

the year ended June 30th, 1874, that the Dominion Government expended that year \$281,413.11 for immigration, and the Provinces also expended \$237,823.65, making a total of \$519,236.76 for the year, or something like \$55 per head for the whole of these immigrants. That being the case, it appears to me that it is time that the attention of the House and of the country should be called to these facts. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the London office, I am bound to say that it has been placed in a most inconvenient quarter for the purpose to which it is devoted. Sumptuous apartments have been procured at an enormous rent, three miles from navigation, and from the places where emigrants would be likely to seek information about the country to which they wished to go. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me rather unfortunate, in carrying out the new policy of aiding immigration, they have taken one step not calculated to excite public sympathy in their favour; that is, the department in London actually gives a larger bonus to agricultural labourers belonging to Agricultural Unions than to other labourers, and in that way the House will readily see they excite the opposition of the whole body of tenant farmers in Great Britain. In another respect this policy has been unfortunate, because it has resulted in the employment of a gentleman as Agent-General who is the last man the Government should have employed. I allude to Mr. Jenkins—I say it advisedly. I am aware of his extreme political views and well-known personal antipathy to the Imperial Administration, which he has not had the policy to conceal, and he was the last man to have been appointed to such an important position as that of Agent-General. (Cheers.) Another objection is, that he had not the local knowledge required to commend himself to those who went to him for information about Canada. It is well known I have never been in political accord with Mr. Annand of Nova Scotia; but had that gentleman been appointed, the Government would have had an Agent-General of large political experience, and extensive knowledge of the country from end to end, as well as of country life, who would have been able to give immigrants just the sort of information which they required. It appears to me, for a great many reasons, unfortunate that the Department should have been organized the way it was in London. At the same time, I am bound to give them full credit; for I under-

stand, that having discovered their mistake, they have abolished the office of Agent-General, and in that way have got rid of Mr. Jenkins. (Hear, hear.) I wish to give them full credit for that, and also for the steps which they have taken to materially reduce the future expenditures for immigration. I hope the Government will not stop there. I hope they will, feeling that their policy has produced, at an enormous expense, most insignificant results, go further, and follow the example of the United States. We have an enormous establishment, which, I venture to say, costs us three times as much as any ambassador representing any other Government in the world, in London. With these disproportionate results, where is the necessity for this enormous establishment, even if it were in the right place? I hope the Government will see there is no such necessity. That they should have a small office in a proper locality in London is only following the example of other colonies; but even the United States do not think it necessary to have such an establishment. They see it is to the interest of the great steamboat companies, packet lines, and railway companies to stimulate immigration and thus bring business to their lines. We all know what the result of that policy has been. We know it worked well for that country, and I think we ought to take a lesson out of their book and see if it is necessary to keep up this heavy expenditure with no commensurate result. We would do better to inaugurate a policy that would keep our own people employed at home instead of making this country a filter as it were for immigrants to pass through to the United States. (Loud cheers.) I do not wish to sit down without paying a passing tribute to the admirable manner in which the advantages of this country as a home for emigrants have been portrayed in the various public speeches from time to time of His Excellency the Governor General. (Hear, hear.) If the Government, by such speeches as these, by the circulation of such other information as they have in their department, and by the letters of those who have settled here to those whom they have left behind, are unable to attract a tide of immigration to our shores, we had better give up this expenditure altogether. I trust my hon. friends will accept this motion in the spirit in which it is made, and not only endeavour to do away with half this expenditure but the whole of it, and thus relieve the