

United States Secretary of Agriculture and the head of the British Food Mission in Washington. Its chief purpose, as defined by President Roosevelt, is "to co-ordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations." The relationship of Canada to this board is now the subject of inter-governmental discussion. It is clear, however, that the activities of the board will not alter the procedure hitherto in effect for the purchase by the United Kingdom of Canadian food-stuffs. All such negotiations will continue to be conducted between representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom.

My honourable friend can rest assured that it is not the intention of the Canadian Government to hand over control of Canadian production. The successful organization of the war effort of the United Nations, however, requires the careful planning of production and distribution on an inter-Allied basis, and the new boards in Washington have been set up by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in order to fill gaps in the previous arrangements.

I think that covers my honourable friend's inquiry.

At this time I should like also to say to the honourable senator from West Central Saskatchewan (Hon. Mr. Aseltine) in reply to his inquiry with respect to the storage of grain, that the matter has been and is being considered by the Government. There will be a very large carry-over which will have to be stored. There is great difficulty in securing lumber for the construction of additional storage facilities, and it looks as though the surplus would probably have to be stored on the farms and be removed from time to time as elevator capacity permits.

Hon. A. D. McRAE: Honourable senators, I wish to thank the honourable leader of the House for the explanation which he has given. As I understand it, there is no change from the procedure followed in the past with respect to the shipment of our products to Great Britain. I have only one suggestion to make to the honourable leader. I think it would be well for us to be represented on the boards he has mentioned, in order that our interests might be protected at all times.

Hon. Mr. KING: I believe some thought is being given to that now.

Hon. Mr. ASELTINE: I would ask the honourable leader of the House if any assistance will be given to farmers for the provision of storage. I mention this point because of the fact that in some areas of the West, which have not had a crop for a considerable time, there is very little storage space available, and

buildings will have to be erected. It seems to me that even if farmers in these areas are able to obtain lumber and other building supplies, it will be necessary for the Government to provide some assistance to enable them to erect buildings. That is what I was worrying about particularly yesterday.

Hon. Mr. KING: That phase of the question is being considered by the Government.

TAFFERT DIVORCE BILL

MOTION FOR THIRD READING POSTPONED

On the Order:

Third reading, Bill E4, an Act for the relief of William Taffert.—Hon. Mr. Aseltine.

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK: Honourable senators, I feel somewhat diffident about rising to speak on this matter, but may I ask if I am entitled to have before me the record of what developed last night, before we proceed further? I have been eagerly awaiting all day a copy of last night's Debates, but I am told they are not yet printed and may not be ready until five o'clock. Are we entitled to have the record before we go further, or shall I again be ruled out of order? I am in your hands.

Hon. Mr. KING: I think the honourable gentleman should have the record of his remarks, and I would suggest that the order stand over until to-morrow.

The Hon. the SPEAKER: Is it your pleasure, honourable senators, to agree to the suggestion? Carried. Postponed until to-morrow.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. J. H. KING moved the second reading of Bill 122, an Act to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940.

He said: Honourable senators, this Bill contains a number of amendments to the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940. It is probably well known to honourable members that the Government has followed the British idea, in that although there is a tax of 100 per cent on excess profits, the taxpayer will receive a refund of 20 per cent of the amount of this tax some time after the war.

That is the only statement I wish to make. But I have asked my honourable friend from Wellington (Hon. Mr. Howard), who is familiar with the mechanics and application of the Act, if he would kindly give a further explanation.