legislature of Saskatchewan. Some years later he moved to Regina, where he took up residence. In 1940 he was appointed to the Senate, and since then he spent most of his time in Ottawa, while still maintaining a residence in Saskatchewan.

Senator Stevenson was indeed one of our western pioneers. He had an extensive knowledge of farming, business and social