

even sat in on the hearing of a number of divorce cases. Two or three or four courts sit continuously for four or five days a week. I wanted to find out, if I could, just exactly how they carry on this work, and if their methods of procedure were similar to those of our Standing Committee on Divorce. I brought with me the Daily Cause List for May 20, on the back of which I see that one of the judges heard twenty-two cases that morning, and another judge in another court heard twenty-one cases. The average action, where the allegation was that of desertion, or cruelty, or incurable insanity, or grounds of that kind, was disposed of in about eight minutes. Other cases, where adultery had to be proven, even though undefended, took about the same length of time as here, namely, twenty to twenty-five minutes each. I thought that information would be interesting to honourable senators.

Hon. Mr. King: You are speaking of a court with one judge presiding?

Hon. Mr. Aseltine: Yes. I would like to refer next to one or two paragraphs of the Speech from the Throne. I read the speech several times, and was rather disappointed, because I think it does not say enough with respect to what the program of the government is going to be. But I think we can all agree with this one paragraph:

The Coronation of our beloved Queen was an occasion for universal rejoicing. Her devotion to duty, her personal charm and her happy family life have assured Her Majesty of a warm place in the hearts of all her subjects and have strengthened our attachment to the crown and to the traditions of our constitutional system of government.

I think we all agree with those sentiments 100 per cent. Some of us who are here today were privileged to attend the Coronation. I, for one, was very much impressed. I had never seen anything quite so stupendous, nor had I ever witnessed anything like the loyalty of many ordinary British subjects, who slept out in the open, in the rain, for three days prior to the actual Coronation. One instance, in particular, that I think I should mention is this: I was talking to a young fellow, and he said—of course, he was carried away by the beauty of the Queen and the wonderful decorations and trimmings and things of that nature—he said, “You know, I hope there will be another war, so that I can fight for my beautiful Queen”. That was the truly revealing attitude of the British people. In my opinion there is going to be a great revival of industry in Britain. When Elizabeth I became Queen a great revival set in and Britain surged forward from that date to become mistress of the seas and the world's chief trading nation.

I came away from the Coronation feeling that a similar development is going to take place in the future. England has another young Queen—Elizabeth II—and the peoples of the whole Commonwealth are right behind her one hundred per cent. I feel that “old England” will come back and attain her position of leadership in the world within a very short period of time.

Another sentence in the speech from the throne says this:

Our farmers have harvested the second largest wheat crop in Canadian history.

I was expecting something more than that. I was expecting the government to tell us what we were going to do with that crop, whether we were going to be able to sell it, or whether we were going to get paid for it, but there is not a word in the speech that gives the farmer of the prairie provinces the least bit of encouragement. It is true that we have harvested a magnificent crop of wheat. It has been estimated as high as 600 million bushels; I think the latest estimate is about 550 million bushels. That is a great blessing and I, for one, am thankful for such a bountiful harvest.

I am also thankful that we have other blessings as well. One of the greatest of these is that Canada has never been devastated by war, a blessing that is perhaps chiefly attributable to the fact that in the days of our infancy we had the British fleet to protect us. And of course besides the Pacific ocean on the west and the Atlantic ocean on the east, other factors have been a cold and barren north, and a friendly nation to the south.

Another of our blessings is that we have an abundance of food in this country. Most of the wars in the past have been brought on by nations looking for room to grow food for their peoples. It takes about two and one-half acres of arable land per capita to provide the standard of living that we have in Canada and the United States. Many countries in the world, including England, China and Japan, have only about one-fifth of an acre per capita. Their standard of living is, therefore, bound to be low, and in order to better it they must import large quantities of food. We produce several times more food than we need, and we shall be able, I hope, to find markets for the surplus that we have on hand as well as for the surplus products of natural resources that we are exploiting.

I am sure that all members of this chamber are thankful for these blessings. They are not due to the efforts of any political party or any government. When I read some speeches made in another place I am almost led to believe that the present government is