

nothing else but coal mining, and all expressed the desire to be returned to their country of origin. The Dominion government contributed as I have indicated.

Mr. SPENCER: What was their country of origin?

Mr. GORDON: I believe most of them were from central Europe, but if necessary I can get that information. Then, further referring to the projects I mentioned:

Second, provincial highway construction, involving a total expenditure of \$80,000, the dominion paying \$32,000. This work was done on a forty-sixty basis.

Third, trans-Canada highway construction, which was done on an equal basis between the province and the dominion. The amount involved was \$133,647.90, the dominion contributing \$66,823.96.

Fourth, payment of excess cost of Nova Scotia coal delivered to Toronto, involving an amount of \$6,087.22, of which the dominion's proportion is \$3,043.61.

Disbursements by the dominion in respect of these projects amount to \$77,282.54, making a total disbursement to date for the province of Nova Scotia of \$290,910.79.

Mr. RALSTON: Is that from the extension of last year?

Mr. GORDON: Yes, from the time this law began to operate.

Turning now to the province of New Brunswick, I may say that the direct relief is on a basis of a contribution of 33½ per cent by the dominion, the province and the municipality respectively. The total disbursements by the federal government for direct relief in that province are, to date, \$38,434.06.

In the province of Quebec direct relief is, in the main, conducted on a three way equal basis, being distributed between the dominion, the province and the municipality. In unorganized districts however, the cost is borne fifty per cent by the dominion and fifty per cent by the province. Provincial government authorities have represented, however, that many municipalities in the province of Quebec are totally unable to bear their full proportion of one-third, and in such cases, after the province has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Dominion government that such is the case, the proportion has been varied, the province and the dominion making up the difference. To date, disbursements in the province of Quebec for direct relief amount to \$1,389,368.33.

In the province of Ontario direct relief is provided on a three way basis, being divided among the dominion, the province and the

municipality. The provincial government, however, established the fact that several municipalities were unable to bear their whole share of the cost of such relief. In this instance, as obtained with regard to the province of Quebec, investigations were made, and after reviewing the representations, reductions in the municipalities' shares were authorized, the dominion and the province assuming equally the amount of such reduction. In unorganized districts the cost is shared on an equal basis between the dominion and the province, as obtains in the province of Quebec. The total disbursements with regard to the dominion's share of direct relief in the province of Ontario to date—and when I use the term "to date" I mean to February 16, 1933—amounts to \$2,633,427.18.

Some other expenditure was undertaken in the province of Ontario in order to complete two road projects undertaken under the 1931 legislation. The dominion approved of total expenditure on these projects, to complete them, of \$85,000, of which the federal contribution was \$30,000. Throughout the province certain board camps have been established on a subsistence basis, with a cash allowance each month of \$10 per man. This at first was \$5 per man per month, but in the early fall, owing to certain economies which the province was able to effect in the matter of board and by an additional expenditure on the part of province and the dominion of 75 cents each, it was possible to increase this gratuity to the men to \$10 per man per month. The provincial authorities represented that it was desirable to take this action in order that those employed on the work could be able to provide themselves with clothing, the majority having reached the point where complete new outfits were necessary.

Mr. YOUNG: They got \$10 and board, did they?

Mr. GORDON: Yes, and supplied their own clothing.

Wherever loans have been made under the authority of the legislation of a province, I am going to spread upon the record the facts with respect to them.

A loan was made to Ontario on January 14, 1932, of \$2,500,000. This sum was promptly repaid, and it practically became a book-keeping entry as far as the province of Ontario was concerned.

Mr. BRADETTE: Was that amount of over \$2,000,000 given for direct relief to the province of Ontario, or any of it, earmarked for the building of the trans-Canada highway in that province?