

a great deal of care, and go to a great deal of trouble in sifting, selecting, and finally approving of the emigrants. The objection to their organization, however, is that they work exclusively amongst a class of people for whom there is no demand in Canada, i.e., unemployed tradesmen, artisans, mechanics, and other skilled persons, as well as general laborers. The proportion of persons with farm training coming under their care is infinitesimal, and, as I have said, it is difficult to draw the line between the unemployed and the unemployable; and yet it is amongst just such classes that the Central Unemployed Body conducts its work. During the year the Central Unemployed Body emigrated to Canada, 2,842 persons, booking them directly from its own offices, sharing the preferential rate, the bonus claims, and other such considerations as could be obtained. They have, as you know, no regularly constituted organization on the Canadian side, either for the reception, distribution or absorption of such emigrants as they send. One or two agents throughout Canada can neither take care of nor place such numbers of persons, and consequently in the total credited in this report to the East End Emigration Fund, it should be stated that 2,573 persons were handed to the East End Emigration Fund by the Central Unemployed Body, because the former society was supposed to have a better organization for the employment of the emigrants on arrival in Canada. Apart from this, however, the Central Unemployed Body sent 2,842 persons to Canada, the great majority of whom I am afraid are not at all likely to readily assimilate and adapt themselves to Canadian conditions.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

During the year 1907 the Salvation Army emigrated 406 persons whose fares were either wholly or partially advanced. These form a proportion of the 15,000, which is about the aggregate of the Salvation Army's emigration during that year. Of these 406 persons, the majority of the wholly advanced fares came from emigrants provided by Local Distress Committees in provincial towns. These Local Distress Committees being assured by the Salvation Army of their power to receive and provide employment for the emigrants of these Distress Committees, have placed them in the hands of the Army and provided the funds. The remaining portion represents those families of wives and children of specially deserving cases, where the Army itself advanced the transportation, with the hope of subsequent repayment.