

ments, and generally give the advice which is necessary for an entire stranger coming into the country.

The WITNESS: And after that our man goes and sees him and finds out how he is getting on. That has been one of the great difficulties in the past; the men were put on the land and left to paddle their own canoes. That is why we feel this community settlement will solve these questions.

Mr. JELLIFF: I asked these questions because I was a little fearful that perhaps the railway companies would get men here, drop them off, and bother no more with them.

Sir HENRY THORNTON: It is particularly necessary to follow up the non-English speaking immigrant. They have a fairly difficult time. Let us say a man coming from Czecho-Slovakia; he is put down on a farm here with his wife and a child or two. They know no one and cannot speak the language and as you know, sometimes they are looked down upon as foreigners; they may be called Dutch, or Polacks, or Dagoes, or something like that. We have to follow these people up to see that they know where the doctor is and so on, and if anything occurs somebody has to advise them. You really have to sort of act as nurse for people of that sort until their feet are really planted in the soil, until they have established themselves. Not only with respect to their actual work does this apply, but also to their social affairs and their social amusements. I can only describe it as saying you have to more or less nurse them until they are firmly implanted in the soil.

Mr. JELLIFF: There is another question which is really an important one. A short time ago I was in Montreal and had a conference with the Swedish consul, and he said one batch of Swedish people brought over were dropped in Montreal and they could not get them out of there; they lodged them in the city and got in touch with the department at Ottawa, and they could not get the money to put up to scatter them over different parts of the country, and he said he had to find positions for them.

Sir HENRY THORNTON: How long ago was that?

Mr. JELLIFF: That was a couple of months ago. Since then he wired me that there were 3 Swedish farm labourers in Montreal, stranded, and asked me if I could do anything for them. I took it up with the Immigration Department here, and they said they were willing to advance the money to take these three settlers to Alberta, if the Consul General would personally guarantee that the money would be paid back out of their wages. We did not get the matter arranged, and I do not know what became of it. There is a case in point.

The WITNESS: Let me say something to you. I do not believe we could have known about that, because we have not been able to fill the applications which we have received. Let me give you a little data. The applications up to April 30th for eastern Canada numbered 2,207, that was for help; western Canada 3,350, making a total of 5,577. All we were able to find to fill these applications was 2,156, and we could certainly have placed more if we could have got them. We have never been able to fill 10 per cent of the applications of the Scandinavians for farm help in the east, and 50 per cent in Canada, where we could have supplied 100 per cent. Also about 25 per cent British farm help in the east, and only 15 per cent in the west. We only supplied 15 per cent of what we were asked for.

Sir HENRY THORNTON: I understand when they get cases of that sort they report them to your department?

The WITNESS: Yes; we could have placed them easily.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: There are now about 150 foreigners in northern Ontario who have no work and are being supported by local people; they practically speak no English and there are no jobs for them. I do not say that

[Mr. W. D. Robb.]