

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.—So that the Salvation Army did not collect a bonus on the 26,000?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—No, not on the 26,000 or anything like it.

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC.—On what proportion of the 26,000 would you say, speaking from memory?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Certainly less than half.

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC.—Which would mean that those who were not instrumental in getting a bonus for the Salvation Army were not farm labourers?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—On all that they brought forward who were farm labourers they would receive a bonus; they claim it in every case.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.—So that there was a majority of those they did send that were not farm labourers?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—They brought many who were not farm labourers.

The CHAIRMAN.—What is the proportion of actual farm labourers, or men who would be inclined to be, who would go on the land—what proportion of the whole immigration from the British Isles is that class of people?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I have not got it divided by any special classes, but I can take a number of years. In the fiscal year 1903-4 the total immigration was 85,000 and there were 33,000 farm labourers and female domestics—33 out of 85.

The CHAIRMAN.—Has it increased or decreased?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—In 1908-09 the total immigration via ocean ports—I am leaving out the United States altogether—was 87,000, and the farm labourers and female domestic servants made up 31,000.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is, everything you got outside of the United States?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—Naturally everything you get out of the British Isles is all farm labour, isn't it? What you get from Austria and all over Europe are all agriculturalists, and go on the land?

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC.—You mean outside of both?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—There would not be very much difference, I think, between the percentage of farm labourers from the continent and from the British Isles.

Hon. Mr. BOLDUC.—From the United States they are all farm labourers?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Very largely.

Hon. Mr. JAFFRAY.—Do the Salvation Army give any attention to their immigrants after they are landed? Do they follow them up?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Yes, they place them in situations. In so far as the class for whom the Government is catering, there is ample provision for placing them in occupations without any addition in the shape of more private agencies or government-operated labour exchanges.

Miss WILEMAN.—Mr. Pelletier and Dr. Roche said to the deputation that the Labour Bureau system would be one of the strongest and most efficient organizations for helping in the assimilation of workers and population throughout the country districts.

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I was not speaking of all classes of population. I was speaking of farm labourers and female domestic servants. At the present time there is ample provision for placing them.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is all classes?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—Farm labourers and female domestic servants.

The CHAIRMAN.—You never have too many of them.