

of people, and the French Government wants to keep them in France, but the whole world goes to Paris, and if we want the Canadian National Railways known in Europe, I think Paris is one of the places where we can put it permanently before the public.

Q. That would be more in a general advertising way, than to reach any specific country?—A. Probably so, yes.

Q. I think, if I understand you correctly, you stated there was some difficulty in carrying on the immigration policy you would like, in some of these countries?—A. Yes. It is a well known fact that the Scandinavian immigrants make very fine settlers, and so do those from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland. A great many emigrants are coming from there, and will continue to come from these countries, but their governments discourage emigration and do not want their people to leave the country, and they will not give you any encouragement to get immigrants, notwithstanding the fact that they are overpopulated. You can put an office there—an agency—and they will not interfere. You can use that office for the purpose of giving the people who want to come to this country information, but they will not let you put on any propaganda, or anything in the way of inducing these people to leave the country, like you can do in Great Britain.

Q. What would your opinion be of the class of people you would likely get from these countries?—A. A splendid class of people.

Q. People who are dissatisfied with the possibilities there and are looking for broader fields?—A. Yes. Dr. Black has said that "Notwithstanding these conditions, I have found there is a large number of people wanting to come to Canada from these countries."

Sir HENRY THORNTON: One of the factors, Mr. Stewart, that causes some of these governments, particularly those newly created like Czecho-Slovakia, the immigrants from which are able-bodied men, are still under the shadow of war and the military requirements still more or less hang over them. As a matter of national protection they do not want to see their young men, say, men up to the age of 45 or so, leave the country, lest subsequently something develops which would necessitate their service in the Army. I think that while that is not the entire factor, it plays an important part. Don't you, Mr. Robb?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Sir HENRY THORNTON: Their reluctance to see the young men who might be available for military service go out of the country is evident, and perhaps natural. I think that is a thing which in time will be more settled, and tranquility become more assured.

Mr. HARRIS: I intimated I would like to have a skeleton made of this policy, and the possibilities of an industrial and immigration bureau. Could Mr. Robb give us the portion which belongs to the industrial and which to immigration? At the same time I gather that Dr. Black was perhaps more in charge of the overseas work, and Mr. Price-Green of the work on this side. Further, is all the staff of Mr. Price-Green included in this item; what is the staff? Is all the staff of Dr. Black included in this item? What is his staff? And what is the policy of the Canadian National Railways with regard to the increasing of these staffs—

The CHAIRMAN: You had better ask one question at a time.

The WITNESS: What is the question—the first question?

*By Mr. Harris:*

Q. The first question is what portion is industrial and what portion immigration?