

and English of a trade agreement between Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington, November 17, 1938, together with the following related documents:

Exchange of notes between the Secretary of State of the United States of America and His Majesty's Minister for Canada at Washington relative to the interpretation of article I of the trade agreement of November 17, 1938;

Lumber declaration issued at Washington, November 17, 1938, on behalf of the governments of Canada and the United States of America;

Exchange of letters between the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom and the Secretary of State for External Affairs regarding the agreed modifications of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement of 1937—Ottawa, November 16, 1938;

Exchange of letters between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the accredited representative of the Union of South Africa regarding the agreed modifications of the Canada-South Africa trade agreement of 1932—Ottawa, November 16, 1938;

Exchange of letters between the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom and the Secretary of State for External Affairs regarding the margins of preference on wrought iron and on logs of certain dimensions—Ottawa, November 16, 1938.

By permission of the house I should like to take this opportunity to say that copies of the documents I have just tabled are now available for distribution.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the house adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

### Friday, January 13, 1939

The house met at three o'clock.

#### TRIBUTES TO DECEASED MEMBERS

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, from time to time at the beginning of a session it has been my sad task to have occasion to make reference to some of our number who have been taken from us in the interval between prorogation and the reassembling of parliament. No previous parliament in the history of Canada has suffered a loss in its membership comparable to that which has already taken place in the present parliament. No fewer than seventeen members of this house have passed away since we assembled here in February, 1936. Of that number eight were taken away

last year. Two of the number were with us throughout the three sessions but have since passed away. The two to whom I refer are the late Samuel W. Jacobs, K.C., who represented the constituency of Cartier for twenty-one years, and the late Lieutenant Colonel David W. Beaubier, who represented during the past eight years the constituency of Brandon. Mr. Jacobs was in his sixty-seventh year, and Mr. Beaubier in his seventy-fourth.

The passing of Sam Jacobs, as he was familiarly and affectionately called, has been to those of us who sit on this side of the house a very great, indeed an irreparable loss. Having regard to the place he occupied in parliament over so long a period and particularly to the high esteem and great respect in which, throughout that entire time, he was held by members of all parties, I think I may truly say that his passing constitutes one of the most serious losses which in many years this House of Commons has sustained. By early training, by wide experience in the profession of law, by character, temperament, and abilities, and above all perhaps by his knowledge of and outlook upon world affairs, Mr. Jacobs was admirably equipped for a foremost place in public life.

Mr. Jacobs had a brilliant career as a young man, receiving important degrees at an early age from both McGill and Laval universities. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three and was created a king's counsel in 1906. As hon. members know, he reached a place of high distinction in his profession, was entrusted with many important briefs, and acted as counsel in some of the most important cases in his province. He was honoured by his own profession in being selected as treasurer of the Law Society of Montreal and also as representative for the province of Quebec on the council of the Canadian Bar Association.

But it is with respect particularly to our own associations with him as a member of parliament that we are thinking of him to-day. To my mind, Mr. Jacobs might well have been termed an ideal House of Commons man. He loved its associations, and all of its members greatly respected and, many of us, deeply loved him. He had exceptional gifts to qualify him for a place of first importance in this house. His was an exceptionally attractive personality; he had a positive genius for friendship. Though he spoke but rarely he was one of the best speakers we had in Canada. His broad human interests and his fund of knowledge made him a delightful conversationalist.