

specialize wherever possible with school children of fairly good age, so that they may become interested in our literature. Our officers delivered lectures last year in the smaller towns and villages in good agricultural districts in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. They gave 244 lectures. Lantern slides are used by the agents at these lectures. We distributed all told in the old country over a half million pieces of literature. Last year alone, outside of our advertising, we secured, either direct or indirect, for publicity purposes space for 1,354 items.

In connection with our work in the old country a great deal of time was devoted to the selection of 3,000 families under what is called the "3,000 Family Scheme". Would you like the details as to what that scheme is? The Canadian government provided the farms with suitable buildings at reasonable cost and the British government advanced \$1,500 for stock and equipment. This scheme expired on the 1st of July last year; but not having been completed as to the full 3,000 families it has been renewed, and we are carrying on this year.

Part of our work in the old country is securing farm laborers as well as domestic servants, and in that connection the Oversea Settlement Department of the British government have co-operated in various schemes of assisted passage. I have information in connection with that, but I presume it is better to have it brought out on any questions that may be asked of officials.

*By Mr. Millar:*

Q. In connection with the 3,000 family scheme, does the Canadian government become responsible for the repayment of any of this loan by the British government?—A. Yes, the Canadian government undertook collection of that loan of \$1,500 after these people are under way.

Q. I asked if the Canadian government became responsible for the repayment of this money?—A. Not responsible in any way. They undertook the collection only.

HON. MR. FORKE: Don't they share fifty-fifty of the loss?

THE WITNESS: Should any loss occur in connection with these advances—for instance, the \$1,500 may go for stock and equipment and there may be a little loss in four years—the British and Canadian governments share fifty-fifty per cent on those losses, should they occur.

MR. CAHAN: Can you tell us what other agencies and associations co-operate with the Immigration department in England? Is there any relation to the Salvation Army; or any relation to the Barnado children scheme; or any relation to any other agency or association?

HON. MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that if my honourable friend will allow Mr. Egan to finish, then we can deal with all these agencies.

THE WITNESS: Would you care to have the details in connection with the Empire Settlement Scheme. It is pretty well known to every gentleman in the room, but would you like to have it reviewed?

MR. GARLAND (Bow River): I suggest that you complete the organization first.

THE WITNESS: On the continent we have a number of officers situated, at Rotterdam, at Paris...

HON. MR. FORKE: You did not explain about Mr. Bruce Walker being the head of the whole thing.

THE WITNESS: No, I did not. In connection with the old country agencies, Mr. Bruce Walker is the director of all overseas work with Headquarters in London. All of these officers that I mention are, of course, under his immediate supervision. We have also an assistant to the director, and included in the 137. Out of that number is the Headquarters staff at London. Mr. Bruce Walker supervises and superintends the work of these men, and travels from post to

[Mr. W. J. Egan.]