

1 GEORGE V, A. 1911

many obstacles in the way of immigrants from Asia and southern and eastern Europe, and consequently the numbers coming or likely to come from those countries are correspondingly diminished. There is just one other Order-in-Council which is restrictive in its tendency, namely P.C. 924, which provides that immigrants must have from March 1 to October 31 the sum of \$25 per adult and \$12.50 per child in their possession at time of landing, unless going to employment at farm work, or in the case of females to domestic service, or going to join certain specified relatives able and willing to care for them, the amounts specified being doubled for the period between November 1 and the end of February. It was felt by the Government that persons going to city employment, where they would be without near relatives, would really require that amount to keep them independent until their first wages were due. I may here point out that the result of this regulation has been to greatly diminish the amount necessary to be expended on the care of indigent immigrants. For instance, in 1907-8 there was spent through the Winnipeg office, \$23,000 for looking after newcomers before they could be permanently settled, whereas in 1909-10 the amount spent for the same purpose was only some \$9,000. Likewise throughout the whole Dominion reports of hardship amongst newly arrived immigrants have practically disappeared since the inauguration of the money requirement regulation. Of course I do not claim it is by any means an infallible test, but still, generally speaking, the fact that an immigrant has money in his possession at time of landing may be accepted as proof that he has been thrifty and industrious. While it is admitted by all who come directly in contact with the thousands who yearly arrive in the country that a marked improvement in the class of immigrants was noticeable almost immediately after the going into force of the restrictive regulations, this is not the only point upon which the country may congratulate itself, for while the quality has improved the quantity has increased. The only reason I can give for this is that many, held back from going to Canada when they thought there was an open door through which all and sundry might enter, are now eager to take up their home in the Dominion when satisfied that due care is being exercised in the admission of new settlers. So much for the policy. With regard to the administration of that policy, I can only say that at all times the department has endeavoured to be as just and humane as possible, bearing in mind, however, that its duty is to Canada and to Canada only, and that while every applicant for admission who is likely to be an acquisition to the country shall be admitted if the law will permit it; on the other hand, every person who is likely to be a detriment to the country must be rejected if the law will allow it. Having dealt thus far with the general immigration policy, I will now consider the work in countries outside of Canada. In Great Britain and Ireland the immigration propaganda is carried on by advertisements in the newspapers, particular use being made of agricultural journals and papers circulating wholly or largely in the agricultural districts, very little expense being incurred with papers whose circulation is largely urban. The advertising in the newspapers is of two classes: (a) regular display advertisements, calling attention in brief form to the advantages which Canada offers, and giving the address of the nearest government office where full information can be obtained regarding the country, and (b) accounts of trips through Canada by journalists of note, the insertion of such being arranged for by the department, sometimes at the regular advertising rate, or sometimes in return for advertising which has been given to those journals. The newspapers advertising in the British isles for 1908-9 cost \$20,000 and in 1909-10, \$43,000. In practically no case does the department advertise in a newspaper which refuses, when requested, to publish a reasonable amount of good reading material regarding this country. At the present time in the British Isles the department is advertising in 550 papers. In the British Isles a method of advertising which has been very satisfactory has been the exhibit wagons, of which there are two, one working in the north of Scotland and the other throughout Ireland, and two motors, which travel through-