

To summarize, I might say that in addition to the repairs to the fortifications at Halifax and Quebec there are eighteen camps at present in operation in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia in connection with the landing fields on the Trans-Canada Airways. In the month of October thirty-eight men were employed to the extent of 55 man days; in November 807 men were employed to the extent of 12,581 man days; in December, 1,393 men were employed to a total of 30,306 man days; in January 1,982 men were employed to a total of 41,127 man days, or a total of 84,069 man days for the three months. The strength on the fifteenth of this month was 2,089.

The total expenditure to the end of January, covering the cost of materials, purchase of land where necessary, food, clothing, tools and equipment, equalled \$93,196.49. These works necessitated an average expenditure per man of \$1.10 per day. This figure per day does not include Sundays and half-holidays and days in hospital, precise figures of which are not available, but allowing for Sundays and a half day for Saturdays, the approximate total expenditure works out per man day of relief at 86 cents. The estimated total value of the work done to January 31, is \$69,386.66, which does not include the costs incurred for temporary accommodation, purchase of land, and so on. As these charges are absorbed it is considered that the value of work done will considerably exceed the total cost.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: What is meant by these charges being absorbed?

Mr. GORDON: For instance, the total amount spent is \$93,196.49. We estimate that the value of the work, as a work, is \$69,000. The land we believe is worth a considerable sum of money, and probably will be worth more. Add to that the value of the work, and the whole value will equal or probably exceed the actual expenditure.

I have had occasion to visit some of these camps, and I do not think anyone need be at all concerned about the discipline, the cleanliness and the general atmosphere in the camps. The men, of course, are not getting very much in the way of cash, but they are getting fine shelter, good food, good clothing, and they are working, working splendidly and looking forward to the time when they can be absorbed in normal vocations. There has been very little in the way of sickness in any of these camps.

I should like shortly to summarize the activities under the 1932 act: First, a back to the land movement has been initiated and

has met with encouraging cooperation on the part of the provinces and the larger municipalities. A very definite start has been made, 1,651 families with 6,906 dependents have already been approved and placed on farms. This in my judgment warrants the belief that the whole quota of 6,923 families for whose settlement provision has been made will be placed on farms before March 31, 1934, at which date our agreement with the provinces expires. The dominion has authorized a contribution of \$1,383,675 as a non-recoverable grant to settlers, to which the provinces and municipalities make contributions in like amount, making a total of \$4,151,025 available to finance the scheme. To date there has been expended by the dominion \$478,126.47.

Second, the interior department have supervised works in the national parks and on the Banff-Jasper highway in Alberta and British Columbia through the summer and fall months when such work can be usefully done. This has resulted in 169,544 man days employment being supplied to needy men at a cost of roughly \$367,317 to December 31st.

Third, the Department of Public Works in cooperation with the provincial government has completed a small work in flood prevention on the Assiniboine river in Manitoba, to which the federal government's contribution was \$5,092.

Fourth, a small sum of \$3,000 was expended through the Department of Agriculture in fitting up some boats to assist in better export facilities for live cattle to Great Britain.

Fifth, under the department of National Defence useful works which ordinarily would probably not be undertaken for a few years, but works which it is desirable in the public interest to have done without delay, have been commenced on the landing fields in the trans-Canada airway and elsewhere.

Sixth, direct relief. The total of accounts paid or amounts credited to advances is \$7,851,192.59. The cost of direct relief has, in the main been, as hitherto, shared equally by the municipality, the province and the dominion. In a few cases where the province has established the fact that the municipality was unable to assume its full share of 33½ per cent this has been reduced to such a proportion as, in the judgment of the province and the dominion, the municipality could assume; the balance has been shared equally by the province and dominion. This principle applies also in unorganized districts where the province and the dominion divide the total cost equally between the two governments. In the four western provinces the dominion has, during the fall and winter, been assuming 100 per cent of