FARM Opportunities in CANADA

Canada is the Largest and Nearest of the Sisterhood of British Nations

Farm Opportunities in Canada

For many reasons Canada makes a peculiar appeal to the ambitious resident of the British Isles. It is a British country; Britons going to Canada do not change their allegiance; they are still under the British flag. Canada is also convenient to the people of Great Britain; on a fast steamship only a few days at sea separate the two countries. Both lie in the North Temperate Zone, and the seasons in one correspond with the seasons in the other.

As a matter of fact the southern latitudes of Canada are much farther south than the most southern point of England; the Erie peninsula, in Canada, is in the same latitude as Rome. On the other hand, Canada's northern expanses reach far into the Arctic Circle. The area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles and its population about 8,800,000. There are scarcely three persons to the square mile in Canada as compared with about six hundred and fifty to the square mile in England and Wales.

Although the population of Canada averages less than three persons to the square mile, it must not be supposed that all parts of the country are thinly settled. Large cities, exceeding the half million mark, serve Canada's industrial needs, and closely settled farm communities are found which might be compared with country districts in England. But because the population, in proportion to the whole country, is still less than three persons to the square mile, land in Canada is cheap and easily obtained, and therein lies the great opportunity which this new Dominion is able to offer to settlers from other countries.

Canada is also attractive on account of the class of people who live in it, most of whom are descended from residents of the British Isles or France. In the early history of America, while the British were developing the colonies which subsequently became the United States of America, the French were developing areas which have since been included in Canada, and in particular those parts now known as the Maritime provinces and Quebec, and, to some degree, Ontario. In this way the French stock was implanted in the country

The people of Canada

Interest is aroused by a Canadian Government Exhibit.

before Canada was ceded to the British in 1763. Since that time the immigration to Canada has been mainly of British stock, with a result that these two great races—French and English—are those most represented by the Canadian population. In most districts, however, the population is either very largely English or very largely French. Other countries such as Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium have also contributed many desirable settlers. The people of Canada are, as a whole, a class of people among whom one may wish to live. They are generous, kindly, broad-minded, enterprising, and with a full measure of that friendliness to strangers which is usually found in new countries.

Another of Canada's attractions to the White Race of the Temperate Zone is its climate. Nothing about Canada has been so much misunderstood as its climate. It is true that on the prairies and in some portions of the other provinces the winters are long and sometimes severe; but the climate is of the kind which produces vigorous and healthy citizens, and that is the best test of a climate. Generally speaking, in all parts of Canada there is an abundance of bright sunshine, with moderate rainfall. The summers vary from warm to hot, and in the long, bright hours of sunshine the growth of all kinds of vegetation is extraordinarily rapid. While the climate of Canada is more extreme, both as to cold and heat, than that of Great Britain, it is generally preferred by those who have had experience with the climate of both countries. Certainly no healthy settler need be deterred from coming to Canada by any fear that the climate will prove too rigorous.

A "White Man's Climate"

Throughout its vast area, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic, Canada is a treasure house of immense natural resources. It first attracted the attention of French and British traders with its wealth of furs; it is now more than 250 years since the "Governour and Company of Adventurers of England tradeing into Hudsons Bay" received its charter from Charles II. For many

Canada's Vast Resources

Free Government Literature determines them to move to Canada

Canada has the "White Man's" Climate of the North Temperate

years in the period of its early development Canada was known to Europe as a fur producing country, and this led to the belief that it was naturally a wild and unfruitful territory—a belief which, in some quarters, persists to this day.

As a matter of fact, the fur traders and other adventurous spirits who entered Canada in those early days were the forerunners of a more permanent population which was to develop Canada's natural resources. Coast waters, bays, gulfs, and inland rivers and lakes were soon found to teem with fish of the highest quality, and Canada has steadily grown in prominence as a great fishing country. Two of the three great fishing areas of the world—the North Atlantic and the North Pacific—lie at her gates, and her inland fisheries are also of high quality and great productiveness.

Another resource which soon attracted attention was the rich forests of pine, as well as of maple, oak and other hardwoods, which covered a great portion of the country. These soon became the basis of permanent settlement, the early settlers combining lumbering operations with their farming. As the land was cleared it was planted to crops and its productiveness put to the test. From these small beginnings agriculture has increased until approximately 60,000,000 acres are now under crop each year in Canada, and the Dominion has become the second greatest wheat and oat producing country in the world.

As settlement increased discoveries of mineral wealth were made. Coal, iron, copper, nickel, lead, silver, gold, asbestos, oil, and other minerals were discovered. The combination of mineral wealth with forests and rich agricultural lands led to the development of manufactures, and Canada has become an important manufacturing country. Enormous water-powers are available in almost every province and are used largely for manufacturing and transportation purposes, as well as for heat and light. The great falls and cataracts on the Canadian rivers, which for a time retarded settlement, are now proving to be among Canada's richest resources.

The Seven Days' Passage is looked on a Liner for Canada.

But it is agriculture which is the foundation of Canada's prosperity. It is the chief industry in the Dominion, with an output in a single year reaching almost two thousand million dollars (£400,000,000). Every branch of farming which can be followed in the Temperate Zone is practised in Canada. Grain farming, stock raising, dairying, poultry raising, fruit growing, market gardening are some of the varieties of agriculture which give profitable returns to the husbandman. The particular opportunities which each of these branches of farming offers will be briefly explained in these pages.

The World at her door

Before discussing in detail the farm opportunities which Canada has to offer a few more general facts should be placed before the reader. Of vital importance to the farmer is transportation—the means by which his crop must be moved to the world's markets. In this respect Canada is in a most fortunate position. Her rivers, lakes and natural waterways are all designed by Nature on a magnificent scale. The Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick) are almost surrounded by water, one of them being actually an island. Quebec is traversed by the St. Lawrence River, and the largest ocean steamers dock at Montreal, more than one thousand miles from the open Atlantic. The Great Lakes continue the water route westward almost to the prairie grain fields. The northern part of Manitoba opens upon Hudson's Bay. British Columbia is a province of lakes, rivers and innumerable ocean inlets. The rivers and lakes of Canada are an important factor in affording cheap transportation. Where there are natural obstructions immense canals and locks have been built so that navigation can be carried into the very heart of the country.

In addition to its waterways Canada is well supplied with railways. Two of the largest railway systems in the world—the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway—traverse the country from coast to coast, and branch lines reach out into almost every little settlement. Canada has more railways in proportion to population than

Boarding the Steamer and setting their Faces to the Westward.

any other country. The National lines are owned and operated by the Government and the rates on all lines are under Government control.

For purposes of Government Canada is divided into nine provinces. These are, from east to west, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There are in addition the organized Yukon district and the Northwest Territories. Each province has its own Legislative Assembly elected by the people of the province and having control of matters of local importance, while the Dominion Parliament, representing the people of Canada as a whole, has charge of matters of more national significance. If, as you read the following pages, you refer from time to time to the accompanying map, it will give you an idea of the geography of Canada and the relation of one province to another.

Farming in Canada

Farming in Canada may be divided into a number of classes, such as grain growing, stock raising, dairying, poultry raising, fruit growing, bee keeping, market gardening, mixed farming, irrigation farming, etc.

Wheat is the most important of all Canada's grain crops. It is grown to some extent in every province of the Dominion, but by far the greatest production is in the three "prairie provinces"—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The climate of these provinces,—bright, sunshiny days and cool nights—is particularly favourable to this crop, and "Manitoba Number One Hard" has become the highest standard of wheat excellence in the world. Western Canada hard wheat never fails to win the highest awards when shown at international exhibitions. The grain is plump, bright, and hard. It makes the finest quality of flour, and is in great demand for mixing with the softer wheats grown in more southern or more humid climates.

The land of "No. 1 Hard"

The settler going in for wheat growing will probably select a farm on the prairies. The land may be quite level, or gently rolling; covered with a good crop of luscious wild hay (very good for pasture), and, in some districts, with patches of brush or small trees. Generally the new prairie farm has no trees, and usually no stones; if stones do occur they are likely to be on the crest of low hills, on land more suitable for pasture. The farm selected may be a quarter section (160 acres) which is a block of land one-half mile square; or a half section (320 acres) which is a block of land a mile long and half a mile wide. The new settler, unless well supplied with both capital and experience, should not begin with more than a half section.

The Journey to Canada proves a Holiday—not a Hardship.

Many of the most successful farmers in Western Canada started with quarter section farms.

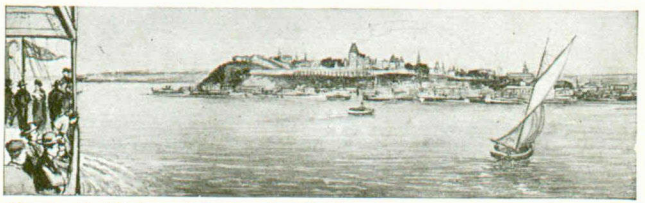
Having selected his farm, probably in the spring, the new settler immediately begins ploughing the sod. This is usually done with the settler's own horses, or oxen, but, if he has the necessary money, he may have his farm ploughed by a contractor using steam or gasoline (petrol) tractors. This first ploughing, called "breaking," continues until July. The progress that can be made depends greatly on the season, as plenty of rainfall is needed for good breaking. In the Autumn some farmers plough the land again, which is called "back-setting"; others are content to break up the sods by going over them several times with disc harrows.

On the prairies practically no wheat is sown in the fall, although this is done to some extent in the other provinces. The snow disappears in March, and wheat seeding begins in April. The seed wheat is thoroughly cleaned to remove weed seeds, and moistened with formalin or "blue stone" (copper sulphate) to prevent smut, before being planted. It is planted by means of a seeder hauled, usually, by four horses. Wheat seeding continues until about the 20th or 24th of May, which is as late as is usually considered safe. From that time nothing more can be done, so far as the wheat is concerned, until harvest. This is a period of great hope and considerable anxiety on the part of the farmer. Rains are required just at the right moment; a considerable period of drouth may greatly reduce the crop. A hail storm may batter out the growing crop in a few minutes, but against this the farmer can protect himself by hail insurance. Hot winds may ripen the crop too rapidly, reducing the yield, or warm moist weather may cause rust. In the earlier history of the country frost was a serious menace, but as the land is brought under cultivation this danger disappears, and has now to be considered only in some of the newer districts. These, however, are the hazards of the business, no greater, and probably less, in Western Canada than in other countries devoted to wheat growing.

Canadian Wheat Harvest

Harvest begins in August; in very early seasons, in July. The grain is cut with a self-binder, and the sheaves are stood up in stooks to dry, or "cure." After about two weeks of bright, breezy weather they are ready for the thresher. Very little grain in Western Canada is stacked; with millions of acres under crop the labour of stacking would be tremendous, and the bright, dry weather which usually prevails makes stacking unnecessary. When the sheaves are sufficiently cured they are threshed. Many of the older settlers, who have large farms, have threshing machines of their own, but in most cases threshing is done by contract with the owner of the machine, who furnishes all the labour, boards the men, and provides them with sleeping quarters, in return for a certain price per bushel threshed.

The grain from the threshing mill may be spouted direct into portable granaries of galvanized iron or wood hauled up alongside of the machine, or it may be hauled to a permanent granary, or direct to the market town. It is never placed in sacks; sacks are unknown in the handling of wheat in Western



Nearing the Harbour of Quebec, the Gibraltar of America.

Canada has Vast Resources in Minerals, Forests, and Fisheries,

Canada. It is loaded into tight, well-made wagon boxes, called "grain tanks," and hauled to the nearest railway station, where it is delivered at the "elevator." Here the load is weighed, and then "dumped," by raising the front end of the wagon and dropping the rear end, which is done by machinery. A door in the rear end of the box is opened and the wheat allowed to run into a hopper, from which conveyers carry it to its particular bin in the elevator, or warehouse.

Marketing the Crop

The farmer may follow one of three courses in the sale of his wheat. He may sell it at the elevator to a grain buyer, who gives him a ticket which he exchanges for cash at the nearest bank. Or he may store the grain in the elevator, receiving a ticket which shows the grade and the number of bushels. At any later date he may sell the grain by producing his ticket, but he will be required to pay a certain charge for storage. Or he may have his wheat loaded into a railway car and shipped forward to Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver, selling it later through a grain broker. The Canadian grain trade is an immense business, involving hundreds of millions of dollars every year. It is conducted under strict regulations framed by the Government for the protection of the farmers. All wheat in Canada is sold by grade—not by sample—and the grade of each carload is fixed by Government inspectors. All dealers are required to be licensed and bonded as a protection to the farmer against dishonesty or financial irresponsibility.

The principal route by which wheat is shipped from Western Canada is via the Great Lakes—Superior and Huron—and then by rail to the seaboard or to Montreal, on the St. Lawrence river. Wheat shipped by this route is carried by rail from the farmer's market town to Fort William or Port Arthur, at the head of the lakes, where it is stored in great elevators to be re-loaded on to lake steamers as required. Another route of growing importance is via Vancouver, from which port it is distributed to all points on the Pacific ocean, or shipped via the Panama Canal to Europe. The period between threshing and the approach of winter is a time of great activity in the transportation trades of Canada. In addition to the wheat directly exported, large quantities are ground into flour by great mills located at Calgary, Medicine Hat, Winnipeg, Kenora, and other points, and by a large number of smaller mills throughout the country. The 1923 wheat crop amounted to almost 475,000,000 bushels; the annual value frequently exceeds $400,000,000 (£80,000,000), and this golden stream of wheat going out, and of money coming in, is one of the principal sources of Canadian prosperity. The annual wheat yield of Canada averages 15¾ bushels to the acre, although the average for certain seasons, and for well-tilled farms in any season, is considerably higher. Crops of 25 to 30 bushels per acre are common, and crops of from 30 to 40 bushels per acre are of frequent occurrence. Wheat fields of 1,000 acres in a block yielding an average of over 50 bushels to the acre are on record in Western Canada. (See foot note p. 8).

The average per acre of wheat and other grains in Canada may appear small to the farmer or farm hand accustomed to the crops of Great Britain, but it should be remembered that these averages cover very large areas. Where farming is done on a large scale, and where farm labour is dear, yields per acre are not so great as in countries where the farms are small and intensively worked. Any comparison of Canadian yields should, therefore, be made with other countries which grow wheat on a large scale, as, for example, United States, 14 bushels; British India, 11 bushels; Argentina, 10 bushels; Australia, 12 bushels. It will be seen that Canada's yield per acre is larger than that of any of these important wheat-growing countries.

Canadian Immigration Officers Inspect the Arriving Passengers.

Oats, Barley, Flax, Rye

While wheat is the most valuable of Canada's grain crops, oats exceed it in volume, and are more widely grown. Almost half of Canada's wheat crop is grown in the single province of Saskatchewan, and more than three-quarters of the remainder is grown in Manitoba and Alberta, but oats are grown generally throughout the Dominion. True, Saskatchewan again heads the list, with an average crop of 131,000,000 bushels, but Ontario comes second with 102,000,000 bushels. Alberta is a close third with 78,000,000 bushels, and the other provinces follow in this order: Manitoba, 53,000,000; Quebec, 52,000,000; New Brunswick, 7,000,000; Prince Edward Island, 6,000,000; Nova Scotia, 5,000,000, and British Columbia, 2,260,000 bushels.

Canadian oats are particularly rich and heavy. Although the legal bushel, by weight, is 34 pounds, the oats are so plump that the measured bushel frequently weighs over 40 pounds, and instances of over 50 pounds to the measured bushel are on record. As is the case with wheat, Canadian oats are usually winners whenever shown at international exhibitions.

The settler taking up new land prepares it for oats in the same way as already described for wheat; in fact, it is altogether likely he will plant both oats and wheat for his first crop. Oats mature in less time than wheat, and are not so easily injured by frost; they are therefore usually not planted until wheat seeding is finished. They can also sometimes be sown on land which has first been broken the same spring, thus giving the settler a crop during his first year in the country. The processes of harvesting, threshing, and marketing are much the same as in the case of wheat, but oats are not so largely grown for export, most of them being used on the farm as provender for horses, cattle, and other live stock. There are also large oatmeal mills located at various points in Canada such as Saskatoon, Sask., and Peterboro, Ontario, where oats are ground into meal and various forms of breakfast food. The average oat crop of Canada amounts to about 436,000,000 bushels, and the average crop per acre is about 29 bushels.

Barley may be rated as the grain crop of third importance in Canada. In this crop Manitoba takes first place, with an annual average yield of 19,650,000 bushels; Ontario comes second, with 15,000,000 bushels, and Alberta third, with 10,620,000 bushels. Canadian barley, like Canadian wheat and oats, is heavy and well filled, and annually captures the leading sweepstakes awards. It matures rapidly, and may be sown even later than oats. The annual Canadian crop averages nearly 62,000,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre is 23 bushels. Barley is grown principally to be fed to swine, although a certain percentage is sold to breweries. It is regarded as a comparatively safe crop and, when prices are good, is quite profitable.

The Railway Journey to their Destination in Canada.

Flaxseed, or, as it is more commonly called in Canada, flax, is grown most extensively in Saskatchewan, where the annual crop exceeds 4,460,000 bushels. Indeed, Saskatchewan produces more flax than all the remainder of Canada, its nearest rivals being Alberta, with 515,000 bushels, and Manitoba, with 692,000 bushels. Practically no flax is grown in the Maritime Provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—or in British Columbia, and only small amounts in Quebec and Ontario. It is therefore peculiarly a prairie crop. It is in favour with farmers, particularly new settlers, as it can be sown very late in the season, on new breaking, and does well on land that has been only slightly cultivated. The yield per acre is small (average 6 bushels) but the price per bushel is high (average for five years, $2.66—about 11 shillings). Under favorable conditions crops much heavier than six bushels are reaped, and it then proves very profitable. Most of Canada's flaxseed is used in the manufacture of paint oil, of which oil cake, used for feed for live stock, is a by-product. The growing of flax for fibre is not yet carried on very extensively, although it is believed that there are great possibilities along that line.

The growing of rye has been rapidly increasing in Canada. In 1916 the total Canadian rye crop was only 2,876,000 bushels, but by 1922 it had increased to 32,373,400 bushels, of which 16,164,000 bushels, or just about half of the total, were grown in Saskatchewan and over 6,000,000 bushels in Alberta. A little more than half of the rye crop is planted in the autumn, the remainder in the spring. It is valued by prairie farmers because it does not readily suffer from dry weather, and has a tendency to restore fibre to the soil, thus preventing damage which sometimes occurs from the soil drifting in periods of high winds. The average yield of rye in Canada over a period of five years has been about 14 bushels to the acre. (See foot note to page 8).

The five cereals which have been discussed—wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax—are the principal grain crops of Canada.

Other Cereal Crops

There are, however, a number of other grain crops of importance, and the importance of which will no doubt be greatly increased as the country becomes more closely settled. Among such grains are peas, of which about 3,400,000 bushels are grown each year. They are used extensively for human food and also for feed for livestock. The average price per bushel is about $2.85—about 12 shillings—and the average crop per acre 16¼ bushels. More than half the total peas crop of Canada is grown in the province of Ontario, where the average is a little over 17 bushels to the acre, and most of the remainder is grown in Quebec.

Beans to the extent of about a million and a half bushels are grown each year. The average crop is a little more than 15 bushels to the acre and the average price for a period of five years was $5.33—about 22 shillings—per bushel. This period, however, included several war years when the price was unusually high. The principal bean crop is grown in Quebec, with Ontario second, but there seems no reason why this crop should not be grown on a larger scale.

The Train Speeds by Rich Fields and Prosperous Farms.

Buckwheat, famous as the source of those delicious pancakes, is grown to the extent of about 9,000,000 bushels a year. The average crop is about 22 bushels to the acre and the average price $1.36—about five shillings and eightpence—per bushel. Of the total crop about 3,650,000 bushels are grown in Ontario and almost the same in Quebec. New Brunswick grows 1,500,000 bushels.

A general classification "Mixed Grains" accounts for a considerable item in Canada's grain crop. Under this heading is considered grains which are grown in a mixed condition and used for feed. The average crop is about 27,000,000 bushels a year and the average yield about 34 bushels to the acre.

This summary of the grain farming crops and operations in Canada will give the reader a general idea of the extent and methods of this class of agriculture. Grain farming has been to a large extent the basis of Canada's agricultural development, but it seems proper to state that the general experience is that it cannot be carried on with the best success except when combined with the raising of live stock and with other branches of agriculture. Although usually profitable at the start, grain farming must take second place to mixed farming or a more diversified system as soon as the settler becomes established. Information concerning these other branches will be found in the following pages.

Stock Raising in Canada

Canada is a country naturally well adapted to the raising of all kinds of domestic animals. Its great range of fertile land inside the North Temperate Zone assures both the feed and climatic conditions required by live stock. Water is abundant, of good quality, and found in all parts of the Dominion. No doubt it was these conditions which made of Canada, before settlement by the white man, the world's greatest pasture-land of wild grass-eating animals. Of these the most important was the bison or buffalo, which ranged the western prairies in enormous numbers. Several varieties of deer, including moose and elk, and in the farther north, caribou, also abounded. The buffalo have practically disappeared, except for important herds kept in captivity by the Canadian Government, but deer are still plentiful and afford the occasion for many a pleasant hunting expedition.

With such favourable conditions it was an easy matter to establish a live stock industry in Canada which has grown to great importance. The parent animals were in most cases brought from Great Britain and the quality has been continually improved by importations of the highest grades of males and females from Great Britain and other sources of supply. The Government has systematically encouraged the improvement of quality in all classes of domestic animals and farmers in every province in Canada are now the owners of live stock which will compare favourably with that of any other country.

Notwithstanding the extensive use of tractors, horses are still the source of the principal power used on the farm, and the intending settler has therefore a special interest in horses.

Horse Ranching

It is interesting to note that in Canada, although the automobile and tractor are largely used, the number of horses steadily increases, having grown from 3,250,000 in 1916 to 3,648,871 in 1922. The greatest number of horses are

Selecting his New Farm from the 240 Million Acres Available in Canada.

in the province of Saskatchewan, where over 1,143,000 are found. Alberta comes next with 863,000 and Ontario third with 685,000. Manitoba is fourth in the list with 374,000. The value of horses in Canada in 1922 was estimated at $264,043,000 (about £52,808,600).

In the earlier days of the settlement of Western Canada horse ranching was carried on on a large scale, particularly in sections of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The spread of grain growing and mixed farming has to a considerable degree broken up this industry, although some important horse ranches still exist. Most of the horses raised in Canada today are raised on farms as an incident to the general farming operations, and not simply for sale as is the case with the large horse ranches. The conditions produce animals of good build and sturdy physique, and Canadian horses have already distinguished themselves in international show rings. The largest and finest drove of Percherons on the American continent, if not in the world, is located in Southern Alberta, and other breeds of horses are also raised extensively and successfully.

Beef Cattle

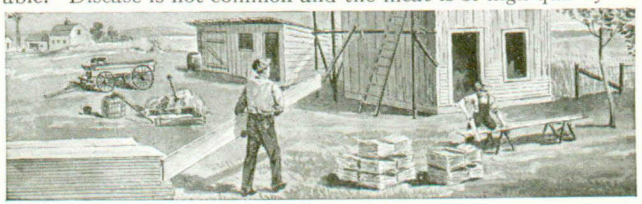
Beef cattle have been in many ways the foundation of much of Canada's prosperity. In the western provinces, particularly in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, the raising of beef cattle on the open ranges was an important industry before general farming had made much headway. The country is well adapted to beef stock of all varieties and, although most of the big ranches have been broken up as the lands were disposed of to incoming farmers, the production of beef stock continues. The total number of cattle of all kinds in Canada is placed at over 10,207,000 head, with the province of Ontario in the honour roll with nearly 2,900,000. Following Ontario are Quebec with over 2,000,000 head; Alberta, with 1,850,000; Saskatchewan, with 1,560,000; Manitoba with 820,000; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the order named. These figures include all cattle, and dairying will be dealt with under another heading, but they show to some extent the development of the beef industry in Canada.

The leading breeds popular in Great Britain are also in favour in Canada. The practice is to gradually improve the quality by using pure bred males with grade females.

After providing for local requirements Canada's beef stock is disposed of mainly in Great Britain and in the United States. Tariff bars recently raised in the United States have had the effect of diverting a considerable portion of the Canadian traffic in beef cattle to Great Britain, where restrictions have recently been removed, and the indications are that a very large business may be developed in the raising of beef stock to supply the English markets.

Swine, Sheep, Poultry

Important among the livestock raised in Canada are swine, which vary in quantity considerably but show an average of about four million head a year. They are successfully raised in all of the provinces, Ontario leading with about 1,560,000 head. The abundant root and fodder crops which can be grown in Canada lend themselves to the success of swine raising, and the climate also appears to be particularly favourable. Disease is not common and the meat is of high quality.



With the Help of a Friendly Neighbour the First Farm Buildings are soon Erected.

Sheep are not raised as extensively in Canada as the area and opportunities afforded by the country would suggest. In sheep raising Ontario again takes the lead with about 1,080,000 head, Quebec being a close second with a little over 1,000,000 head. In most cases in Canada sheep are not raised in large flocks, but in relatively small numbers on each farm. They are valuable not only for their mutton and wool, but as weed destroyers, and they could well be raised in greater numbers.

The poultry found mainly on the Canadian farm consists of turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens, and the total number is estimated at nearly 37,000,000. They are raised generally as "sidelines" to the other farm operations, and in most cases are under the direct supervision of the farmer's wife. A few fat turkeys or geese bring in some very welcome "pin money" at the end of the season, and there is probably no branch of farm operations which is more profitable. The new settler should certainly provide himself with the beginnings of a substantial flock of poultry. During the early years on the farm the eggs which may be exchanged for cash or for groceries at the nearest village are an important source of income.

Fur Farming

A branch of live stock raising which has made rapid headway in Canada in recent years is that which is known as fur farming, or the raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity. The little province of Prince Edward Island has been the pioneer in this industry, and has now something over 435 fur farms with fur-bearing animals valued at more than $3,240,000. In every province in Canada, however, the raising of animals for fur is carried on to some extent, and the business appears to be rapidly increasing. The number of farms devoted to fur raising increased from eight hundred and twenty-four in 1921 to one thousand and twenty-six in 1922.

The animal most favoured for fur farming is the silver fox on account of the great value of its fur and its general suitability for life under domestic conditions. Other animals which are being raised on Canadian fur farms include several additional varieties of foxes, also mink, marten, fisher, racoon, skunk, opossum, lynx, bear, beaver, muskrat and karakul sheep. This industry is only in its infancy and in view of the fact that the supply of furs from wild animals is being continually depleted, and the demand is continually increasing, it is impossible to predict the extent to which the raising of fur-bearing animals in captivity on Canadian farms may develop. It is, however, a branch of husbandry requiring special study and very careful application, and the intending settler, unless especially equipped to engage in work of this kind, should regard it as a possible side-line instead of a main channel of effort, at least until he has had time to thoroughly familiarize himself with the subject.

Dairy Farming

All things considered, dairy farming is perhaps the most important branch of agriculture followed in Canada. It is practised with success in every province, and everywhere those farmers who have devoted a considerable part of their energy to dairying are found among the most prosperous settlers in any community. The milch cows in Canada are estimated at over 3,738,000, most of them being

"The Plough in its League-Long Furrow"—of Fertile Prairie Sod.

found in small herds of from two to eight or ten animals on each farm. The dairy products of Canada are valued at more than $105,000,000 a year, of which total Ontario produces a little more than half. Quebec comes next with $26,000,000 a year and the other provinces in the following order: Alberta, $6,500,000; Manitoba, $6,500,000; Saskatchewan, $4,500,000; British Columbia, $4,000,000; Nova Scotia, $2,000,000; New Brunswick, $900,000; Prince Edward Island, $800,000.

The particularly rich hay and root crops which can be produced in Canada, combined with the fact that large areas of grazing land are available at slight cost, are perhaps the basis of the success of the dairy industry. Dairying has also been carefully encouraged by governments, both provincial and dominion, with a view to placing Canada in her rightful position as one of the great dairy countries of the world. In some of the provinces strict systems of inspection to ensure quality are in effect, and in all provinces the dairy industry has the careful attention of the Department of Agriculture.

Milk, Butter, Cheese

The principal markets for dairy produce may be divided into four general classes: (1) Sale of milk for direct consumption. This applies mainly to the marketing of milk in cities and towns. (2) Sale of milk to cheese factories. This is practicable where the population is sufficiently dense to justify cheese factories at frequent intervals. It is not practicable to haul milk, on account of its bulky nature, long distances to factories. (3) The sale of cream to butter factories. On account of its lesser bulk as compared with milk, cream may be shipped considerable distances by express to creameries or butter factories, and this is extensively done. (4) The manufacture of butter on the farm. This has been an important industry in the past, but with the establishment of many creameries smaller quantities of butter are being produced in the farm dairy. Dairy butter, if of excellent quality, is always in good demand, but the quality must be first class in order to compete with butter from the creameries. The manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk also consumes large quantities of fresh milk, while the Canadian taste for ice cream offers another important market.

The production of creamery butter in Canada amounts to over 152,000,000 pounds a year, with Quebec in first place and Ontario a close second. The production of factory cheese amounts to over 136,000,000 pounds a year, of which total about three quarters is produced in Ontario.

The new settler cannot be too strongly urged to include dairying in his farm operations. It is true that dairying calls for a certain amount of manual labour, and for the almost continuous presence of the farmer or labourers on the farm, but the returns justify the effort, and much of the drudgery which was formerly associated with dairying has been removed by methods employed in Canada. In most cases the cream is separated from the milk by machinery, instead of by the old fashioned dairy cooling process, and many of the farms are now equipped with milking machines. Patrons of creameries send their cream direct and have no butter making to do, so

Preparing the Soil for the First Crop in the New Land.

that the labour problem in the handling of a few dairy cows is no longer a serious one. In any case the returns from the dairy herd, not to speak of the advantages of having fresh milk, cream and butter for family use, outweigh any inconvenience which may be attached to dairying. The new settler will probably not be able to begin on a large scale, but he should certainly make a start with a few cows of as good quality as his money will buy, and in a few years he will have built up a valuable herd as the centre around which his other farm operations are conducted.

Fodder Crops

It is from the fodder crops of Canada that the dairy industry, the live stock industry generally and, indeed, farming as a whole have been largely developed. The natural grass crops vary in different sections of the country, as is to be expected in an area ranging over millions of square miles, but in all provinces natural grasses, rich and nutritious, are found in abundance. This is perhaps particularly true of the prairies, where absence of trees has resulted in the surface of the land being covered with a rich crop of wild grasses, vetches, pea vines and similar luscious fodder crops. Early settlers in any district on the prairies are usually able to get sufficient wild hay for their requirements for the first few years; in the wooded parts of the country, and in the more thickly settled prairie regions tame hay is grown as one of the farm crops. Various varieties of clover and timothy are extensively cultivated and, particularly in the irrigated districts, alfalfa (lucerne) is an important crop. The annual production of hay and clover is valued at over $267,000,000 (£53,400,000), and alfalfa at $10,000,000 (£2,000,000). Indian maize—spoken of in Canada simply as "corn"—is extensively grown for fodder, particularly in Ontario, where the annual crop is valued at nearly $25,000,000 (£5,000,000). The usual practice is to store the green corn in silos for winter feeding.

A crop which has been recently attracting much attention is sunflowers, which are found to have a value for stock feeding purposes about the same as corn. They grow in tremendously heavy crops and can be raised in districts where the season is too short for successful corn growing. They are silaged in the same manner as corn and are frequently mixed with corn.

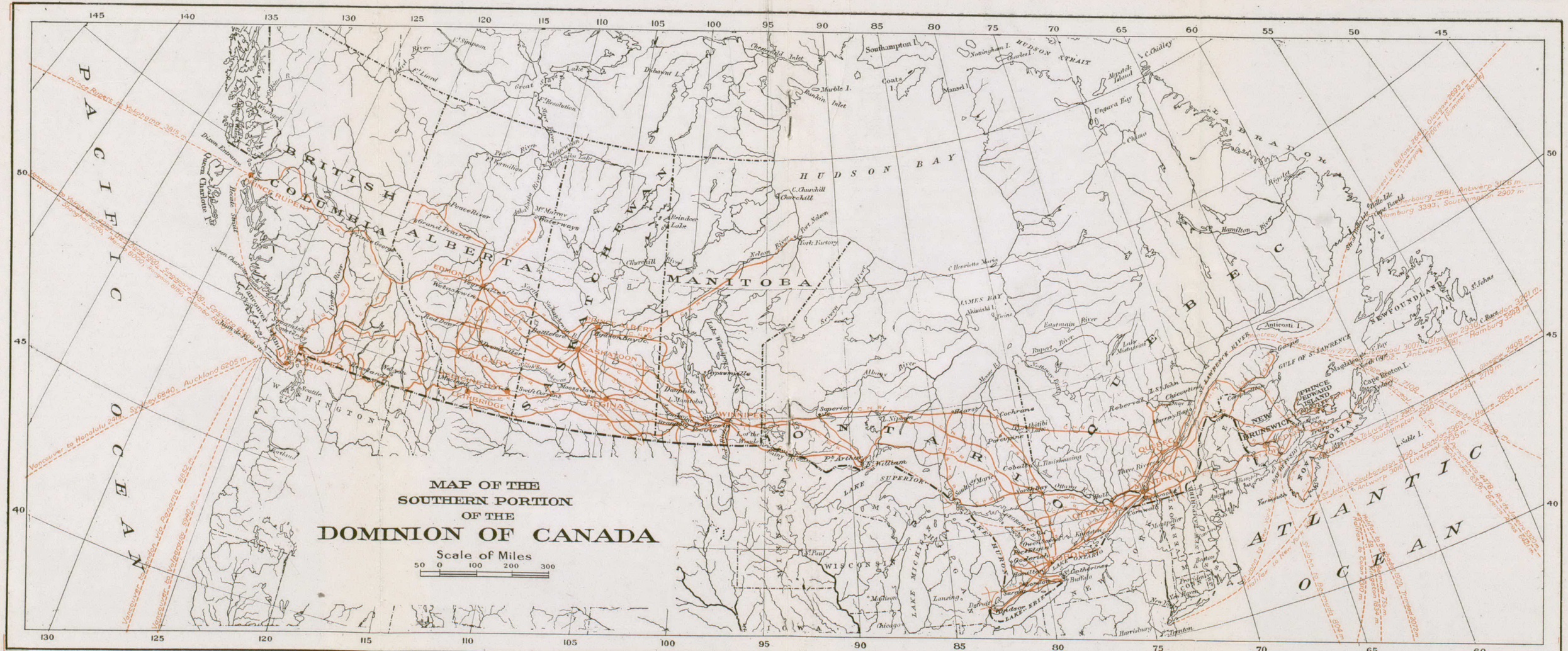
The straw crop of the country is to a considerable extent used for feeding purposes, but, where farming is carried on on a large scale, as on the prairie, the straw crop is usually greater than can be consumed, and much of it is burned every autumn. This is a regrettable waste which careful farmers are trying to avoid by increasing the quantities of live stock kept on their farms.

Roots and Vegetables

Probably in no country in the world do the various kinds of garden or field roots and vegetables produce more heavily or of better quality than in Canada. In some of the provinces, such as Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the potato and turnip crops are very important. The average potato crop of the Dominion is over 110,000,000 bushels, and the average crop of turnips and mangolds is almost as great. Carrots, potatoes, onions, radishes, lettuce, pumpkins, squash, melons, parsnips, tomatoes and all similar varieties of food products can be grown in any desired

Harvesting Hay while the Grain Crops are Maturing.

Canada's Great Lakes, Great Rivers and Great Railway Transportation Systems Bring the Markets of the World to the Settler's Door



Base of Geological Survey

Prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Dept of the Interior

Canadian Farmers Have Nearly Sixty Million Acres in Crop and

quantities. Market gardening to supply the needs of towns and cities is an important industry, but is, naturally, carried on only in localities convenient to centres of population; but every farm, whether located near a city or in the most remote part of the country, may and should have its own garden, producing all its own vegetables with a surplus for sale as opportunity offers.

Fruit Farming

Many kinds of fruit can be grown successfully for sale in Canada, among which are the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, apricot, grape, currant gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, loganberry, strawberry and cranberry. Large quantities of the native blueberries and huckleberries are also marketed. There is also in many parts of Canada an abundance of wild plums raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, cranberries, and other fruits.

Fruits can be grown successfully over a very wide area in Canada. Apples are grown to the greatest extent in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, but they do well also in the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Tree fruits in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are grown to only a limited extent and only in the most favoured sections, where some apples, crab apples and plums are produced.

Pears are grown commercially mainly in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, though they succeed well in Nova Scotia and the hardiest varieties can be grown in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The plum does best in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but certain varieties of the European plum can be grown in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and in many places in the prairie provinces and other colder parts of Canada the native plums succeed well.

Cherries are produced in the largest quantities in Ontario, but in British Columbia they succeed admirably, the sweet cherries doing particularly well. Cherries are also grown successfully commercially in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and to some extent in favoured parts of Quebec and New Brunswick also.

The commercial culture of the peach is confined to the south-western part of the province of Ontario and the warmer part of British Columbia, but they can be grown also in the warmer parts of Nova Scotia.

Grape culture is confined mainly to south-western Ontario, but they can be grown successfully in all the other provinces of Canada, though in the prairie provinces only the earliest and hardiest will mature, and these must be grown in the most favourable locations and be protected in winter.

The hardier small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and strawberries can be grown nearly everywhere where there is settlement, and these are supplemented in the colder parts by cranberries, choke cherries, pin cherries, service berries or saskatoons, blueberries, huckleberries, and other native fruits, so there is usually abundant material with which to make jam. Blackberries are grown mainly in Ontario and British Columbia, and the culture of loganberries is confined to the warmer parts of British Columbia.

Cutting his First Field of Wheat.

The remarks concerning the vegetable garden made in the previous section apply equally to the fruit garden. In every part of the settled area of Canada the settler may have his fruit garden, and while in some districts the larger fruits may not be practicable, everywhere the smaller varieties can be grown and will be found of great value in supplying food for the settler and his family. Flowers of infinite variety and beauty can also be grown and it is these touches which remove the drudgery from farm life and make the farm home the happiest and most independent of all habitations. Much, if not all, depends upon the settler himself. If he wants a good vegetable garden he can have it; if he wants a good fruit garden he can have it; if he wants beautiful flowers about his home and grounds he may have them. Even in the most open parts of prairies he may in a few years grow hedges and wind breaks of trees that not only protect his home from wind and storm, but add to its beauty and comfort. In all these matters soil and climate will do their share if the settler will do his.

In a booklet of this kind, which is necessarily brief, it is impossible to cover all the phases and opportunities which farming in Canada affords to the settler. In farming as in other lines of business the man or woman who is able to see new opportunities reaps returns which the more slow-going neighbour is likely to miss. On the farms many varieties of special production can be engaged in, and if carefully selected may give very encouraging returns. For example, certain farmers in Western Canada, observing the demand for clover and alfalfa seed, conceived the idea of supplying local markets themselves, and received high cash returns. The industry of bee keeping is a side-line of agriculture which also gives substantial profits. In certain sections, mainly in Ontario and Quebec and to some extent in British Columbia, tobacco is an important item of farm produce. In Ontario and Quebec and, to some degree, in the Maritime Provinces, the making of maple syrup and maple sugar is an important industry.

Mixed Farming

While an attempt has been made to outline the various branches of agriculture usually followed in Canada it should not be understood that each branch stands alone by itself and has no relationship to the other branches. As a matter of fact, the successful settler in most cases engages in a considerable variety of farm operations. Just which line he will give most attention to will depend, first, on his own experience, and second, on the locality in which he settles. If he should go to the fruit districts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario or British Columbia he will probably make fruit growing his main undertaking. Throughout large areas of Quebec and Ontario, and in certain districts in all the provinces, dairying is likely to engage his chief attention, and if he is located near a city this may be combined with market gardening. On the prairies his principal crop will probably be wheat, but he will also raise considerable crops of coarse grains and will probably engage in dairying and stock raising as well

Hard Work but Good Reward Mark the Canadian Harvest.

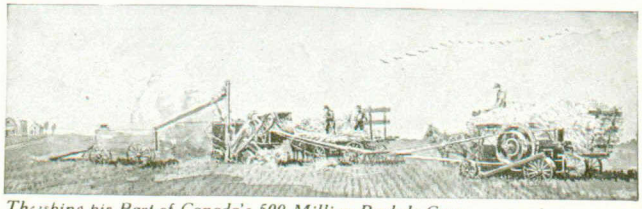
as in grain growing. This practice of "mixed farming" is to be highly recommended in most cases over engaging exclusively in one particular line. Farmers in all countries must accept the risks of cl mate, and if they have only one kind of crop or produce and the season proves unsuitable for that, or market conditions are unfavourable, a serious loss may be sustained; but where the effort is spread over a number of different branches of farming the danger of a general loss along all lines is very small. Moreover, by keeping a properly balanced farm the greatest possible production can be obtained in proportion to investment, and the raising of herds of livestock along with field cultivation affords the opportunity for restoring the fertility to the soil and preventing it from falling into a run-down condition. Mixed farming is safe farming; it can be followed in any district in Canada, although the lines most emphasized will differ in different localities; and it can be followed successfully by all settlers who are able to combine industry with intelligent direction.

Irrigation and Dry Farming

A branch of agriculture which might well occupy a whole booklet of its own but which must be dealt with very briefly, is irrigation farming, and its twin sister, "dry farming." While there are no arid regions in Canada there are considerable areas, chiefly in south-western Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, and some of the interior valleys of British Columbia, where the average rainfall is somewhat less than is usually required for the production of crops. These districts occasionally have wet seasons, when enormous crops are produced, but they also frequently have dry seasons when the crops are light or may be almost complete failures. The soil is very fertile, the climate is very desirable, and every condition combines to make these among the most fruitful sections in Canada, except that there are periodical seasons of limited moisture.

To meet this condition two methods have been adopted. One is known as "dry farming," but simply means farming in such a way as to conserve the moisture. This is done by frequent summer fallowing and by cultivating the surface so as to prevent evaporation. It is quite successful except in extremely dry seasons, but has its disadvantages. One of these is that in order to summer fallow all the land on the farm every two years the farm must be twice as large if the same area is to be placed under crop each year as if no summer fallowing were required. Where land is cheap and plentiful this is perhaps not a serious disadvantage. A more serious matter is the tendency of such land, after it has been cultivated for a number of years, to resolve itself into a fine powdery soil which is blown about by the wind to the destruction of the early crops. This happens only in dry springs, but is of sufficient occurrence to be taken into consideration. Many farmers combat it by planting their land from time to time to grass crops, or such crops as fall rye, which restore the fibre to the soil and prevent drifting.

Irrigation farming escapes these difficulties. It so happens that the dry areas in Canada lie in positions that enable them to make use of great streams of water coming down from the Rocky Mountains and other elevated regions. By building irrigation works it has been possible to apply water to some of the richest land in the Dominion with astonishing results in increased fruitfulness. It is true that the cost of the irrigation works and the expense of their upkeep become a charge against the lands to be watered, but the increased fruitfulness more than offsets that disadvantage.



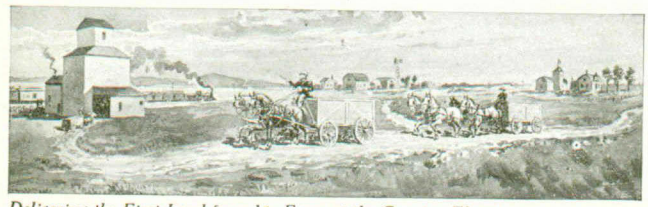
Threshing his Part of Canada's 500 Million Bushels Crop.

Irrigated farms are comparatively small, usually not more than one-quarter section (160 acres) and in some localities, particularly the fruit growing valleys of British Columbia, as small as a few acres. They lend themselves to intensive farming rather than to extensive farming, as practised under dry farming or on the prairies generally. In the irrigated lands of British Columbia the principal production is fruit; in Saskatchewan and Alberta it is fodder crops, mainly alfalfa, corn, sunflowers, potatoes and the like. The presence of abundance of water makes it an easy matter to raise wind breaks and hedges, and indeed the entire appearance of the open prairie has been changed in a few years to that of a park-like country pleasantly interspersed with groves and hedges which mark the irrigated districts. On account of the expenditure which has been made in establishing irrigation works irrigated lands cost more than adjoining or similar lands which are not irrigated but, as has been stated, smaller areas suffice. Irrigated farms may be bought from one or two large companies which have engaged in irrigated enterprises or from private owners usually at moderate prices and with ample periods in which to provide for deferred payments out of the proceeds of the farm.

How to Get Land

If the reader who has followed thus far is convinced that there are prospects for him on the fertile lands of Canada such as he cannot expect in his present surroundings, his next question will be "How can I get land in Canada?" The answer will depend largely upon the part of the country in which he decides to locate, and this, in turn, will depend upon the kind of farming in which he wishes to engage. Generally speaking, however, there are two principal ways in which to acquire land in Canada—by purchase outright, or as free grant from the Government.

In the earlier period of the country's history much of the cheap land was issued as free grants, usually described as "homesteads." Naturally, those free lands nearest to railways, and otherwise suitable, were first selected, with the result that while there are still large areas of free lands available most of them are so far from railways that they are not recommended to the settler unless he is prepared for strictly pioneering conditions. To the settler who is prepared to go back some distance and build up a herd of dairy or beef cattle they offer attractions, but they are usually too far from markets to make the growing of grain for export profitable. There are, however, large areas close to railways and in every way desirable which can be bought from present owners at very moderate prices. In the prairie provinces these prices for land without improvements may be said to average about $20 (£4) an acre; in other provinces they vary according to local conditions. In the prairie provinces also they



Delivering the First Load from his Farm at the Country Elevator.

can usually be bought upon long terms, up to thirty-two or thirty-four years, with payments amortized in such a way as to be really less than a rental each season. In the older provinces payment is usually expected in a shorter period and larger capital is therefore necessary, although in such provinces as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick special provision is made by the Provincial Governments for assisting in the financing of the purchase of farms. In large areas of Quebec and Ontario farms may still be had from the Provincial Governments at very low cost and on terms which prove no difficulty to the industrious settler. These Quebec and Ontario farms are in many cases covered with light timber suitable for the manufacture of paper and while the settler is clearing his farm he receives an income from the sale of pulp wood which is a very welcome assistance during the first few years of his farm life.

A certain number of farms are usually available for rent, the rental being either paid in cash or, more generally, in a proportion of the crop agreed upon between landlord and tenant. In other cases owners will sell on what is known as the "crop payment plan" under which the purchaser agrees to pay the owner a certain proportion—usually half—of the crop until the price of the farm is paid. This is a plan which often proves an advantage to the settler starting with small capital.

How much capital will the new settler require? That is a very hard question to answer. So much depends upon the locality selected, the class of farming engaged in, and, most of all, upon the settler himself, that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules. Generally speaking, a capital of $1,500 (£300) is perhaps the minimum with which the purchase of a farm should be undertaken. In addition, the settler should have means of providing a living for himself and his family until the first crop can be harvested. If he can command $5,000 (£1,000), so much the better. With larger capital he can begin on a larger scale and with better stock and equipment, and, other things being equal, can make a larger and quicker success. But there is no rule. Many of the most successful settlers in Canada started with practically no capital except their own strength and intelligence, and they would be the first to assure the new settler that opportunities are more abundant today than ever they were. On the other hand, there have been instances of settlers supplied with ample capital whose undertakings have failed through lack of proper direction.

Houses and Barns

Almost the first concern of the settler who buys or takes up land on which improvements have not already been made will be to provide suitable shelter for his family and for the live stock of the farm. This involves the building of a house and of a barn or stables suitable for his needs. The kind of building which he decides upon will be governed very largely by the amount of money he is prepared to spend and also by the district in which he locates. On the prairies most new settlers' homes are modest houses built of boards which may be bought at the nearest railway station. In some cases settlers have made for themselves for the first few years cabins of sods ploughed out of the prairie turf. Such homes, although very humble in appearance, are warm in winter and cool in summer, and some of the most successful settlers of the West have made their start on such beginnings. Stables can be built of the same style of construction. Settlers located in or near wooded areas usually build houses and stables of logs roofed with shingles or tar paper.

Huge Grain Elevators at Every Prairie Town to Receive the Golden Harvest.

The amount of one's capital which he should spend on buildings is a matter for very careful consideration. There is a natural desire to have things as comfortable as possible right from the first, and that should be gratified to a reasonable degree, but not to an extent which deprives the settler of the capital he should have for investment in machinery, livestock, and other necessities of his farm operations. It is better to make a modest beginning and add improvements from year to year as circumstances permit than to invest more than one can afford in buildings to the disadvantage of his other farm operations.

Implements and Equipment

The amount which will have to be invested in implements and equipment depends upon the class of farming to be undertaken and the extent of the operations. Generally speaking, fruit farming, dairying, market gardening and the like call for comparatively few and cheap implements, but grain farming involves a very considerable expenditure in farm machinery. In most cases settlers of good reputation are able to buy farm machinery on credit extended for one or more crop seasons, but the settler will be wise to use such credit as sparingly as possible. Settlers of limited capital can generally keep down their expense by co-operating together through the first years to make one implement serve the needs of two or three farmers. Serviceable machinery can often be bought at low prices at sales held by retiring farmers, but purchases of this sort should not be made except by those who know the value of farm machinery or who have dependable advice. Generally speaking, it is better to err on the side of too little machinery than too much. Only those who have practical knowledge of the country and sufficient capital to ensure success should start in on a big scale involving the purchase of large amounts of machinery, including tractors, threshing machines and the like.

Fuel and Water

In all countries a dependable supply of good water is of first importance to the farmer. In this connection Canada is in a very favourable position. The Eastern provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—are exceptionally well-watered with many rivers and lakes and abounding natural springs, and with good water available almost everywhere by sinking wells to a moderate depth. The same is true of British Columbia and to a considerable extent of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are, however, some districts in the prairies where water is not so readily obtained, but in many of these the problem is now being solved by the introduction of irrigation. The matter of an abundant supply of good water should always receive the consideration of the settler before he buys his farm.

Another matter of great importance, especially in a country like Canada where the winters are long and occasionally severe, is an ample fuel supply. In the eastern provinces, British

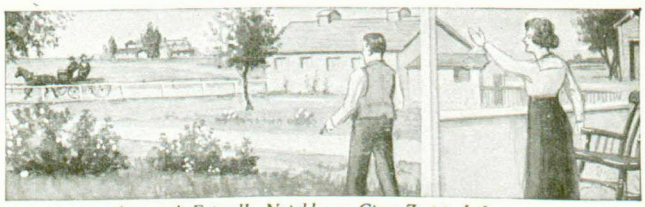
Depositing the Proceeds of his Crop in the Bank.

Columbia, and the northern parts of the prairie provinces most settlers obtain all the fuel they require from timber growing on their farms or in the surrounding district. In the prairie sections of the West wood for fuel is not so readily obtained, but there are enormous deposits of coal of good quality in Alberta. Coal is also found extensively in Saskatchewan, and although its quality may not be so high, it is quite satisfactory for domestic use.

Assistance and Advice

To promote settlement in Canada of desirable Britishers who will develop Canada's agricultural resources either as farmers or farm labourers the Canadian and British Governments have agreed upon a scheme of providing assistance by advancing, as a loan, the cost of transportation from Great Britain to destination in Canada. To obtain such assistance the applicant must have been nominated for that purpose by a British subject resident in Canada or by the proper officials of the Provincial or Dominion Governments of Canada. The applicant must also be approved by the representatives of the British and Canadian Government and comply with the Canadian regulations requiring good health and good character. Loans made under this scheme are repayable, without interest, by unmarried persons within twelve months of their arrival in Canada and by married men within three years of their arrival in Canada. Women and girls coming to Canada as household workers may also take advantage of this loan arrangement, and those who work on a farm, for one year after arrival in Canada, and who make their payments on their loans as provided, will be allowed a refund of £6. In the case of children under seventeen years of age who qualify for assistance transportation is provided, not as a loan, but as an outright gift. Full details concerning this assistance may be had from any Canadian Government Agent (See back cover).

It is not the purpose of this pamphlet, except in a very general way, to offer advice about farming methods to the intending settler. Provision has been made, however, by which he may obtain that advice from official sources in Canada. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, which has field representatives in various districts throughout Canada, will be glad to be of assistance to the intending settler in helping him to select his farm or in placing him in touch with farm employment. The function of the Land Settlement Branch is to ensure new settlers being directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success; to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of lands which they may buy; and to facilitate the placing of new immigrants in farm employment, and female household workers in the farm homes of the country. The interest of the Land Settlement Branch does not terminate when the new settler is satisfactorily located but continues as long as it may be found helpful. A very valuable source of information is the Dominion Experimental Farms, which are located at convenient points throughout the country, and which are maintained for the purpose of giving farmers the best and



Acquaintanceship with Friendly Neighbours Gives Zest to Life.

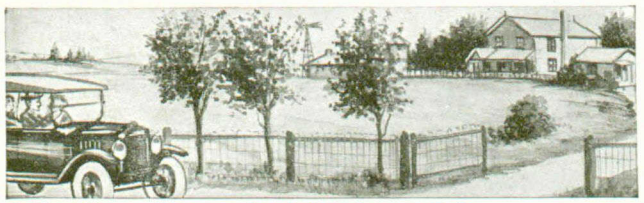
most practical advice on all problems of agriculture. The Central Experimental Farm is located in Ottawa, Ontario, and there are twenty-four fully equipped branch experimental farms and stations and some eighty-eight illustration stations. The system extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the work ranges from wholly scientific research to experiments of a highly practical nature. Settlers who are near enough to one of these farms to visit it personally are assured of a welcome from the officials in charge and of the best advice concerning their problems; settlers at a greater distance may have the same benefits by writing and receiving in reply the bulletins issued by the farms and the written advice of their superintendents.

Opportunities for agricultural education in Canada are numerous and inexpensive. Aside from the Experimental Farms, maintained by the Dominion Government, the provinces maintain agricultural colleges and schools, centrally located, which are carrying on a great work in agricultural education, particularly with the younger men and women. Agricultural exhibitions are held in all parts of the country every summer and fall; demonstration trains which bring agricultural education to the farmer's nearest railway station, and the co-operative work of farmers' and farm women's organizations are all valuable sources of education and information to the newcomer. There is, however, no better way to learn farming in any part of Canada than by engaging one's self with a successful farmer in the district decided upon. The new settler who spends a year on a Canadian farm before completing his own investments is likely to find that year of great value in ensuring his ultimate success.

The Farm Labourer's Opportunity

On account of the scale upon which farm operations are carried on in Canada, and the rapid development of the country, there is a continual demand for industrious and intelligent farm labour, and there is perhaps no way in which a better start can be made in the agricultural life of the country than by responding to this demand. It should be remembered, however, that farming in Canada is mainly a seasonal occupation; that a great deal of labour is required in the spring and even more in the autumn, but comparatively little in winter. Labourers who engage for the crop season—that is, from spring to fall inclusive—receive a higher rate of wages per month than those who engage on a yearly basis, but they are liable to find themselves without employment during the winter period. Farmers who follow dairying and similar pursuits are usually more able to give year round employment than are grain farmers, and the farm worker who is, or will become, experienced in the management of dairy cows has a great advantage in securing winter employment.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that the farm labourer should, if possible, arrive in Canada in the early spring—March or April—with a view to obtaining a full season's employment before the first winter approaches. In no case should he come in the late autumn unless provided with sufficient capital to keep him until spring, or definitely assured of employment during the winter months.



As Time Goes on Prosperity Attends the Industrious Settler.

Men, Women, and Youths of Good Health and Good Character Will

The great attraction which Canada has to offer the farm labourer is not so much the amount of wages paid as the prospect of becoming an independent farmer on his own account. When a man establishes the fact that he is sober, industrious, intelligent, and that he understands farm work and applies himself to it with energy, he is not likely to be long in discovering an opening for getting a farm on his own account, even though he may have but little capital. Character counts in such matters, and many Canadian land owners are willing to give a labourer in whom they have confidence an opportunity to work a farm and make it pay for itself, even though his cash capital may be very limited.

There is a continual demand in all parts of Canada for girls and women who will engage as household workers. The wages offered vary very considerably according to locality and to the type of service required; generally speaking, it may be said that good service commands good wages, but poor service has to be satisfied with what it can get. While the flow of such labour into Canada goes to a considerable extent to the cities, the opportunities which farm life affords should not be overlooked by the intending woman immigrant. Not only are good wages paid, but there is an absence of the social distinction usually drawn in older countries, and the working woman is enabled to enter into the life of the community and to become a factor in it. Her success from that point on depends on her own adaptability, intelligence, and industry. Women interested in obtaining information on this point should read the booklet, "Woman's Work in Canada," issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, which may be obtained from any of the agents whose addresses appear on the back cover.

The working girl's opportunity

Most particularly Canada places her opportunities before the man who has a growing family. The expense of supporting such a family in a city or town, and uncertainty as to their future, are perhaps the greatest of modern problems, and are largely solved on the Canadian farm. The children in any well settled community may count on good free school facilities; at an early age they become helpful assistants on the farm, and as they approach young manhood or young womanhood many opportunities for their services will develop. In most cases the boys will probably become farmers on their own account with eventually their own farms and equipment, while the girls will marry industrious young farmers of the community. It is true that in Canada as elsewhere there is a considerable movement of young people from the country to the cities and towns, but the effect of this is simply to leave greater opportunities for those who remain. The boy or girl coming up on a Canadian farm has no occasion to be envious of the station of any other class of people in the world.

The Family Man's Opportunity

Cities and Towns.—No detailed mention is made in this booklet of cities and towns in Canada, as it is not to the cities and towns that the new immigrant must look—except, to some extent, in the case of domestic workers—but to the farming districts. Canada has, however, some fine cities, although, of course, not so large as in the Old Land. Halifax and St. John are the principal Atlantic ports, but a great amount of shipping, except in winter, goes direct to and from Montreal, far up the St. Lawrence River. Montreal and Toronto are cities of well over half a million people in each. Quebec is the historical capital of the province of that name; Ottawa, capital of Canada, is one of the most beautiful cities of the New World. Hamilton is a very important manufacturing centre. Winnipeg is the chief city of the prairies; it is a manufacturing and distributing city of much importance. Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge are all modern and substantial prairie cities. Vancouver is the chief Canadian port on the Pacific, and Victoria on Vancouver Island is a magnificent residential city. Prince Rupert, although not a large city, is important as the Pacific terminus of the northern arm of the Canadian National Railways. In addition to these are scores of other centres of importance, and every farming community has its market town.

An Open Air Life of Health and Happiness.

General Information

In the foregoing pages a brief outline has been given of the agricultural opportunities afforded by Canada. It is expected that anyone sufficiently interested to contemplate moving to the Dominion will make a further study of conditions. For this purpose he should consult the closest Canadian Government Immigration Agent (see back cover) and he will also do well to obtain from the agent copies of a booklet, "Eastern Canada," if he is considering settlement in the eastern part of the Dominion, or "Canada West," if his preference is for the western provinces. In the booklets referred to the conditions in each province are discussed in greater detail than is possible in this pamphlet. Hereunder is given information of a more general nature applying to the country as a whole which will be of interest to any intending settler.

Religion.—There is no state church in Canada and there is entire freedom of religious belief. All religious undertakings are financed by voluntary subscriptions from their supporters. Churches of the leading denominations are found in every city, town and village, and persons of any prominent religious denomination can be assured of finding others of the same denomination near any point at which they may settle.

Franchise.—With certain comparatively unimportant exceptions, every person, male or female, is qualified to vote at an election for a member of the Dominion House of Commons, if he or she is a British subject by birth or naturalization, is twenty-one years of age, has resided in Canada during the twelve months preceding the date of the issue of the writ of election, and (except at a general election) has resided in his or her electoral district during the two months immediately preceding that date. Fresh lists are prepared for each election after it has been directed to be held, and in urban areas, unless recent provincial lists are available, each voter must attend personally to have his or her name placed on the list, except at certain by-elections and in

Canadian Children are Assured a Sound Education in the Public School.

case of sickness or absence. Any British subject, male or female, who is twenty-one years of age, may be a candidate at a Dominion election, unless he or she is disqualified by office, interest or crime. Generally speaking, persons qualified to vote at Dominion elections may vote at Provincial elections. Certain of the Provinces exact property and varying residential qualifications, while Quebec restricts its provincial franchise to men only. Certain property, or income, or tax assessment qualifications must be met in all the Provinces to enjoy municipal franchise.

Telephones.—Telephones are extensively used in Canada and are of immense convenience to the settlers, bringing the neighbours as they do, often in the most remote districts, into close contact and association with each other. Rural telephone lines reach and serve practically all districts where settlement has made any advance. In the western provinces telephones are mostly owned and operated by the Government without a view to profit, but in order to give service at cost to the settlers. The introduction of "radio" has also been a great boon to settlers, particularly in remote settlements. Powerful broadcasting stations send out nightly concerts, lectures, or items of information which are picked up by the receiving sets on thousands of farms and bring the farmers into the closest touch with world affairs.

Roads.—In a new country like Canada it is not to be expected that everywhere will be found roads such as exist in Great Britain, but great steps have already been taken along these lines. In the eastern provinces are many well built roads, and, in the west, some of the finest roads in Canada are found in the mountain districts of British Columbia. In the prairies there has not been the same immediate need for expensive road construction, but well graded roads have been made in all the better settled districts, and the Governments have carried on extensive undertakings in the way of bridging streams and rivers for the convenience of the settlers.

Currency.—In Canada the currency used is known as the decimal system, that is, dollars and cents. This currency is very readily understood and after a little practice the former resident of the Old Country has no difficulty in computing his finances by the Canadian standards. The coins in general use in Canada with their approximate value in English money are as follows:—

1	cent	piece,	approximate	value	.....	½d.
5	"	"	"	"	.....	2½d.
10	"	"	"	"	.....	5d.
25	"	"	"	"	.....	1/–
50	"	"	"	"	.....	2/–

There are one hundred cents in the dollar. Paper currency is largely used, the principal denominations being the dollar bill, two dollar bill, five dollar bill, ten dollar and twenty dollar bill. The pound sterling at par value is equal to approximately four dollars and eighty-six cents Canadian money. English money can be exchanged for Canadian money at seaport towns in the British Isles or Canada.

A Day's Shooting makes a Pleasant Diversion from the Labours of the Farm.

Immigration Regulations Covering Prohibited Classes

The following is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada is prohibited under the Canadian Immigration Act. These regulations do not, however, apply to Canadian citizens and persons having Canadian domicile.

1. Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

2. Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such becoming a public charge in Canada.

4. Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. Exception is made in the case of certain relatives.

5. Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.

6. Professional beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.

7. Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.

8. Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.

9. Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

Other restrictions also exist, or may be applied from time to time, particulars of which may be obtained by any intending immigrant from the nearest Canadian Government Agent. Do not sell your property or give up your position until you have taken the matter up with a Canadian Government Agent and assured yourself that you will be likely to have no difficulty in complying with the Canadian regulations. Remember that these regulations are essentially for the protection of the immigrant, as it would be no kindness to allow him to come to Canada if for any reason he were unfitted for success in this new country. To those who are so fitted Canada extends the broadest and most generous welcome, and along with that welcome offers an opportunity to share in the development of a great new country and to win for themselves and those dependent upon them independence and prosperity.

A Home in Canada—with Reward of Industry and Enterprise.

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Canadian Government Emigration Agents

Further information concerning the advantages which Canada has to offer to settlers may be had from representatives of the Canadian Government, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at any of the following addresses:

LONDON—Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1, England.

ABERDEEN—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 116 Union Street, Scotland.

BANGOR—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 310 High Street, England.

BELFAST—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 17-19 Victoria Street, Northern Ireland.

BIRMINGHAM—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 139 Corporation Street, England.

BRISTOL—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 52 Baldwin Street, England.

CARLISLE—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 54 Castic Street, England.

DUBLIN—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 44 Dawson Street, Irish Free State.

GLASGOW—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 107 Hope Street, Scotland.

INVERNESS—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 35 Church Street, Scotland.

LIVERPOOL—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 48 Lord Street, England.

PETERBOROUGH — Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, Market Place, England.

SOUTHAMPTON—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 8 Canute Road, England.

YORK—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, Canada Chambers, Museum Street, England.

or from

Director of European Emigration, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W. 1, England.