

providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land. It is provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure will be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned.

The settlement this year represents only the beginning of the movement, as the agreements with the provinces cover a period of two years and do not expire until Mar. 31, 1934, but a recent report of progress received from the provinces indicates that 1,650 families have been approved, these families having approximately 6,859 dependants.

The Dominion Government has continued to contribute on the same basis as under the 1931 Act to direct relief accounts received from the provinces, or from the municipalities through the provinces, and has also agreed to contribute 50 p.c. to the cost of operating board camps wherein the unemployed may be cared for and given useful work to do in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. Under the 1932 Act, accounts have been received and paid for direct relief amounting to \$3,953,052.

Agreements have been entered into with the four western provinces whereby the Dominion pays 100 p.c. of the cost of providing food, fuel, clothing and shelter to single homeless unemployed persons at a cost not exceeding 40 cents per diem. The agreements also provide for the placement of single homeless persons on farms at \$5 per month payable by the Dominion. The agreements are effective from Nov. 1 and 15, 1932, but to date no statement of expenditures has been received. At Nov. 30 the Commissions administering relief to single homeless persons reported the following numbers being taken care of under the arrangements: Manitoba, 5,398; Saskatchewan, 2,901; Alberta, 5,993; British Columbia, 12,854.

The total advances made to the Saskatchewan Relief Commission as at Dec. 31, 1932, for relief purposes, and not including advances made for the purchase of seed grain or for seeding operations, amounted to \$10,250,000 (\$5,250,000 under the 1931 Act, and \$5,000,000 under the 1932 Act). Up to the same date the Relief Commission had furnished the Department of Labour with certificates approved by the provincial authorities covering expenditures chargeable to the Dominion to the extent of \$8,188,188. Up to Nov. 30, 1932, 60,000 families with 270,000 dependants had been given relief by the Relief Commission. In addition, aid was given to 827 individual cases, the total number given relief being 330,827. The cost of administration under the 1932 legislation to Dec. 31, 1932, was \$49,750.

Subsection 5.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census.

The group of "wage earners" is one of three into which the "gainfully occupied" population is divided at the census. The other two are described as "employers" and as workers "on own account", respectively, the workers "on own account" including such classes as farmers, country blacksmiths, small storekeepers, doctors, lawyers and others who give their own time and labour to their occupation, and do not