

Querpoint and at other northern posts when the fisheries were poor. For their endurance, patience and generous spirit of hospitality I have ever since had the most sincere admiration. It was my privilege also during the last war to visit the great airport at Gander, which is indeed one of the most important airports in the whole world.

But let us be practical and get at the facts. A few figures will be more convincing and eloquent than any words of mine. In 1947-48, the last year for which figures are available, Newfoundland's total trade reached \$185,522,-848, the highest figure ever attained. Exports of domestic goods amounted to \$77,838,593. Revenue from the sale of fish and by-products was \$29,517,514. The production of salt cod-fish was about one million quintals, and some 12,400,000 pounds of frozen cod fillets were shipped. Medicinal cod liver oil sold at approximately \$3 a gallon. The total exports of herring were valued at \$2,170,604, and the exports of lobster amounted to \$856,273. Sealing and whaling operations were also carried on successfully.

In the same fiscal year domestic markets absorbed the entire production of about 800 sawmills, whose production for 1948 was expected to reach a total of 62 million board feet. The great pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls and Corner Brook increased their shipments of newsprint.

We now pass on to minerals. In the ten months ending October 31, 1948, 1,217,032 tons of ore were mined at the Bell Island mines, and the Buchans mine shipped ore to a value of \$7,761,249. I wish to add that for the exploitation of mineral resources, the gigantic water power of Labrador offers sound hope for an unprecedented era of prosperity for the new province.

I am pleased to notice that more attention has recently been paid to agriculture in Newfoundland. To particularize, in the development of the settlement formerly known as the Upper Humber, and renamed the Cormack, considerable progress has been made under the civil re-establishment program of the commission government.

Finally, I may point out that the government revenues for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, amounted to \$40,556,541, and there was a deficit for that period of \$463,243. I believe that in the long run this deficit will be more than offset by the almost unlimited resources of Newfoundland, in the form of minerals and water power, and above all, by the sterling qualities of the Newfoundlanders. In passing, I may say that the figures I have quoted are taken from an excellent chapter devoted to Newfoundland in the report of the

Royal Bank of Canada dated January 13, 1949, on pages 34 and 35 of which further interesting information may be found.

By way of conclusion, may I quote from the very eloquent remarks made by the leader of the opposition in the other house, when he referred to the glorious record of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment? He paid a just tribute to a feat of arms which was almost incredible, and at the same time both sublime and terrible. I read from page 292 of the House of Commons *Hansard* of February 7:

... On July 1, 1916, [the regiment] fought at Beaumont Hamel in the tremendous battle of the Somme. On that occasion the Royal Newfoundland Regiment was engaged in one of the really Homeric battles of history. It took part in one of the most desperate and tragic attacks of the whole war. Seven hundred and forty officers and men went over the top that morning to attack that key position in the enemy defences, and they suffered 684 casualties. Of this action, Sir Douglas Haig said in his dispatches: "The heroism and devotion to duty they displayed on the first of July has never been surpassed." Their own corps commander said in his dispatches: "The assault only failed because dead men could advance no further."

Finally, may I be allowed to quote just a couple of sentences from an address delivered by that great Canadian, Mr. King, who at the time was the first citizen of Canada, when he welcomed the delegates from Newfoundland on July 25, 1947? He said:

In welcoming you we welcome neighbours and kinsfolk, who, with us owe a common allegiance to the crown and whose countries are members of the British commonwealth. History and geography has given us much in common. We enjoy with you the heritage of British freedom and the even older heritage of Christian civilization. We have shared together the perils and sacrifices of two world wars. Side by side, we face the uncertainties of the post-war world.

Of course we will be much stronger if we stand together and are faithful to our great destiny.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. J. J. Kinley: Honourable senators, I am sure we have all listened with great interest to the splendid speeches that have been made so far in this debate. I should like first to refer to the remarks of my honourable friend from Waterloo (Hon. Mr. Euler), and to say that I think his comments with regard to the independence of members of the Senate are timely and good. There is apt to be some loose talk about this chamber, but it usually comes from uninformed sources and does not affect us very much.

I was much interested in the brilliant speech made by the honourable senator from Vancouver (Hon. Mr. Farris), especially the extracts which he read from *Hansard* about senators of other days. I think they were all senators from the Maritimes. During my