

desiring to return to the land, a small campaign of classified advertising in the daily press was conducted by the committee. There was no suggestion of financial assistance but there was the offer of dependable and disinterested advice and service in placing such families and individuals in touch with opportunities for farm settlement or farm employment. From Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1934, these activities resulted in the recorded placement in farm employment in Canada of 32,602 single men, and in the settlement on farms of 14,748 families, all of this without any expenditure of public funds in the form of financial assistance to such settlers. On the basis of five persons to the family the total landward movement resulting from these activities represented 106,343 persons. In addition to the co-ordinated activities of the two railways and the Department of Immigration and Colonization, several of the provinces carried on effective land settlement movements.

The colonization activities above described disclosed the fact that there were in the cities many families eager to gain a subsistence on the land who could not qualify for such settlement because of lack of capital. As a contribution toward relieving this situation the Dominion Government, in May, 1932, decided to bear a portion of the cost of settlement on the land of selected families who could qualify for such assistance in all localities where the province and municipality concerned were prepared to make a similar contribution, and an agreement to that effect was offered to each of the Provincial Governments. The stipulations of this agreement may be summarized as follows:—

The Dominion Government would contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustained relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between them. The Dominion Government contribution was to be regarded as a non-recoverable expenditure. The total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year was not to exceed \$500 for all purposes inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100 being withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year. No part of the above-mentioned expenditure was to be used for the purpose of acquiring or renting land.

It was stipulated that all families who might be assisted under the terms of this agreement should be residents of Canada and should be selected from those who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the selection of families to be made without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

The province was to be responsible for administration of relief settlement, including the location and inspection of suitable farms, and the selection of families who should be physically fit and qualified in other respects. Expenses of administration were to be paid by the province, and no part of the cost of administration and supervision was to be deducted from the maximum amount of \$600 set aside for subsistence and settlement of each family. Disbursements of funds to the families assisted were to be made by the province, which was required to set up an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National Railways.

Under this plan, in the period from June 1, 1932, to Sept. 30, 1934, a total of 3,744 families consisting of 19,635 persons have been settled on farms. Under the two plans above described, the total landward movement since October, 1930, has, therefore, exceeded 125,000 persons.