

Agriculture and Colonization.

years ago, and in the course of my report on that occasion, I stated that I did not think it was possible to keep any account of the people who are going and coming, especially as between Canada and the United States. The length of the boundary line is so enormous and the facilities for crossing so great; there is such a continuous going and coming, that it would be, in my opinion, as reasonable to try to count the sands of the sea as to keep an account of the emigration from Canada to the United States or from the United States to Canada.

Q. You are getting a lot of immigrants from European countries. Have you any idea of them?—A. Yes, we have complete statistics in regard to them. We get the steamboat manifests, which always certify as to numbers, ages, sexes, destination, &c., of immigrants, as the Emigration Act requires.

Q. Have you a memorandum of that with you?—A. No, nothing in addition to what I had in the annual report. Up to the end of last season, in fact up to the beginning of January—that is to say three months ago—a complete statement is contained in the annual report, and there is really nothing of importance to be added since then. The spring immigration is just commencing, but during the months of January, February and March, very few people arrive in the country. I can easily add to this statement the statistics contained in the annual report.

Q. I think it would be desirable to have the statistics added, because we have always done so, and it seems to me it would make your statement more complete?—A. Very well, it will be very easy to do that.

Q. I think you said you had no permanent office open in Ireland now. Was the agent removed from there?—A. No; he resigned at the close of last summer.

Q. No other has been appointed?—A. No other has been appointed yet.

Q. You had two agents, you said, in Scotland?—A. We have two temporary agents. We have also a permanent office in Glasgow, the point of the departure of the steamers from Scotland. The business of the agent there, of course, like the business of the agent at Liverpool, is largely seeing and answering the inquiries of people who are about to leave the country, more than directly promoting emigration.

Q. Well, you have, besides, two permanent working agents, have you not, one in the south and one in the north?—A. Yes.

Q. How many have you in England?—A. Only one in England of that description.

Q. Where is he located?—A. At Birmingham. As I explained in the course of this statement, the south of England is largely taken care of in that way by the High Commissioner's office.

Q. And have you a permanent agent in France?—A. We have Mr. Bodard, but you could hardly call him a permanent agent. He has been sent to France on a temporary engagement, but if his work turns out satisfactory, no doubt he will be continued.

Q. Have you any agent in Germany?—A. They won't allow us to have any agent in Germany.

Q. The Government regulations will not permit it?—A. No.

Q. I think you said that in Norway and Sweden there is no objection?—A. Well, I think not. We have been corresponding with the High Commissioner in that relation. I have no doubt that if the Government of Canada were to ask to have an agent appointed in one or all of the Scandinavian countries, the request would be complied with. It seems to be questionable, however, how much an agent could do if he were appointed. I do not know what they would let him do. They certainly do not allow the steamboat agents to do much to influence emigration. They put them under heavy bonds to simply confine their operations to the selling of tickets, without giving any information or advice except what the people who are buying the tickets may ask for.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Q. Have you had any representations from the authorities throughout the country with regard to the Barnardo Home boys; I have read a good deal in the press about it?—A. Yes, thinking that perhaps that question might come up this morning, I