

Q. Yes. How do you give it to them?—A. I am almost ashamed to admit that, because in unemployment relief we give in kind; we actually give food rations. We do that for economy's sake, because we have not enough money. It is impossible to make adequate investigations to find out whether or not the money is well spent.

*By Miss Macphail:*

Q. Would you be much better satisfied to pay this money?—A. Yes. Relief in kind upsets the markets for the small stores.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Before you get away from immigration, would unemployment insurance, if adopted in Canada, in your opinion help the question of immigration; would we then be more likely to induce a good class of immigrant to come to this country?—A. I think anything that tends to reduce the fear of actually being in distress will help. I am speaking of Englishmen now; when he arrives here and during his first year in Canada, until he can establish himself, anything like that would help immigration. We have found that the thing that induces immigration more than anything else is not advertising by railway companies or steamship companies; it is the word of mouth, message or letter written back by the successful immigrant. That is the thing that counts. When studying it in 1915, I found that advertising had not amounted to a row of pins, but that that which induced the immigrant to come to this country was the result of a trip home, or a letter back from this country.

*By Mr. Ross (Kingston):*

Q. Do you find that in the month of November, when they bring immigrants in, it is a great mistake?—A. As to foreign immigration, it is so serious that last year we nearly took it up with the local members of the government. They are either actually unmarried, or their families are in the Old Country. All these men want to do is, to get a footing. They want to learn the language, and they will sell their labour at almost any price to get that experience in the country. You can go into restaurants and ask who are employed, and they will say, "foreigners"—and I believe in the hotels too. They do undoubtedly throw out of employment a large number of people already employed in the city.

Q. You think we should not bring them here in November, but that they should be kept out until March or April?—A. I do not think anyone would want to come here in November.

*By Miss Macphail:*

Q. I remember having a talk one time with Professor Gilbert Jackson, and he thought it scandalous that immigrants should be allowed to come here after September.—A. The immigrant coming out here with a particular desire to work on the farm or in the country, if he arrives in September, will not have an easy time. I can speak feelingly upon that point.

*By Mr. Letellier:*

Q. It should be the spring time?—A. Anywhere from April to June.

MISS MACPHAIL: If they can get a job they cannot save very much, even if they do earn, if they do not come until the winter.

THE CHAIRMAN: The men who go out on farms, especially the non-English.

[Mr. Howard T. Falk.]