

1 GEORGE V, A. 1911

*By Mr. Proulx:*

Q. Did you say there were 4,000 immigrants from the United States rejected?

A. In 1908-9 there were 4,580, and in 1909-10, 8,997. At the present time there are employed on this border service, 69 regular officers and 132 customs officers, who also attend to immigration matters. During 1910 these officers rejected 14,131 applicants for admission, who were not considered desirable, while during the same period only 252 British settlers were rejected at ocean ports.

Q. What was the reason for rejecting those immigrants?

A. They were rejected because the inspector did not consider them desirable, either on account of disease or under the Orders-in-Council passed by the Canadian government.

*By Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar):*

Q. Are there any of our agents travelling on the railway trains on the other side of the line?

A. Yes, some of them are.

Q. Is there an arrangement between our government and that of the United States whereby agents of the American government can travel on Canadian trains in Canadian territory?

A. The arrangement is made with the railway companies. Trains are held for this purpose at the international boundary.

Q. But what is done in the case of trains that do not come to the international boundary?

A. They make arrangements in certain other cases also. Take the case of trains running through southern Manitoba, along the Deloraine branch, where the trains run close to the international boundary. I believe the American government have an officer there to look after the people and find out where they are going, because a great many undesirables could slip into the United States by driving across the boundary where there is no officer on duty.

At Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert an examination is made of trans-pacific passengers similar to that conducted at Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney on the east coast.

In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec there are 125 Canadian government employment agents, whose duties are to place at farm work or domestic service newly arrived immigrants desiring such employment. These agents are paid on a per capita basis of \$2 for each person so placed at work. If they do no work they receive no pay, and in this way it is possible to have the services, when necessary, of a much larger number than would be possible were they to be paid on a salary basis. Those going to and west of Winnipeg are handled through the immigration offices located at that point.

Located throughout the west, and under the supervision of the Dominion Lands agents, there are 63 land guides, whose duties are to conduct and locate persons wishing to settle on homesteads. These land guides are paid at the rate of \$2 per day by the department, the cost of food and team hire being borne by the settler whom they are guiding.

In connection with the success which has attended the immigration propaganda, I may mention that in the calendar years 1899 to 1904, of the 1,145,305 who left the British isles, 206,236, or 18 per cent, came to Canada, while in the years 1905-1909, of the 1,401,787 who left the British Isles, 515,720, or 37 per cent, came to Canada.

Canada and the United States are the two countries on the North American continent receiving immigrants from Europe, and it is therefore interesting to compare the classes going to the two places. An examination of statistics shows that during the last nine years of the immigration from Europe to Canada, 71 per cent came from the British Isles and those northern countries in which I have already