

prospects, will be from a six to ten per cent larger acreage and, if all goes well, will be of generous proportions.

We are clearing from Canada approximately 4,000,000 bushels a week, which would be ample to fill all requirements of the British Isles, even if they took all their wheat from Canada. But we supply only a portion of their requirements, because they necessarily must take some grains from Australia and other countries; so our continued clearance of approximately 4,000,000 bushels a week will depend upon our ability to ship to other countries the portion of that 4,000,000 bushels which does not go to Great Britain. And it is questionable whether we shall be able to do this if further countries are involved in the war.

The Government are to be commended and congratulated on handling the 1939 crop in such a manner that the market has not been depressed, and embarrassing congestion has been avoided. The clearing of the quantity of wheat that has been cleared, at the prices that have prevailed, has been an enormous accomplishment, and one of great benefit to the whole Dominion.

The business of financing and storing the coming crop will require a steady hand and a clear brain and must be the deep concern of the House of Commons and this honourable body.

We in Canada are most fortunate in having abundance, as against the spectre of famine that may face our enemies and some of their victims through disruption of transportation and through prospective bad harvests.

Broomhall, under date of April 23, reports that England is increasing its crop acreage by 1,900,000 acres.

The New York Times reports from Broomhall's Corn Trade News on European trade conditions:

The shortage of labour, with wet, stormy weather at seeding time, has reduced the acreage. The inadequate preparation of the soil, the severe frost during the winter months and the cold wet spring have all had their effects. Presuming that the Germans have been as much affected as their neighbours by these conditions, their supply position must be far from enviable. Without sea communications and with only small amounts available from Russia, the German reserves must be small when the present season ends.

Great Britain and France, however, have large reserves of stock and Australia and Canada have substantial surpluses.

We must all seriously do our part in working to the one end of winning the war, even though it may involve great sacrifices. Those who are required to pay heavy taxes must deem themselves fortunate in being able to pay these taxes as their contribution to ultimate victory.

Hon. Mr. PATERSON.

It is interesting at this time to read three items which I ran across in the London Times. The first is a quotation from a message sent by the Nobles and Commons of Scotland to the Pope in 1320:

We fight not for glory, nor for wealth, nor for honour, but for that freedom which no good man will surrender but with his life.

The other is from a speech delivered by William Pitt in 1803:

We ought to have a due sense of the magnitude of the danger with which we are threatened; we ought to meet it in that temper of mind which produces just confidence, which neither despises nor dreads the enemy; and while on the one side we accurately estimate the danger with which we are threatened at this awful crisis, we must recollect on the other hand what it is we have at stake, what it is we have to contend for. It is for our property, it is for our liberty, it is for our independence, nay, for our existence as a nation; it is for our character, it is for our very name as Englishmen, it is for everything dear and valuable to man on this side of the grave.

Finally, I quote Abraham Lincoln:

The struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day. It is for a vast future also.

May I express what I know to be the sentiment of this honourable Senate in our sincere regret at the passing of our beloved friend, the late Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir. Canada little realizes what a friend she has lost; but the loss is to some extent made less severe by the appointment as his successor of His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, who comes to us ripe with experience, widely travelled and with very high traditions. We look forward to his influence with hope and pleasure.

Thomas à Kempis said:

Count not of great importance who is for thee or against thee, but let this be thy aim and care—that God be with thee in everything thou doest.

May I close by pledging to the Government of Canada and our Allies the support of this honourable body to the last ditch in the immediate and most pressing prosecution of our war effort.

Hon. ARISTIDE BLAIS (Translation): Honourable senators, it is with deep emotion, mingled with a sense of pride, that after listening to the interesting speech of the honourable senator from Fort William (Hon. Mr. Paterson) I rise for the first time in this Senate Chamber to fulfil the perilous and delicate task of seconding the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This great honour which has befallen me, you will readily understand, was not intended for my humble person. It is rather meant for the province from which I come and for the minority