

Canada. Let all be assisted or none. I consider that we should help every one and come to the assistance of all the provinces.

The sums recently appropriated for the western wheat growers was voted in order to redeem the pledges of the late government. Otherwise, I would have protested unless the eastern farmers had been assured of equal treatment. The farmers of the various provinces are not efficiently organized; their forces are divided. In every province there is a lack of practical unity in each province and a still greater lack of it among the farmers of the various provinces. All the farmers' unions in the country should be organized into a federation, so as to enable so important a class of the community to submit their claims more efficiently and expeditiously and to assert their rights. I therefore look forward to such a federation of Canadian farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In order to achieve that result, the earnest cooperation of each province is required; only through good will can perfect understanding exist among all the citizens of the country. It is also necessary to dissipate all causes of envy, friction, misapprehension and prejudice.

As a second point of union, I shall now refer to a delicate subject. It is necessary that harmony should reign between the two great races composing this country. Personally, I have no fault to find with the element constituting the majority of the citizens of Canada. For nearly twenty years I have lived in Saskatchewan, among our English-speaking fellow citizens, and I have no cause to complain of them. On the contrary, they are endowed with business ability and a sense of discretion which we should seek to emulate. I must say, however, that a certain discontent seems to exist in the province of Quebec regarding the number of positions held by French-speaking Canadians in the federal service. I desire to quote a few figures on the subject. In 1932—and the situation has become much worse since—out of 40,638 civil servants, they numbered only 8,142, or 20.02 per cent, while on the basis of the French-speaking population of the country they should have had nearly 33 per cent of the number of federal civil servants, or 13,546. On the basis of salaries paid, the situation of the French-speaking civil servants is still worse. Out of a total of more than 66 million dollars, their salaries amounted only to \$12,559,432, while based on the figures of the French-speaking population of the country they should be entitled to about 33 per cent of the total payroll, which is \$22,325,347.

I do not wish my remarks to be misunderstood. I am simply stating facts. The time

[M. Brunelle.]

has not come yet to indulge in bitter protests, to show rancour and still less to resort to threats. I merely say that if a province must share the burden, pay its quota of taxation and contribute its share of sacrifice, it should receive its share of compensation. Let us render justice to whom justice is due. Let us not act in such a manner as to give any section of the population cause to feel itself unfairly treated or persecuted, for the discontent that will inevitably follow will react to the prejudice of all, and we are all here to stay and to live together.

At the celebration recently held in Orillia to honour the memory of Champlain, Dr. Cody, principal of Toronto university, proposed the toast to Quebec. Having paid tribute to a few great figures in our history, such as Champlain, La Salle, Laval and Montcalm, he added:

These men have and still have descendants. Is it necessary to mention de Salaberry, Papineau, Cartier, Lafontaine and Laurier? The history of the past and of the present should help us better to understand each other. Our attitude towards one another should not be only one of tolerance, but of brotherhood and cooperation.

I congratulate and thank the Minister of Finance for having, for the first time, caused the budget statement to be translated into French and for having made possible its publication, in the French as well as in the English press, on the day of its delivery in the house.

As we all have at heart the future of our country, I wish to offer a third suggestion in connection with unity. The problem arising from unemployment, direct relief and the national debt is stupendous. It places our future in jeopardy. There is no reason why a young country like Canada should be unable to solve this problem. Should not the party leaders write on a single policy in the matter of unemployment? If extreme measures are necessary, we should take them. Could not the party leaders, meeting as a committee, decide upon a program to be carried, and then urge their respective parties to support such a uniform policy, not only in parliament but also at election time? The idea might appear impracticable to some, but I believe that every one should aspire to that ideal, for, as Lafontaine says in one of his well-known fables:

L'histoire nous apprend qu'en de tels

accidents,

On fait de pareils dévouements.

I am not advocating a union or coalition government, but simply an understanding between parties, a union of Canadians for the settlement of the unemployment problem. I find the following in *Le Droit*, of the 9th instant: "All parties in France unite to save