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CANADA

WANTS 
DOMESTIC
SERVANTS

HIGH WAGES
GOOD HOMES
HEALTHY CLIMATE

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IMPORTANT

Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to go to Canada.

All others should get definite assurance of employment in Canada before leaving home, and have money enough to support them for a time in case of disappointment.

The proper time to reach Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September, although female domestic servants are sure of securing positions at once irrespective of the time of year they reach Canada.

Canada Wants Domestic Servants

In Canada as elsewhere the question of domestic service has become one of vast importance. The recent census, 1901, reveals an ever growing excess of males over females of no less a number than 150,000, and as in the case of all new countries which look to immigration for increase of population, this condition is likely to be maintained, owing to the fact that the number of male immigrants arriving is almost three times that of the female sex. And this in spite of the fact that in Canada unemployed women are an unknown quantity, and that from the Atlantic to the Pacific the same complaint is made that there are not enough women.

The numerous requests for domestic servants which are daily received at the different agencies of the Immigration Department throughout the Dominion, the applications which are constantly being made for this class of help at employment bureaus by ladies desiring same and the large number of advertisements for domestics daily appearing in the city papers there, prove conclusively that there is no scarcity of vacant positions. The domestic servant problem is to-day one of the most serious questions which the Canadian ladies have to deal with and it would be beneficial alike to the employer and employee if a large number of female domestics should decide at once to emigrate to the Dominion. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, the number of domestics arriving in Canada from the British Isles has been 2,523, 3,889, 4,467 and 5,245 respectively, but this number would not have a noticeable effect in decreasing the demand even if all had remained in service, while as a matter of fact a very large percentage enter the matrimonial state shortly after their arrival and in turn become themselves mistresses requiring help in their household duties.

In Canada the extremes of poverty and of wealth characteristic of older communities in Europe do not exist, and a high standard of living and of well-being generally is widespread. While there are many wealthy families throughout Canada, the

demand for domestic help is confined to the class known as "general servants." The wages for this class in Canadian cities are much higher than in England and the demand is unlimited.

It must be borne in mind that Canadian households where general servants are employed are quite differently arranged from English houses, as different in internal economy as English and French homes in the same class. In Canada the duties of a general servant are varied. Mechanical aids to save labor are in general use. There are technical schools in all the cities where servants may learn cooking free, and they are allowed to attend them on certain evenings in the week, by their employers.

FEMALE FARM SERVANTS.

Female farm servants are highly paid and the demand is very urgent in the eastern townships of Quebec, throughout Ontario, and especially in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The female farm servant is expected in addition to the usual indoor work, to do bread making and butter making. Among the attractions which these openings offer to women is the usual pleasant equality of the relations which generally prevail on farms between employed and employers and their families.

CLASSES FOR WHICH DEMAND IS SMALL.

The demand for governesses is very small, and no one should go to Canada with the expectation of obtaining such a position unless a situation has first been secured before sailing. Female telephone clerks, typists, stenographers and telegraph clerks are little in request outside the local supply. Situations can sometimes be secured for lady-helpers, where the young ladies will be treated as one of the family, but as such positions are not numerous arrangements regarding situation should be made before embarking for Canada.

Wages—A "general" servant is paid in Eastern Canada from \$6 (£1 5s.) to \$15 (£3) a month; in Western Canada from \$10 (£2) to \$20 (£4). Cooks are paid from \$12 (£2 10s.) to \$20 (£4) per month except in hotels and restaurants, where they command higher wages; housemaids from \$8 (£1 12s.) to \$12 (£2 8s.), nurses the same. Many young girls obtain employment as nursemaids. These girls go to their homes at night and are paid from \$5 (£1)

to \$7 (£1 8s.). Laundresses command good wages, earning from \$16 (£3 4s.) to \$20 (£4), but this is in a way skilled labor. The domestic servant has her washing, food and light, her wages are clear gain, her only expense being in connection with clothing.

LOCAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

The National Council of Women of Canada, founded in 1893 by Lady Aberdeen, has done very much to organize, in connection with their local Councils throughout the country, ladies' committees for the protection and welfare of those engaged in domestic service and other female callings, and as a consequence, excellent arrangements exist for receiving and placing those who may go out to Canada for these purposes. This body is affiliated and co-operates with all the principal women's organizations in Canada.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

In addition must be mentioned the arrangements made by the Immigration service of the Dominion Government, with responsible officials stationed at various points throughout the country. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government agent. These gentlemen will give the best and most reliable advice gratis; they have in their offices a list of vacant situations, and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committee, so that they may have the benefit of such supervision and guidance until they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should take their credentials with them, as good records are indispensable in Canada. They may safely go out at any time of the year and be certain of obtaining situations at once.

PORTS OF LANDING.

Emigrants are advised to travel by one of the Canadian steamship lines. Booking agents for the different steamship lines will upon application supply lists giving dates of sailing. During the winter months the vessels arrive at Halifax and St. John and during the summer at Quebec and Montreal.

CENTRES OF EMPLOYMENT.

The chief centres in the various Provinces may be generally stated as follows. As will be observed

on pages 4 and 5, there is a general tendency of wages to rise gradually as one proceeds from the east to the west.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax, where there is, in proportion to its size, a large demand for domestic servants, is a garrison town.

New Brunswick.—St. John, the principal town, has an important immigration committee of the National Council of Women, which will assist female immigrants to find domestic work.

Quebec—Montreal is the largest city of Canada, with 375,000 inhabitants. The average wages here are higher than anywhere else in the eastern part of the Dominion, and trained servants will find a large field of employment.

Ontario.—Toronto is the second largest city of Canada, with a population of 315,000. The demand for domestic servants of all kinds is very constant, wages reaching a high average. Other important towns in this Province, from the point of view of domestic servants, are Hamilton, London, Kingston, and Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg is the chief centre of this, the prairie district of the Dominion, with a population of 120,000. Brandon (13,000), Portage la Prairie, and other towns in the Province, are growing up rapidly, and offer a good field for domestic servants, with higher wages generally than in the east. At Winnipeg there is a Girls' Home of Welcome, which is referred to in detail on page 7.

Saskatchewan.—In this Province, Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Battleford and Prince Albert are the principal centres and they along with the smaller towns not mentioned all offer good openings for domestics.

Alberta.—Edmonton is the capital of this Province and has a population of about 12,000. Calgary with a slightly larger population is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In both these cities there is a large demand for female servants, as is also the case in smaller centres such as Lethbridge, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Strathcona.

British Columbia.—In this the most westerly Province of Canada, the towns of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, offers many openings for domestic servants with an exceptionally high average of wages.

CANADIAN SOCIETIES INTERESTED IN EMIGRATION.

National Council of Women of Canada, with 21 Local Councils throughout the Dominion, maintains Immigration Committees at the majority of its centres, working in affiliation with other Canadian women's organizations in almost every city of the country, such as the Young Women's Christian Association, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, The Dominion Order of the King's Daughters, etc., etc.

Women's National Immigration Society, Montreal, 87 Osborne Street. Managed by a matron and secretary under the direction of a committee of ladies. Founded in 1882 and supported by annual grants from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Object: to afford a shelter to all respectable women emigrants, irrespective of sect and nationality. Emigrants on arriving in Montreal are allowed twenty-four hours' free board and lodging. On returning to the home, or making a longer stay, a reasonable charge is made, of \$2.50 (10s.) per week, or forty cents (1s. 8d.) per day. A registry undertakes the placing of immigrants if they desire it. This society is in communication with the Local Councils of Women of Canada, who kindly undertake to assist immigrants going to other towns in the Dominion.

Andrew's Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal.—Home established by the Bishop of Montreal for the object of assisting and guiding employment of English emigrants. It is managed by a House Committee under the direction of a corporation composed of gentlemen of the city. Home is for both sexes.

Young Women's Christian Association of Canada, with branches in 25 centres, and with boarding homes and employment bureaus at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford, Peterborough, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, Canadian branch of the parent Society in England. Church of England organization with 22 branches. The Toronto Council is the chief centre where information can be obtained as to the introduction of members from other countries by means of letters of commendation.

Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg, Austin street. Founded by Miss O. L. Fowler, 1897, and supported with the help of Government grant and subscrip-

tions. The home is managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of 36 ladies, and aided by an Advisory Board of seven gentlemen. Object: To afford a shelter to respectable girls and women. Registry office attached. This is the home to which the National Immigration Society sends its girls and women in Winnipeg.

Toronto Hostel (Miss FitzGibbon in charge), 66 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Calgary Hostel (Miss Ryall in charge), 120 Fourth Avenue West, Calgary.

WHAT CANADA OFFERS.

1. A healthy climate.
2. A country where law and order are most strictly observed and enforced.
3. A system of education and educational institutions equal to those of any other country.
4. Churches of various denominations, which are established even in new districts as rapidly as the country is settled.
5. The fullest recognition of civil and religious liberty.

There is also the fact which must appeal to settlers from the United Kingdom, that Canada is British territory, and that those who make their home in the Dominion maintain their birthright, their allegiance, and their flag, remaining British subjects in every sense of the term.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO CANADA.

The Steamship Lines carrying emigrants to Canadian Ports are the Allan Bros., J. & A. Allan, Canadian Pacific, White Star-Dominion and Donaldson. The principal points from which they sail are Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Londonderry. They arrive at the Canadian Ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec or Montreal, and in some cases during winter months, at the United States Port of Portland, Maine. Generally speaking, Halifax and St. John are the ports of arrival from November 15th to May 1st, and Quebec and Montreal from May 1st to November 15th.

The rates for passage are regulated by the steamship companies and are subject to change, but full details can, at all times, be obtained by consulting the sailing lists published, or by interviewing any booking agent in the United Kingdom.

HOW TO SECURE A SITUATION

The Immigration Department has appointed a large number of Canadian Government employment agents in Ontario to secure situations for farm labourers and domestic servants. These agents are well acquainted in the vicinities in which they are at work and will so far as possible see that all emigrants going to them are well placed, **but it must be distinctly remembered that they will not interest themselves in those desiring situations as clerks, mechanics or any other occupations outside of farm labourers or domestic servants.**

A domestic servant proceeding to Ontario should ask the booking agent from whom she purchases her ticket for a list showing the names and addresses of the agents mentioned above; she should then select one of the places at which an agent resides and purchase her transportation to that point. The booking agent will immediately notify the Government Employment Agent as to the date upon which she intends to commence her journey so that upon arrival at her destination a suitable situation will have been selected for her.

Those desiring situations in Nova Scotia should apply to F. W. Annand, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, Halifax, N.S. Those wishing to remain in New Brunswick may secure positions by applying to J. V. Lantalum, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, St. John, N.B. Dr. J. P. Lavoie, Immigration Agent at Quebec, P.Q., or John Hoolahan, Immigration Agent at Montreal, will place all domestics who wish positions in the Province of Quebec, while those going to or west of Winnipeg should apply to J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, who has always a large list of vacancies for domestic servants in the Western Provinces.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED DOMESTICS

The following three letters from domestics who have succeeded in Canada are fair samples of thousands of the same class which are yearly written to the Immigration Branch, to booking agents and to friends remaining in the old land.

PARIS STATION, ONT.

Dear Sir:

I came from Pollockshields, Glasgow. I had been a general servant in a private house in that district for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. My wages, per month, were £1 10s. I belong to Ireland; my home is there and my father keeps a small farm. I worked for three years in a farm house there before I came to Glasgow.

I must say that I like Canada very well. I would strongly advise any person I know to come to this country and I intend to encourage them to be prepared for next spring. It is such a beautiful country and I must say that they have a far better method of working than the Old Country folks. I like my situation very well; the people I am staying with are so kind. My wages here are \$8.00 per month.

Yours truly,
(Signed), AGNES MCGURRIN.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

Sir:

Having been asked to write a few lines as to how I like Canada. Well, I came here from Galashiels, in the County of Selkirk, in Scotland. I was in a hotel there, and I find Canada a much better place in every way than the Old Country. Servants are much better treated here than they are at home and wages are much better, and there seems to be a great demand for domestic servants out here, especially if they can cook a little. A good cook gets a good wage out here. Of course, there are some things that are a little different than at home, but one soon learns if they are willing. Of course, only being out here a few months I cannot say very much

about the place as yet, but would advise any girl if she wants a good place and a good home to come to Canada, and everything seems to be done to save labour. I have got a good place and there are many such to be found here, so if any girl would like to come to Canada, she should come out at once.

(Signed), JEAN CAMPBELL,
Cr. Col. Wm. Cole,
Brockville, Ont., Can.

VIRDEN, MANITOBA.

Dear Sir:

Just a line or two to let you know how I am getting on since I came out to Virden in the spring. I like Canada very much, and can't write too highly about the people in the district, they are all so kind to us strangers. There are fifteen of the girls who came out on the "Corinthian" round about Virden, and all liking it well. Virden is a fine clean little town and one man or woman is considered as good as another.

It is about the way I was treated lately when I was ill that I wish to tell you particularly. I was in a situation and took typhoid fever and I don't know who was the kindest to me. I was sent to the hospital at Brandon by the St. Andrew's Society of Virden, who got a semi-private ward for me and when I was better they paid off the hospital and doctors' expenses and the Government paid the rest, so I was not out one cent. It was almost good to be ill to see people so kind, for although the doctor would not allow visitors, the Brandon ladies sent in the most lovely flowers to me and nearly every day some one was telephoning and enquiring for me. I am all right again and able for work.

There are far more people wanting help than there are girls for. I would like so much for my two sisters to come in the spring. Three of the Edinburgh girls who came out with me are in Brandon. I got my baggage all right and we had a nice trip out. I have been long in writing to tell you how I am getting on, but time passes so quickly. Believe me,

Yours truly,
(Signed), ANNIE CAMERON.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED EMPLOYERS

The Immigration Department in Canada, with the object of ascertaining the satisfaction given by immigrants, frequently writes to the employer of such help and the following are samples of the replies received concerning domestic servants:—

45 Pape Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Alice Boorman came to us on July 20 of this year. She is a good, thoroughly reliable girl and is giving entire satisfaction. Her wages are fifteen dollars a month.

Though you have only asked about Alice, I would like to tell you that we have another servant (housemaid) who came from England last year and who is equally good and capable. Her wages—fifteen dollars also.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed),

MRS. A. L. MACDONALD.

36 Dale Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Emma Keys has only been out a month. So far I have found her a very nice girl, very willing and anxious to please. I am paying her \$15.00 as cook. I should say she was a very good class of immigrant and there is plenty of room for more of the same kind.

Yours truly,

(Signed),

LOUISE LOCKHART.

174 Jamieson Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

Sir:

Mary Alcock came to me last May; is still with me, giving splendid satisfaction. She is capable, conscientious and thoroughly trustworthy, physically strong and morally all that could be desired.

Yours truly,

(Signed),

HELEN CAMPBELL.

142 Cherrier Street, MONTREAL, Que.

W. D. Scott, Esq., Ottawa:

Dear Sir,—Hannah Bowler has been in my service for five months. She is a very good conscientious servant, and I am well pleased with her. She is receiving at present twelve dollars per month and is very saving. She has induced three of her friends to join her in Canada and they are all doing well.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed), MRS. M. RUTLEDGE.

TRENTON, Ont.

W. D. Scott, Esq., Ottawa:

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Farley is well pleased with Miss Montgomery. She is a splendid fine girl and does her work thoroughly and well. She worked two weeks for \$2 per week and Mrs. Farley was so well suited with her that she raised her wages to \$2.50 per week.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. FARLEY, M.D.

467 Cote St. Antoine Rd., WESTMOUNT, Que.

Dear Sir:

You are quite right in your information. Lizzie Dann came to us as a domestic on the 11th of April and remained with us until the 11th of September, when she was married to George Bathe, a young Englishman who came out on the same ship. Lizzie was a most satisfactory and capable girl and we were extremely sorry to lose her.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. E. FOSTER.

TRENTON, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Mary A. Fraser has been with me since June 5th this year. We pay her \$6.00 per month thus far, but expect to give her \$7.00 in the spring if she remains. She gives fair satisfaction; is not very accustomed to farm work, but is willing to learn. She is very trusty and honorable, which we prize highly with a family of boys and girls such as we have. We trust we may be able to keep her for some time to come.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed), J. W. CREWS.

W. D. Scott, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa.

169 Madison Avenue, TORONTO, Ont.

W. D. Scott, Esq., Superintendent of Immigration:

Dear Sir,—Rachel Sampson is still with us as domestic. We find her willing, honest and trustworthy. She knew little or none of domestic work on arrival, but has learnt quickly. We give her twelve dollars a month. Believe me,

Yours truly,

(Signed),

A. MACKELLAR.

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

Dear Sir :

Replying to the above, the girl Lizzie Hobart, worked for me one month on her arrival from the old country, and I found her one of the most thorough servants in our 40 years experience. As her mother and sister found employment in Ottawa she left for there on the expiration of her month's engagement. I paid her \$10.00 per month.

Girls of this style, I am certain could find employment in any town or city in Canada at the very highest wages obtained.

Yours truly,

(Signed),

JNO. D. CRAM.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Intending emigrants would do well, before deciding upon the particular locality to which to go, to consult one of the Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom, who will, **without charge**, freely give, either personally or by letter, full and reliable details regarding any point, upon which intending emigrants desire information. The following is a list of the Canadian Government Agents in the United Kingdom :

ENGLAND.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Mr. A. F. Jury, Old Castle Bldgs., Preeson's Row, Liverpool.

Mr. G. H. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Alex. McOwan, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.

Mr. L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Malcolm McIntyre, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Mr. John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.

Mr. Edward O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

No fees charged by Government Agents.

NOTE.

The Canadian Immigration Department desires emigrants and booking agents to distinctly understand that it is not responsible for any statements made by Employment Bureaus or others in the United Kingdom, apart from those contained in printed pamphlets or circulars of the Department.

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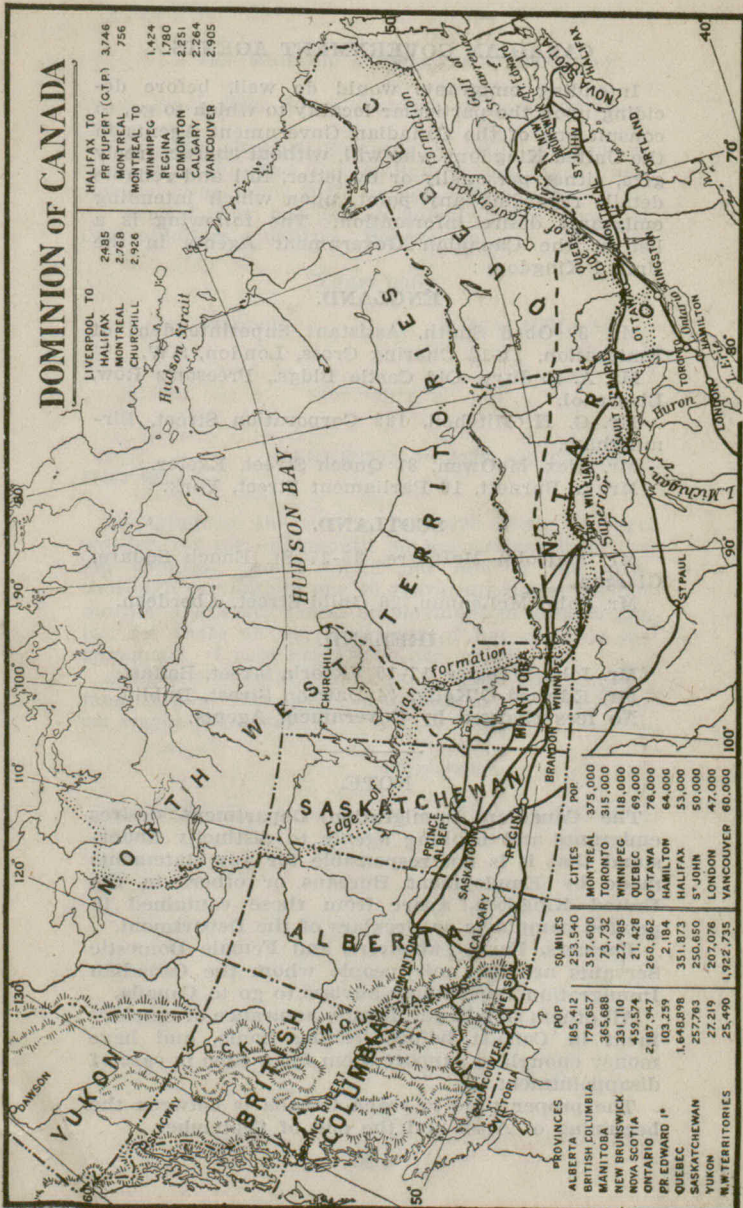
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DOMINION OF CANADA

LIVERPOOL TO	
HALIFAX TO	3,746
PR RUPERT (GTP)	756
MONTREAL TO	1,424
WINNIPEG	1,780
EDMONTON	2,251
CALGARY	2,264
VANCOUVER	2,925

LIVERPOOL TO	
HALIFAX	2,485
MONTREAL	2,768
CHURCHILL	2,926



CITIES	POP
MONTREAL	375,000
TORONTO	315,000
WINNIPEG	118,000
QUEBEC	69,000
OTTAWA	76,000
HAMILTON	64,000
HALIFAX	53,000
S' JOHN	50,000
LONDON	47,000
VANCOUVER	60,000

PROVINCES	POP	50 MILES
ALBERTA	185,412	253,540
BRITISH COLUMBIA	178,657	357,600
MANITOBA	365,688	73,732
NEW BRUNSWICK	331,110	27,985
NOVA SCOTIA	459,574	21,428
ONTARIO	2,187,947	260,862
PR EDWARD I ^a	103,259	2,184
QUEBEC	1,648,898	351,873
SASKATCHEWAN	257,763	250,650
YUKON	27,219	207,076
N.W.TERRITORIES	25,490	1,922,735