

unemployed. The unemployed could be used in reforestation and reforestation work. The men could be employed in useful occupations and good would accrue to the country not only for the time being but also in the future. This is all I propose to say at this time but I hope to make further remarks when the bill itself is under discussion.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I cannot say that I am enthusiastic over the suggested policy of settling unemployed men on the land, but I agree with what was said by the hon. member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Kennedy) with respect to the carrying out of any such policy. He suggested that privately owned lands or lands other than crown lands be secured rather than putting these men on bush lands, which is the only type of crown lands left in the prairie provinces. I cannot think of anything more disastrous or foolish than to take a lot of unemployed men from the cities and place them in remote districts where there are no roads or school house. A policy of that kind is foredoomed to failure. If anything is to be done in this regard, I say that these men should be placed in settled districts where some land has already been cleared and where there is a possible chance of their making good. It would be much better to place these men on rented lands and give them a little assistance rather than to send them out into the remote bush districts where they would have nothing to work with and where there is practically no land under cultivation. I realize that the placing of men on the land would be the responsibility of the provinces, but if the federal government proposes to back such a scheme with its money, I suggest that the minister should scrutinize very carefully the actions of the provincial governments to see that the money is put to proper use and that the men are placed where they will have some hope of making good.

In my constituency, and I assume the same applies to other constituencies throughout the prairie provinces, there are a large number of immigrants, mostly from Poland, who, for the most part, came to this country during 1927 and 1928. Many of these people are today in destitute circumstances. The local municipalities are utterly unable to look after them and they have no means of securing employment. They came in without any money and have no land, and as they were brought in entirely under the responsibility of the federal government, I think it should assume full responsibility for looking after them. The federal government has assumed 100 per cent of the responsibility for relief

[Mr. Butcher.]

in the drought stricken areas of Saskatchewan, but it takes only a small measure of responsibility for other relief. It seems to me that the federal government should assume full responsibility in looking after these people. The government of Saskatchewan at the present time is unable to do more than it is doing, and I know the local municipal bodies, bankrupt as they are, are not able to do anything. The information I have is that many of these people in my constituency are to-day utterly unable to look after themselves. For the most part they are good workers, but there is no work which they can secure. I wish the minister would look into this particular phase of the matter and endeavour to see that a larger measure of relief is provided by the federal government.

While I am on my feet I desire to draw the minister's attention to a question which I asked some time ago. I asked the minister if there was any possibility of the marketing phase of this resolution being used to continue the bonus on wheat put into force last year. Perhaps the minister can give me a reply to that question.

Mr. GORDON: I regret that I am not in a position to answer the hon. member.

Mr. CASGRAIN: Mr. Chairman, I think I can agree with many of the suggestions made by the hon. member for Last Mountain (Mr. Butcher), but I feel it is my duty to draw to the attention of the minister and the government certain matters which I called to the attention of the government last year. Under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed last year I received a communication from the former Minister of Labour (Senator Robertson) asking me to supply a list of public works and other undertakings which might be started in my county to help relieve the unemployed. I sent this list to the minister; I have it before me but I will not take up the time of the committee by reading it as it can be found in the orders of the day of 1931, part 2, at pages 13, 14, 15 and 16 of June 16, numbers 1 to 32 inclusive. This list covered works which had been requested by my constituents but which were not carried on by the late administration because of the necessity of carrying on other more urgent works. There is no doubt that if these works had been gone on with they would have helped greatly to relieve the unemployment situation on the north shore of the St. Lawrence where there are large settlements of fishermen who are destitute because of the poor fishing conditions which have obtained for the last three or four years. I had occasion during a previous debate to draw the