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CLASSES CANADA CALLS FOR

CANADA IS CLIMBING

CLIMB UPWARDS
WITH CANADA

FARMERS
FARM LABOURERS
DOMESTIC SERVANTS

By the authority of the Minister of the Interior
Ottawa, Canada, 1910

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IMPORTANT

FARMERS FARM LABOURERS AND FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS

**ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE THE CANADIAN
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT ADVISES
TO EMIGRATE TO CANADA.**

**ALL OTHERS SHOULD GET DEFINITE
ASSURANCE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CAN-
ADA BEFORE LEAVING HOME, AND
HAVE MONEY ENOUGH TO SUPPORT
THEM FOR A TIME IN CASE OF DIS-
APPOINTMENT.**

MONEY QUALIFICATION.

The Canadian Government desires quality in its immigration. It wants immigrants who from the first shall be in a position to take care of themselves and not become public charges. It therefore requires that an immigrant arriving in Canada between November 1st and April 1st, shall have in his possession \$50. During the other months the money qualification is \$25. Exception to the foregoing may be made (a) if a male immigrant is going to assured employment at farm work and has the means of reaching the place of employment, (b) if a female immigrant is going to assured employment at domestic service and has the means of reaching the place of such employment, (c) if the immigrant, whether male or female, is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant:—(1) wife going to husband, (2) child going to parent, (3) brother or sister going to brother, (4) minor going to married or independent sister, (5) parent going to son or daughter.

ADVICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Persons in the United Kingdom who intend emigrating should understand distinctly what classes of people the Government of Canada recommends to emigrate and what openings exist in Canada for such classes.

The classes are:—

Men.—Those who purpose engaging in farm work either as owners or labourers.

Women.—Those who purpose engaging in domestic service.

These classes are recommended to emigrate to Canada because they are the classes that Canada needs, and, therefore, the classes who will find no difficulty in making an immediate start and a good start in the Dominion.

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL.

There of course is one other class that every country is glad to receive—that is the class with capital. For such Canada affords unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions in every Province; or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries; or, if possessed of a settled income, living will be found to be much cheaper in Canada, with the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for education and placing children in life not to be excelled anywhere.

THE MEN WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FARMERS.

For tenant farmers or others who have had experience in farm work, the Dominion offers many advantages. Improved farms are cheap; free grants can be obtained by those prepared for the inconvenience of pioneer life; the soil is fertile; the climate ensures the growth of all the crops produced in Great Britain, while grapes, peaches, tomatoes and similar fruits grow and ripen in certain of the provinces in the open air. There is a large and growing market in Canada and in the mother country for all the cereals, live stock and general farm and dairy produce available for disposal. On the other hand, taxes are light, and labour-saving appliances cheap and in general use.

THE INEXPERIENCED.

Persons of small capital unacquainted with agriculture often desire to enter upon farming pursuits.

Before this is done, experience should be acquired locally either by hiring out as a labourer, or in some other way. Then, when the necessary knowledge has been obtained, a farm may either be rented, worked on the share system, purchased, or a homestead taken up as a free grant.

As to the amount of capital necessary to commence farming, it depends upon the energy, experience, judgment and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected, whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has about £200 clear on landing and his experience in farm work, he is in a position to make a fair beginning on free grant land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Thousands of men now prosperous began life on the prairies with hardly as many dollars. They made their way by working as hired men, at seeding and harvesting time, while during other months of the year they performed the necessary work on the free homestead.

FARM LABOUR.

There is a most active and constantly expanding demand for farm labour in every part of the Dominion, owing to the rapidity with which land is being brought under culti-

vation. While the general practice in Canada has not been to engage help by the year, this is gradually changing and each year sees many more yearly engagements, farmers preferring to secure themselves in this way against the scarcity of labour in the busy seasons. Thousands of persons of this class, who started as labourers, now have farms of their own in the finest parts of the Dominion. With farm help may be included gardeners and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle and sheep. For farm managers or bailiffs there are no openings, Canadian farmers as a rule supervising their own holdings and personally taking part in the farm work.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.

Strong and healthy young men, from 18 years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life—and this is the only way of obtaining the best experience—have no difficulty in getting employment on farms in the spring. The usual arrangement is for a year's engagement. Though without experience they will from the commencement of their employment get nominal wages and board and lodging. As a man acquires skill he will be able to command current wages. Having no expenses except for clothing, such a young man should in the course of a few years be in a position to make a start for himself either on his own free homestead or on an improved farm worked on the share system.

DEMAND IN THE WEST.

There is a good demand for farm labour throughout Canada but a recent report as to conditions in the prairie provinces of the west is specially significant.

HELP WANTED.

On February 16, 1910, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, reporting the result of his investigations as to the farm help wanted in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Albert, said:—

"Some four or five weeks ago I issued a circular to our correspondents in these provinces asking them to obtain accurately an estimate of the number of men experienced and inexperienced in farm work, likely to

be required in their respective districts. I am glad to say that my inquiries have been very fully responded to and I am in a position to advise you that the following help is urgently needed.

Manitoba.

Experienced help..	2,173
Inexperienced help..	902
Married couples help..	320

Saskatchewan.

Experienced help..	1,470
Inexperienced help..	341
Married couples help..	382

Alberta.

Experienced help..	1,249
Inexperienced help..	461
Married couples help..	223

This is a total of nearly nine thousand people and I am satisfied that it is only an approximate estimate of the number actually needed when the spring opens up.

In connection with this help I also ascertained the prevailing rate of wages. Upon averaging these up I find that the wages offered were:

Experienced help—\$300 to \$350 a year. £62 to £72.

Inexperienced help—\$125 to \$200 a year. £26 to £41.

Married couples help—\$350 to \$450 a year. £72 to £93.

With these amounts are given, of course, board and lodgings."

THE WOMEN WANTED.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

In Canada the supply of female domestic servants never overtakes the demand. Two classes are called for; those suitable for work in farm houses; and those who are qualified for house work in the cities and towns.

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.

Female immigrants desiring positions as domestic servants should on arrival in Canada, go at once to the Government agents, who keep lists of vacant positions and who are therefore in a position to find employment for newcomers. They are also in a position to render assistance and useful advice in many other ways.

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 12s.) to \$20 (£4) per month except in hotels and restaurants, where they command higher wages; housemaids from \$8 (£1 12s.) to \$12 (£2 8s.), nursemaids the same. Many young girls obtain employment as nursemaids. These young girls go to their own homes at night and are paid from \$5 (£1) to \$7 (£1 8s.). The domestic servant has her food, and light; her wages are clear gain, her only expense being in connection with laundry and clothing.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION.

That the demand for female domestic servants is much greater than the supply is indicated by the following extract from the Budget speech delivered in the legislature of the Province of British Columbia on February 25, 1910:

In this connection I wish to refer to a vote of \$35,000 for immigration which includes \$20,000 to be devoted to work in connection with the Salvation Army to assist them in securing for this province a supply of domestic labour. We hope to partially at least solve a problem that is a specially difficult one for the women—the heads of households in this country, and we look upon the Salvation Army, whose experience in this work makes them best qualified to advise in solving it.

IN ONTARIO TOO.

On December 14, 1909, a deputation of ladies waited upon the Premier of the Province of Ontario, to urge the Provincial Government to assist in bringing domestic servants to Canada.

Subsequently the Provincial Government undertook to go into the matter. The following is an extract from a newspaper report of the proceedings in the Provincial Legislature in that connection.

"Following the presentation of the estimates the Premier submitted an additional appropriation endorsed by the Lieut.-Governor, of \$10,000 to defray expenses in connection with colonization and immigration under conditions to be approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

It is anticipated that amounts will be paid from this appropriation on loans to defray the expenses of bringing domestics to this country' said the Premier. 'The money will be advanced under agreement to repay. It will be advanced by the Department of Agriculture to the Salvation Army or other organizations engaged in the work."

AN OLD COUNTRY OPINION.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in connection with the Barnardo Home, at a meeting at Cambridge, by Sir J. J. Thompson, who was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science:

One of the crying needs of Canada is, more domestic servants. The lives of many women there are rendered hard and bitter because they can get no help in the household. In many cases they have ample means to pay for domestic servants, but servants are not to be had. Looking at it from a man's point of view, I think domestic servants have a good time in Canada. They seem to be very much their own mistresses.

ADVICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

SEE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Whenever in need of information or advice an emigrant should always go for it to Canadian Government agents. This applies both in the United Kingdom and in Canada. It is of vital importance to the settler that any advice or information he gets should be reliable; and any statement made by Canadian government agents may be relied upon.

In the United Kingdom, Canada has agents at London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Exeter, York, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast and Dublin. In Canada the Immigration Department has agencies and also general halls for the free accommodation of immigrants, at all principal points.

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 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. No fees are charged either to employers or to those seeking work.

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.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The laws passed by the Canadian Parliament contain strict provisions for the protection of immigrants, and for imposing severe penalties for all attempts to practise imposition upon them.

The laws respecting the collection of wages afford the most complete protection to the worker; and provide the simplest and most effective methods for their enforcement.

HELP FOR FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

The various church and national organizations in the cities and towns of Canada all do considerable work with a view to lending a helping hand to new-arrivals. Special

attention is paid to female immigrants by committees from the societies affiliated with the National Council of Women.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

Speaking generally, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. For the agricultural labourer, this means he will arrive in the seeding time and thus find his services in demand. For the farmer who purposes either acquiring improved lands or taking up free lands, it means he will arrive just at the beginning of the season's operations. If he secures an improved farm he can proceed to put in a crop. If he secures a homestead of wild land he can break some of it and as late as May or the first week of June put in potatoes or some such crop which will help him support his family during the first year.

The agricultural labourer who arrives in the summer, about harvest time, will find a great demand and good wages for his services during the harvest months. The start he thus gets and the experience of Canadian habits and methods thus acquired should enable him to get along satisfactorily thereafter.

The farmer, too, who desires to take up land, if he comes in the summer time may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land—or, as it is commonly called "land-hunting"—for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house and make preparations for living over the winter; and, by being on the spot, he can make his start with great advantage in the spring.

No persons other than domestic servants are advised to go to Canada during the winter, unless proceeding to join friends, as work is not so readily procurable by new arrivals during that season as at other times of the year.

OCEAN RATES.

The intending emigrant can ascertain the days of sailing of the steamships by the handbills or advertisements which are always published; and also by the same means the rates of passage.

The Dominion Government does not offer assisted passages to any class of emigrants. All are required to pay the

ordinary fares charged by the steamship companies, to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destinations, and to provide their own food on the railway journey. Emigrants must, therefore, have enough money for such expenses in addition to their ocean passage, and to provide board and lodging until they can procure employment. Some of the British railway companies offer reduced rates to the ports of embarkation to emigrants proceeding to the Dominion. These may be ascertained by inquiry at the passenger agencies and railway booking offices. The Canadian Pacific Railway also offers a special rate to emigrants from Quebec, Montreal or Halifax to Manitoba and other points in the west.

Inquiry is often made as to whether there is any system in operation by which money is advanced by the Dominion Government for the passage of labouring persons, such as those referred to in this pamphlet, to be repaid after arrival in Canada. It is, therefore, as well to say plainly that there is not.

LUGGAGE.

The attention of emigrants cannot be too particularly directed to the undesirability of encumbering themselves with unnecessary articles, as these, besides causing them a great deal of trouble, may in the end cost a great deal more than they are worth.

On the steamship bills the passenger will find stated how many cubic feet of luggage will be carried free on board. It may, however, happen that the number of cubic feet which the Steamship Company allows is very much heavier than the 150 pounds of weight allowed to each passenger on the western railways.

The railways in Canada are very liberal in dealing with emigrants' luggage, and will let pass anything that is not very much out of the way. On some railways, however, the luggage is weighed, and anything in excess of 150 pounds per passenger is liable to be charged for. A family or party going together may have their luggage all weighed together, and no charge will be made unless there is an excess above an aggregate of 150 pounds for each. The Canadian Pacific Railway allows 300 pounds for each adult going west of Winnipeg, but not beyond Calgary. Many heavy lumbering things sometimes carried by colonists are not worth the excess freight, and can be better and more cheaply purchased on arrival at their destination.

On board ship all luggage and heavy boxes are stowed away in the hold, but the colonist should put in a separate and small package the things he will require for use on the voyage; these he should take into his berth.

MONEY.

In taking out money from the United Kingdom, it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Smaller sums are better taken in the form of a post office order on the place of destination in Canada. Sovereign and half-sovereign coins have always their absolute par value (\$4.86 and \$2.43 respectively), which is fixed by law. On silver—shillings, florins, half-crowns, &c.—the immigrant will lose a trifle in exchanging them for Canadian currency.

In Canada all money is reckoned in dollars and cents (\$. c.) instead of pounds, shillings and pence (£ s. d.) as in the United Kingdom.

The unit is one cent and one hundred cents make one dollar. Twenty-five cents is therefore, one-quarter of a dollar and is usually referred to as "a quarter," fifty cents being "a half."

The Government of Canada issue coins of five values, one cent pieces which are of copper, and five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of silver. In paper money they issue twenty-five cent, one, two and four dollar bills which are in every day use, besides bills of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000 which are used principally as tender between banks. A silver coin of \$1 value and gold coins of the value of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 are likely to be issued soon.

The chartered banks issue five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar bills.

A mint has recently been established at Ottawa for the manufacture of gold currency. English gold and United States gold, however, circulates freely, and is always accepted at its face value.

For the purpose of making clear the relative values of Canadian and British coins or bills the following tables are given:

1c. equal to	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. equal to	1c.
2c. "	1d.	1d. "	2c.
5c. "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3d. "	6c.
10c. "	5d.	6d. "	12c.
20c. "	$9\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1s. "	24c.
25c. "	$10\frac{1}{4}$ d.	2s. "	48 c.
50c. "	$20\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s.6d. "	60c.
\$1.00 "	4s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.	4s. "	97c.
\$5.00 "	£1.0.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5s. "	\$1.21
\$10.00 "	£2.1.1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10s. "	\$2.43
\$20.00 "	£4.2.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	20s. "	\$4.86
\$50.00 "	£10.5.5 $\frac{1}{4}$	£1 "	\$4.86
\$100.00 "	£20.10.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£5 "	\$24.33

Answers to the First Questions Usually Asked.

Q.—Where shall I arrive in Canada?

A.—At Quebec, between May 1st and November 20th. At Halifax or St. John, between 20th November and 1st May, or thereabouts.

Q.—How shall I know what to do, or where to go, when I leave the steamer?

A.—The Government agent is always on hand prepared to give information and advice. You will be taken direct to the Government Immigration Hall, where you can remain without charge until the time for your train to start. There you can buy your ticket (if you have not already done so) or exchange your ticket order for a ticket to any part of Canada, can change your English money into Canadian money; and can purchase any provisions you may require for your journey, at the most reasonable prices. If you are a single man you will probably prefer to buy your meals at the stations on the road as you go along, at a cost of about a shilling per meal.

Q.—How do I go on to Winnipeg, in Manitoba, or to Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia?

A.—By train, in colonist sleeping cars. These are built on the principle of a regular sleeping car, the seats of which are converted into beds at night. *There is a cooking

stove at one end of the car for the free use of passengers. On the way you can buy bread, milk and small articles at many of the stations along the road throughout the whole distance, but before starting you can obtain detailed information as to what is best to do from the Government agents at the Immigration Hall.

Q.—And when I arrive in Winnipeg, what then?

A.—Assuming that you have made no definite plan for yourself, you will find a Government Immigration Hall at the station, where you can remain for a week if you choose. If you have a wife and family with you, your best plan will be to leave them there and go out and select the land you intend to take up. Registers of unoccupied Government land are kept at the Hall, and registers, maps, &c., of railway lands for sale can be seen in the office at the station. And you can go on to Brandon, in the western part of Manitoba, or to Dauphin, in the northern part, and there find a Government Agent and accommodation as at Winnipeg.

Q.—If I want to go beyond Manitoba, into Saskatchewan or Alberta, do I get any advice and guidance there?

A.—Yes. At Calgary, in Southern Alberta; at Edmonton, in Northern Alberta; and at Saskatoon and Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan, there are similar Government institutions. At all these places there are lists of lands available for settlement, and registers for those wanting to hire men for their farms and for those who want to find work on farms.

Q.—If I find land I like elsewhere have I to go back there to register it?

A.—No. There are land registration offices at Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa, Dauphin, in Manitoba; at Alameda, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, in Saskatchewan; at Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Swift Current, in Alberta; and at Kamloops and New Westminster in British Columbia; besides in that province wherever the Provincial Government have their offices. At all these places there are shops where anything an intending settler requires can be purchased.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A newly-arrived person should remember that while the Government makes every effort to further him on his way in safety, it cannot protect him against the consequence of foolish conduct on his own part. If he prefers taking the

advice of strangers to that of officials, whose only desire is to help him, he will have no one to blame but himself if he finds he has made a mistake. If he has money dealings of any kind with chance acquaintances, he may or he may not have to pay for his experience, and at certain times he will find himself approached by apparently disinterested people, who will advise him not to settle in Canada, but to go to the States. These men are American agents, who are paid by one organization or another, to catch unwary immigrants. They should be told politely but firmly that their advice and information is not required.

Canada as Newcomers have found it.

A SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION OF CANADA.

In the autumn of 1908, Canada was visited by the Scottish Agricultural Commission, a body composed of twenty-two practical farmers and others interested in agricultural education and development. They spent seven weeks in the Dominion and expressed themselves as highly pleased with what they had seen.

Upon his return from Canada, Mr. William Barber, M.A., J.P., one of the Commission who farms his own land and rents several hill farms extending in all to about 5,000 acres, delivered a lecture in Dumfries on December 16th, 1908. The meeting was presided over by A. H. Johnston-Douglas, Esq., Convener of the County of Dumfries. The following extracts from his lecture are given as an unbiased opinion of Canada's resources:—

"I promised to say a little on Canada as a place for settlers and colonists. Needless to say I believe in Canada. I believe it has a great future, and that gives the officers at the far end time to look out for a suitable position, for each. During the century we are beginning it will play a most important part in the world's history. Although there has been immigration, the land is by no means possessed—not a fraction of it, and there will be room for settlers for many years to come in the great provinces of the west, indeed in any of the provinces, but more especially in the west. True, the land near the railways that are working is taken up, and either under cultivation or held by land speculators, till the prices go up sufficiently, but from 20

to 30 miles from the present line of rail there is plenty of land of the highest quality which can be got on very easy terms. As is well known, the Government of Canada gives free grants of 160 acres—with a right to purchase at about 12s. the acre the adjoining quarter section, on certain conditions as to residence and breaking up—to any one applying and paying about 50s. This, of course, is prairie land, and everything has to be done for it to bring it into the shape of a farm. A shack or cabin has to be built to sleep in. A rough shelter of some kind for the horses has to be supplied, a well has to be dug to provide water for man and beast; and there is not a fence on the whole place. Homesteading, as taking up land in this way is called, has its difficulties, and probably places which have been in part broken in are cheaper at a price than bare prairie is for nothing. At the same time the virgin prairie responds marvellously to cultivation, and the man who is willing to endure the necessary hardships for a few years will have his reward, and that without having unduly long to wait. The country at least in the great west is very young yet. It was only in 1877 that the first bushel of wheat was sent by way of a sample to this country from the Northwest. Now there are probably 100,000,000 bushels of wheat produced west of Winnipeg any year, certainly this year. The first line of railway was laid down in 1880. Now there are between 6,000 and 7,000 miles. In 1870, there was but one branch of a bank. Now there are almost 300. In 1881, there were but two grain elevators, with one or two very insignificant flour mills. Now there are 1,660 elevators with a capacity of 40,000,000 bushels, and flour mills in every important centre from east to west. These facts speak for themselves. Individuals may and do often make rash speculations, but railway companies, elevator men and bankers generally know pretty well what they are doing when they start enterprises on such a scale.

Besides, by homesteading, land can be got by almost any one wishing it in other ways. It is always possible to buy a farm which has been more or less brought under cultivation. At every place we visited we found there were farms for sale, with extraordinary advantages according to the seller or his agent. We could not help wondering at this, but remember the country is very big and the population very small. These farms will probably cost from 15 to 30 dollars an acre, that is from £3 5s. to £7

10s. The best land in Canada, as at home, is always the cheapest, no matter what the money is. The purchase price can generally be paid on very easy terms, possibly a pound or 25s. per acre down, and the balance by eight or ten yearly instalments. The Canadian Pacific Railway hold a great deal of land in Alberta, which it is selling at from 15 to 25 dollars—land which in a good season like this can be paid out of the crop. We visited some farms recently bought from the company. Only a small instalment of the price had been paid, but the farmers hoped to be able to clear off all balances when the price of grain came in. Not only have the wheat growers had fine crops this season, but there has been very little grain spoiled by frosts, and the prices they have received have been far above the average. Altogether they are well pleased with themselves and their surroundings.

"There is another way, and for men of small means not at all an unsatisfactory way, of becoming possessed of land. For one reason or another, a farmer wants to retire, having made a competency, or having another business to which he wishes to devote his whole time. In such circumstances a purchaser cannot always be found, and the plan is adopted of getting a working or managing partner. The farm, stock, implements all belong to the old hand, but the new man gets a considerable share of the profits for working the place, and in the course of a few seasons he may and probably will be able to buy out his senior. Of course there are considerable variations in the arrangements made, and if the junior partner, so to speak, can put in so much capital, his share of the proceeds is thereby increased.

"As a rule there is no payment of rent as we know it, although there are exceptions, but in the older provinces I am afraid a good many farmers have to pay interest on mortgages, which is much worse than a bona-fide rent.

"What then, you ask, should a young man wishing to go to Canada do? It depends entirely on his tastes, and what capital, if any, he has at his disposal. Generally speaking, the man with a considerable command of money can pick and choose, and splendid openings present themselves to him in every direction. The man, on the other hand, without any means must not pick and choose, but whether he has a trade or not, if he intends to get on, he must take any chance that presents itself. If he does the work he gets the offer of with a will, and thoroughly, he may de-

pend upon it, he will not be long till something better turns up. Energy, pluck and character don't wait long for recognition. I know some of our party felt and have even expressed doubts as to whether farm labourers without capital should go out at all to Canada. While I admit at once that the man who has some savings to fall back upon has an immense advantage over the man who has none, I personally have no doubt whatever that one who is prepared to do his best, who had good health and good conduct, cannot fail to succeed. One of my friends says the three essentials for a man going to Canada are faith, hope and sinew, and the greatest of these is sinew. All three are necessary, but even more necessary is an immensely fixed character. See that the principles of temperance and morality are well installed into the young man before he leaves the old home for the temptations of the new are great.

"As showing how men have succeeded who went to Canada some time ago, it may be mentioned that at one place we visited we were met by twelve motor cars, eight of which belonged to gentlemen who had gone to that district as labourers 20 to 25 years ago, with nothing but what they had on their backs. Perhaps, yes probably, it was easier to make money in the first two or three years of this century than it may be for some years to come, but as I have said already, the country is great in every sense of the word, and a right man will not go wrong.

"So much for the man without capital. With regard to those who have a certain amount of money at their disposal, it depends altogether on their tastes where they should go or what they should do. If they are attracted to fruit farming, and have sufficient means, the Niagara Peninsula in Southern Ontario is one of the finest and richest spots I ever expect to see. Some of the valleys of British Columbia, too, afford good openings, and the climate there is much more like our own. If on the other hand, our would-be settler has a taste for and a knowledge of dairying, and is willing to work every day of the year, the best chances of making money quickly and safely seems to be in the milk trade near one of the rising towns of the west. Regina, Lethbridge, Moosejaw, Calgary, Edmonton appear to give an endless opportunity for the enterprising dairyman, and the Province of Ontario also affords opportunities. But wheat may be more in the line of his inclination.

In that case Southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta will be his destination. The land is easily wrought and many of the fields which we saw, especially at Cardston, Carberry, Brandon, Indian Head and High River, would have delighted men used to very heavy crops at home. Further north, for example, at Edmonton, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, there is plenty of land well suited for growing oats and for mixed farming. The problem of wintering cattle is not so serious out west as it is in the eastern provinces, and I fancy as time goes on many of the men who now confine themselves to wheat-growing will begin to keep a few cattle, and in this way much of the straw which at present is burned and the frosted grain, which has to be sold at a ruinously bad price, will be profitably used.

"Besides fruit farming, dairying and wheat-growing, there is cattle, horse and sheep ranching. As the land is being more and more taken up for wheat the stock ranchers are being driven further and further back towards the Rocky Mountains, and possibly ranching as it has been known, with all its picturesque and interesting features, has its days numbered. As it is, considerable capital is needed to ranch on a large scale, and ranching on a small scale is useless.

"From what I have said you will see that in my opinion, and I give it for what it is worth, Canada is no place for the slacker, the wastrel, or the ne'er-do-weel, but the man with pluck and endurance will find a sure reward of his toil from the generous soil of the dominion of the west. The question to me is how to give or get for such a man a start. It is not our refuse but our surplus population we are disposing of—those whom we would gladly keep, but for whom we feel we have not anything like the same chances at home as they can get in the colonies—and if we have to part with those fine young fellows, as part we must—for in contrast to Canada our land is small and population great—I say here, as I said over and over again on the other side, there is no place of God's earth to which I would more willingly see them go than to the great dominion, where the skies are so clear and the earth so free.

"I like Canada not only because a home could be made there, but in that home a life at its fullest, freest and

happiest could be lived. The life is more than meat. The body is more than raiment.

"Yes, Mr. Chairman, the problem is how to settle the right men in our greatest colony, and I cannot help thinking that here there is scope for the enterprise of some of our monied men, who would conjoin patriotism and true imperialism with a good sound investment. A company which would plant selected men of robust health and good character in suitable localities in Canada, men who had the necessary tastes and abilities, giving them what advances might be needed for a certain limited number of years to enable them to make a start, would I feel sure, earn very considerable dividends for its shareholders, and do a true service to the Empire. What Canada wants is men and capital. It has in abundance the raw material. I wish we could take a fuller share of its development.

"We were greatly struck by the splendid loyalty of the Canadians. Many have an attachment to the old country which touched us over and over again. At home here we consider and discuss questions about Canada, which they never dream of. For example, we talk as if Canada might wish for union with the United States of America. Such a thing never enters into a Canadian's thoughts for a moment. During the last few years thousands of Americans have been going to Canada, and they are making splendid farmers. Too intent are they on their work to concern themselves greatly with politics, but so far as they do so, we were assured over and over again, that the British Crown had no more loyal adherents than those who had but recently been under the Stars and Stripes.

"Altogether the Canada of the 20th century is a splendid country. Things are so hopeful, so enterprising, and so free. Everyone is valued for what he is—not for what he has been or what he might be—just for what he is. No questions are asked about his past. It is God's free country, where a man is a man and nothing more. "The land is new and the people's faces are toward the front, and to the stranger they say in effect: If you have an honourable, square, upright past so much the better; if not, leave behind the taint of artificial things and start again on the level."

Letters from Satisfied Settlers.

The extracts given from Mr. Barber's lecture may be taken as the unbiased opinion of a close observer and disinterested party, but in order that those contemplating removal to Canada may hear expressions of opinion from British and foreign settlers who have taken up their home in Canada the following letters are given:—

OTTERBURNE, MAN., Jan. 12, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—Your letter undated to hand, and in reply would say that I am pleased to give you the information you desire.

I was born in Whixall, in the County of Shropshire where I was raised, and married, after which I rented a farm near Pontesbury, where we lived five years, but unable to make ends meet I decided to emigrate to Canada (but not until I had lost all I ever possessed), the spring of 1902.

On arriving at Winnipeg I hired with Alex. McVicar, of Otterburne, to work on his farm at \$25 per month, and left his service the fall of 1903 to take up a homestead, which I had secured south of Grenfell. I completed my duties and got patent for homestead the fall of 1906, and have farmed this land until the present time, this last fall I sold out at \$25.00 per acre and bought the farm I worked on first when arriving in this country.

All the money I had when I arrived here was £14 0s. 0d., less than seventy dollars and to-day I have about \$5,000.00.

In conclusion I have nothing to say, this letter will, I think, speak for itself.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN DAVIES.

TYNSIDE, ONT., Dec. 21, 1908.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry to get my view of Canada, I have much pleasure in letting you know my

opinion. I came from the village of Chalvey near Slough, Buckinghamshire. I was employed as milk delivery man, earning my board, lodging and washing and two shillings and sixpence per week. I came to this country to better myself on March 25, 1908, on board the Kensington. I had £3 10s. 0d. in my pocket on landing at Halifax. And I was engaged before I left the old country but when I arrived that place was filled up so I just looked around, found Mr. J. W. Cook was wanting a man, so I agreed to work for him for one year for one hundred dollars, but I did not finish my year out because Mr. Cook died on December 5, 1908, and was sold out but still I can get about fifty situations to-day if I wanted them; one man came fourteen miles to hire me, but I am hired to one of our neighbours now, Mr. Edward Cox, for this winter, and I think people in the old country are very foolish not to come out here with all the chances that this country has to offer to them, all they want is a few brains and muscle, and be willing to learn, and **do what they are told** and let the boss know best about his work. I cannot understand what people in the old country are thinking about, they live in a state of semi-starvation, but they won't come out to live where they can live. I don't think I shall ever live in dear old England again while Canada is free to live in. I find the farming people in Canada first rate people, and always willing to give a fellow a helping hand and work by the ton. Well, I guess I must draw this to a close, but I could go on and write about Canada for a week, it is a glorious place and I guess I shall not quit unless a more tempting offer comes along than I can get in Canada. You can use this letter as you please, and if anybody wants to know more about Canada I will let them know if they write to me. Yours truly,

(Sgd.) L. JAMES RASTELL.

WOOLER, ONT., October 16.

Sir,—I came to Ontario over a year ago from the County of Ayr, Scotland. By the advice of Mr. J. B. Walker, I came to Mr. E. Terrill, Wooler, Ontario, remaining with him on his farm.

At home in the Old Country the chief industries were dairying and coal mining, and wages were fairly good.

But there the system of landlordism was greatly against the chance of an ambitious young man ever owning his farm. Here, I perceive that by careful saving of wages for a few years, a man can make payment on a farm and in time own it. With regard to wages several immigrants placed here by the agent received \$300 (£60) per annum. Then, again as this is the best apple growing district in the Dominion, men receive as high as \$3 per day during the apple picking season. Of course, now and then young men come straight from the cities to farms and perhaps not liking it at first, get discouraged. But after a little experience most of them see the opportunities presented and if they are ambitious, will soon find themselves in a comfortable position. Looking at things from an impartial standpoint, I think Canada, with its splendid climate, its fertile soil and good laws, and considering the high rate of wages and splendid opportunities, is certainly the country to which I advise all my friends to come, if they are desirous of bettering their condition. I have found the people friendly and kind, and can assure them that they will meet with a hearty welcome. I shall close with an expression of thanks to the emigration officers for finding me such a good place.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. HOGG.

VALETTA, ONT., October 14.

Dear Sir,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am getting on very well, and like working on a farm. I have a nice house close to my work, and just beginning to get a few useful things together to make it comfortable for the winter, and then myself, wife and family, I think, will be much more comfortable and contented than ever we were in old England, also that Valetta is a very nice part and like it and the people very much. I do not think there is any more to say this time, only thanking you one and all for the kind treatment in this country, both in Quebec and Tilbury.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM HOSKINS,

Late of Lower Sydenham,

Borough Lewisham, London, S.E.

WELCOME, ONT., October 14.

Dear Sir,—You ask me my opinion of Canada and how I like it. It strikes me as being a most excellent place for an industrious and energetic man. From my short experience here, I can say that no man need be out of work who is willing to work. Men of my acquaintance with whom I am in correspondence tell me that they find the same thing applies in their parts of the country.

For my own part, I am very well pleased with my employment, working on a farm, and I should have no hesitation whatever in advising men both married and single to emigrate to this country, as I feel sure that they could do well if they were earnest and hard working.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) E. M. POST.

WALLINDALE, SASKATCHEWAN, Jan. 1910.

Dear Sir,—I came from Rattvik, Dolarne Co., Sweden, in 1903, and took up a homestead in September, 1905, at Wallindale, on section 30, tp. 6, R. 17, W 2nd M., and had only \$50 to start with. I now have 320 acres of land, 70 acres of which is under cultivation, and last year I had 1,400 bushels of wheat, and 300 bushels of oats, I have a frame house, stable and granary; also 5 oxen, 1 cow, 1 horse and some hogs. I value my property at \$7,000.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) OLOF ANDERSON.

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, Jan. 24, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I came with my family from Felsendorf, Austria, to Canada, and moved on my homestead in 1900. We are on section 6, tp. 52, reg. 27 W of 4th. I had \$48 and now have 250 acres, good buildings, 42 head of cattle and 7 horses. My last year's crop was 4,000 bushels. I value my farm at \$16,000.

I am thankful that I came to this country and advise all my countrymen who are thrifty and willing to work, to come here, where the laws are good and soil and water excellent.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) MARTIN ULMER.

NAKOMIS, SASKATCHEWAN, Jan. 12, 1910.

Dear Sir,—My homestead is on section 6, 30, 22 W 2nd, I moved here March 29th, 1906, with \$1,500 to begin with. I have now 320 acres of which 260 are under cultivation. My last year's crop from 170 acres was 4,500 bushels of grain.

I have a frame house, stable and granary, also 5 horses, 12 cattle and 12 pigs. My farm is worth \$8,000, all my property about \$13,000. I came from Russian Poland near Warsaw in 1903.

There is no doubt Canada is the best country for a man who is willing to work and will not mind a few years hardship and inconvenience. The government is good, and I advise intending emigrants from Poland to come to Canada.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ADAM LITWIN.

EARL GREY, SASKATCHEWAN, Jan. 27, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I settled on my homestead in 1905, on S. 20, 22, 19 W of 2nd, with a capital of \$200. I have at present 320 acres of which 206 acres are under cultivation. My last crop was 3,800 bushels. I have a house and several other good buildings, also 27 horses, 11 head of cattle, 100 chickens.

I came from Hungary, and would advise every German to come to the Canadian Northwest. Every good worker can make good progress in a short time.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JOHANN WIRS.

BELLE GARDE, SASKATCHEWAN, Dec. 20, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I beg to let you know as briefly as possible my position in this country since I left Belgium.

I arrived here in 1893, with a capital of \$400 and a family of four children. I took up a homestead at once. Later on when my two sons had grown old enough they took one each and though we had to contend with many difficulties, I have reached a very enviable position. We

now own five quarter sections or 800 acres, 25 horses, 15 head of cattle, and all the necessary agricultural implements.

I therefore beg to state that I am well pleased with the country and have never as yet thought of going back to Belgium.

Yours, &c.,

(Sgd.) HENRI PIERRARD.

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, Jan. 24, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I came here from Strjy in Austria, and would advise all willing workers to come here.

My homestead is on 32, 52, 27 W of 4th, and I settled on it in 1892, with \$50 capital. Of my 320 acres, I have 100 under cultivation. My last crop was 1,500 bushels. I have good buildings and 26 head of cattle. My land is worth \$5,000.

(Sgd.) ADAM BARON.

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, Jan. 24, 1910.

Dear Sir,—I settled on my homestead in Stony Plain, in the year 1895, on S. 2, 53, 1 W of 5th. I have 320 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, my last crop was 1,200 bushels. My buildings are good and I have 6 horses and 27 head of cattle. I came from Austria with \$30 in the year 1892, and now value my land at \$6,000. *

I should like my countrymen to come to Canada.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ANDREAS ULMER.

WETASKIWIN, ALBERTA, Dec. 7, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of November 26th, I am giving you an account of my success in Canada. I left Husqvarna in Sweden, in the year 1881 and came to Boston, Mass., where I became a moulder. I kept on with this work until the spring of 1893, when I, on account of ill-health came to the City of Wetaskiwin in Alberta,

Canada. Here I found a healthy climate and a good place for making a living both for myself and family.

On my arrival in Canada I had about \$1,500, a good healthy wife, two boys and one girl—afterwards the family was increased by one girl, so it now consists of two boys and two girls. One of the girls is married and has her own home. I took up a homestead six miles southwest from Wetaskiwin, namely, N.E. quarter of 34-45-23. Afterwards I bought the north half of 35-45-23; the S.W. quarter of 35-45-23 and also the S.W. quarter of 5-46-22. The price of the land was then \$3 per acre, and now it is from \$15 to \$30 an acre. I have 700 acres of land, with 300 under cultivation. My last year's crop yielded 4,000 bushels. I have buildings which I value at \$4,000 and 15 horses, 5 cows, and I value my farm at \$15,000.

I also beg to say that Canada is a good place for those who want to work. It has good government laws, and is a good country. Out of all my years' experience at work I have made the most success in Canada. I have now told you in short what my experience is, or has been in Canada, and I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) C. H. SWANSON,
Wetaskiwin, Alta., Canada.

Box 371.

Letters from Satisfied Domestics.

The following two 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 two and a half 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 per month.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) AGNES McGURRIN.

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 inquiring 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,

(Sgd.) 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.

Yours sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) 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 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,

(Sgd.) 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,

(Sgd.) HELEN CAMPBELL.

MILES BETWEEN BRITISH AND CANADIAN PORTS.

From	To				
	Halifax.	Sydney.	St. John.	Quebec.	Mont'l.
London.. .. .	2,719	2,524	2,929	3,106	3,241
Liverpool	2,485	2,290	2,695	2,625	2,768
Moville.. .. .	2,311	2,116	2,521	2,451	2,586
Belfast.. .. .	2,361	2,166	2,571	2,510	2,645
Glasgow	2,408	2,213	2,618	2,558	2,693

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 emigrant desires 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.

NOTES.

The Canadian Emigration 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.

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.

