

So it becomes the Government's duty, and a most onerous one it is, to eliminate, to discriminate, and then to decide who are the rightful claimants to this fund, and the extent to which they shall participate. The Government cannot abdicate its position as a supreme and ultimate judge of the degree, quality, and applicability of the relief given. So much with reference to the general principle.

I noticed with a great deal of satisfaction that in another place a wise and practical suggestion was made. It was that there should be, coincident with the relief of unemployment, an enlightened and persistent propaganda impressing upon the minds of our citizens their individual, local and corporate responsibilities in the matter of relief. In a time of distress and suffering such as this I do not see why the human unit should not be reminded of his duties in this matter, as well as the Government which acts for all the units of the Dominion. I argue in this way: I happen to be a householder in the not lightly taxed city of Ottawa. I have found, like other householders, that a house has an appetite and requires a great deal from its owner for repairs of every description. I considered the necessity for the painting of my house. I had no idea of commencing the job at present, but I thought that in a year or two it would be to my advantage to paint it, for preservation and for enhanced appearance as well. But I began to think along this line: if it is to be done, and I have the money with which to do it, why not do it now in this period of extra depression? So \$250 or \$300, a modest amount which I thought I could command, will go into the general employment fund for painters and painters' products. Now, Ottawa is a city, we will say, of 150,000.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: I think that is an emergent number.

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE E. FOSTER: Well, we will say there are householders or homes in Ottawa to the number of 20,000 or 30,000. Suppose that a fourth of that number of householders are able, without violence to their pockets, to make some improvements to their homes by carpentry or painting, or the like of that, and are able on an average to expend as much as I purpose to expend: that would create a fund for extra employment of a little over \$1,000,000 in this city of Ottawa alone. If similar action were taken in other centres throughout the Dominion, and even a small proportion of householders undertook to have such work done for their own homes, you might be sur-

prised to find that in the whole of Canada you would have a total of some \$50,000,000, which might be thrown into the unemployment vacuum. Thus every locality would be stimulated to a wonderful degree. That is the best distribution that could be made. If it were possible in this way to conduct propaganda, in which the newspapers would be glad to join, and in which every department of the Government could assist, it would do a mighty work throughout this Dominion.

I wonder whether it is not possible to take similar action on another line. I have read that the citizens of the Province of Ontario in the year 1929 marched up like little men to the liquor shops of that province, now carried on under the ægis of the Ontario Government, and deposited \$55,000,000 on the counter, and got their beer and wine and whiskey in return therefor. I wonder what proportion of that \$55,000,000, if it had not been deposited on the counters of those liquor stores, would have gone into food, fuel, clothing and comforts for the homes of this country, and thus vivified to an enormous extent the productive and commercial and economic interests of this country?

Some hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE E. FOSTER: But \$55,000,000 in the Province of Ontario is not the whole bill. Bootlegging has not stopped. Bootleggers still live; they ply their trade, and every sensible man, every citizen with two eyes in his head, every reader and observer, knows that there is a lot of money spent for the illicit purchase of intoxicating liquors. This also has, in large proportion, to be deducted from what otherwise would flow into legitimate channels of commerce and production. But Ontario is not the only sinner. There are other provinces in this Dominion, and it is calculated that altogether, in 1929, nearly \$200,000,000 went from the hands of the citizenship of the Dominion of Canada into the tills of the liquor shops in all the provinces of Canada, and there is no sensible man who would not willingly subscribe to the earnest wish that that money might be diverted so that it would be used for food and clothing and comforts for the family, and the betterment of the people. I say to the honourable the Minister and to the Dominion Government that some responsibility for discrimination rests upon them, and upon the other governments of this country. Would it not be wise to sell fewer permits, especially to men who are out of employment and who are applicants for relief? Is it just or right that one dollar of that appropriation should go to the man